

N.Y. Times 8/4/71

# Astronauts and Space Officials Heard At Inquiry on Exploitation of Souvenirs

By RICHARD D. LYONS  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—

Astronauts and top space officials gave five hours of secret testimony today to a Senate committee investigating the commercial exploitation of the nation's flights to the moon.

The central issue was the promoting of \$1-million worth of authorized souvenirs from the Apollo 15 flight of a year ago—statuettes and stamped envelopes signed by the Astronauts.

The Apollo 15 crewmen—Col. David R. Scott, Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Worden and Col. James B. Irwin, all of the Air Force—have been officially reprimanded for smuggling items abroad their craft. They appeared tight-lipped and unsmiling as they emerged today from the hearing room of the Senate Committee on Aeronautics and Space Science.

The astronauts have not profited from the sale of smuggled items. They had been due to receive \$21,000 from the sale of stamped first-day covers, but they changed their minds about accepting the money.

When Dr. James C. Fletcher, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, was asked by reporters after testifying if unauthorized items taken on the Apollo 13, 14 and 16 missions had been discussed, he said, "They were."

### Regulations Violated

As for over-all problem of carrying unauthorized objects to and from the moon, Dr. Fletcher said, "There is no doubt that NASA regulations regarding the action of its employees were violated."

But Dr. Fletcher, other NASA officials, committee members and aides refused to provide details of what had been discussed in 5 hours 10 minutes of testimony.

Senator Clinton P. Anderson, Democrat of New Mexico, the committee chairman, invoked a rarely used Senate rule to prevent the hearing from being open to the public.

The action was taken under



The memorial statuette as it was left on the moon by the Apollo 15 crewmen last August.

Rules of the Senate, Section 341.11, which states: "Each hearing . . . shall be open to the public except (on matters of national security or matters that) . . . may tend to reflect adversely on the character or reputation of the witness or any other individual . . ."

An official of the Senate who keeps track of the use of the rules said that he had not heard of the rule's being invoked on the ground of character or reputation in the last 20 years. 0

**Statement by Anderson**  
A statement issued by Senator Anderson at the close of the afternoon portion of the hearing said:

"The testimony of NASA management and of the astronauts was forthright and complete. The question of whether or not [the astronauts and NASA employees] violated any laws is being examined.

"No conclusions were reached by the committee at this meeting, and the committee will decide at a later time what further action it will take."

One committee aide said that the transcript of the hearing today, at which the astronauts were not sworn, might be released in a week or so after the members had more time to study the issues.

Committee members declined to elaborate on the official statements. However, after Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri, was asked his opinion of the testimony, he said, "I hadn't known about

many of the things discussed." Senator Margaret Chase Smith, Republican of Maine, said, "A lot of that was news to me."

Another committee member, Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Republican of Connecticut, said that much of the testimony had dealt with "legal matters."

When Dr. Fletcher was asked after the hearing if he had given Senator Anderson a comprehensive list of unauthorized items that had been carried on lunar missions, he answered: "I can't discuss any correspondence without the chairman's permission."

He added, however, that to his knowledge all the unauthorized materials had been reported.

These include 200 silver medals carried on Apollo 14, of which 49 were given to the private concern that made them, the Franklin Mint, outside of Philadelphia. This company melted down 24 of the medals and blended their silver with other metal. The new medals were then distributed free to subscribers of a collectors' club.

The Apollo 15 astronauts carried 400 unauthorized first-day stamp covers, 100 of which were placed on the market by a West German dealer. The covers are now selling for about \$2,000 each. In addition, Apollo 15 carried a statuette named "fallen astronaut," which was placed on the moon. Hundreds of the statuettes are being reproduced and selling for about \$750 each.

Aug. 4, 1972 *Democracy*

# Senate Panel Hears Facts On Apollo Souvenirs Trip

New York Times News Service

Astronauts and top space agency officials have given more than five hours of secret testimony to a Senate committee investigating the commercial exploitation of the nation's flights to the moon.

The central issue has been the promoting of unauthorized souvenirs from Apollo 15 — stamped envelopes signed by the astronauts and statuettes — worth almost \$1 million.

The Apollo 15 crewmen, Col. David R. Scott, Lt. Col. Alfred M. Worden and Col. James B. Irwin, who have been officially reprimanded for smuggling items aboard, emerged light-lipped and unsmiling yesterday from the hearing room of the Senate committee on Aeronautics and Space Science.

The astronauts themselves have not profited from the sale of the items. They were to receive about \$21,000 from sale of the stamped first-day covers, but they changed their minds about accepting the money.

When Dr. James C. Fletcher, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, was asked if the taking of unauthorized items on Apollo missions 13, 14 and 16, was discussed, he said: "They were."

As to the over-all problem of the carrying of unauthorized objects to and from the moon, Fletcher said, "There is no doubt that NASA regulations regarding the actions of its employees were violated."

But Fletcher, other NASA

officials, committee members and aides refused to provide details of exactly what was discussed yesterday. The committee chairman, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, D-N.M., invoked a rarely used Senate rule, allowing closed sessions when an individual's character or reputation could be at stake.

An official statement issued by Anderson at the close of the hearing said: "The testimony of NASA management and of the astronauts was forthright and complete . . . the question of whether or not (the astronauts and NASA employees) violated any laws is being examined."

It added: "No conclusions were reached by the committee at this meeting and the committee will decide at a later time what further action it will take."

The Apollo 15 astronauts carried 400 unauthorized first-day stamp covers, 100 of which were placed on the market by a West German dealer. The covers now are selling for about \$2,000 each.

In addition, Apollo 15 carried a statuette named "Fallen Astronaut" which was placed on the moon. Hundreds of the statues are being reproduced, selling for about \$750 each.

## Senate Space Panel

### Hears Apollo 15 Story

The Senate Space Committee said yesterday it is studying whether the Apollo 15 astronauts violated any laws when they carried to the moon 100 stamped covers that were sold by a West German stamp dealer for \$150,000.

"There is no doubt that certain provisions of NASA's standards of conduct were violated which they have been punished," said a short statement issued by the astronauts, for by Committee Chairman Clinton P. Anderson, (D-N.M.).

"The question of whether or not they violated any laws is being examined."

Anderson issued his statement after the committee in closed session heard five hours of testimony about the Apollo 15 stamps incident. Testifying were NASA Administrator James C. Fletcher, Deputy Administrator George M. Low, Chief of Flight Crew Operations Donald K. (Deke) Slayton and the Apollo 15 crew, David R. Scott, James B. Irwin and Alfred M. Worden.

Scott, Irwin and Worden took 400 stamped envelopes to the moon with them last August, 100 of which they gave to a West German friend who in turn gave them to a German stamp dealer who sold the covers for \$1,500 apiece.

Irwin has since resigned from the astronaut corps, while Scott and Worden have been transferred out of the astronaut office and censured for their actions.

"The testimony of NASA management and of the astronauts was forthright and complete," Anderson said after the hearing. "No conclusions were reached by the committee and the committee will decide at a later time what further action it will take."

Post 8/4/72

**NASA Witnesses**  
**before the**  
**Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences**  
**EXECUTIVE SESSION**  
**August 3, 1972**

**Dr. James C. Fletcher, Administrator**  
**Dr. George M. Low, Deputy Administrator**  
**Mr. Willis H. Shapley, Associate Deputy Administrator**  
**Mr. Dale D. Myers, Associate Administrator for**  
**Office of Manned Space Flight**  
**Dr. Christopher C. Kraft, Director, Manned Spacecraft**  
**Center, Houston, Texas**  
**Mr. Donald K. Slayton, Director, Flight Crew Operations**  
**Mr. H. Dale Grubb, Assistant Administrator for**  
**Legislative Affairs**  
**Mr. Neil Rosenball, Deputy General Counsel**  
**Mr. Bartley A. Fugler, Director, Inspections Division**  
**Col. David R. Scott**  
**Col. James B. Irwin**  
**Lt. Col. Alfred M. Worden**

**Mr. Robert H. Hood-**  
**Mr. Francis T. Hoban-**

*Robert Hood*  
*Francis T. Hoban*

**YEAS AND NAYS**  
**Committee on**  
**Aeronautical and Space**  
**Sciences**  
**UNITED STATES SENATE**

August 3, 1972

VOTE ON  
 PM Meeting on Apollo 15

YEAS		NAYS
	Mr. MAGNUSON	?
	Mr. SYMINGTON	Yes
	Mr. STENNIS	?
	Mr. CANNON	Yes
	out of town	
	Mr. GAMBRELL	No
	Mr. CURTIS	Yes
	Mrs. SMITH	No
	Mr. GOLDWATER	?
	Mr. WEICKER	Yes
	Mr. MUNDT	No
	Mr. CHAIRMAN	Yes

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# FIRST ART ON THE MOON

"FALLEN ASTRONAUT"

by

PAUL VAN HOEYDONCK



Man's first work of art outside his planet, a sculptured figure by Paul Van Hoydonck, was left on the Moon's surface August 23, 1971, by the crew of Apollo XV. It rests in a small crater, a few feet from the landing site.

The sculpture lies in front of a plaque listing the fourteen astronauts.



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

AUG 15 1972

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Honorable Clinton P. Anderson  
Chairman  
Committee on Aeronautical and  
Space Sciences  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We have just been advised by the Manned Spacecraft Center that in their continuing review of astronaut activities related to postal covers and similar items, it has been found that several astronauts (the number is not yet established) have in the past accepted payment for autographing stamp sheets in bulk quantities. It appears that payments were received from the same Mr. Horst Walter Eiermann who figured in the Apollo 15 postal cover matter. Our information is that these stamp sheets were not flown in space and were similar to items that have been autographed in large numbers by astronauts, without payment, at the request of interested members of the public.

We are notifying the Department of Justice of these occurrences and will keep you informed as the facts become known and appropriate actions are taken.

Sincerely,

*George M. Low*  
George M. Low  
Acting Administrator

Things to be supplied for hearing record of August 3, 1972:

p. 15 -- list of "covers" carried on Apollo 15.

also p. 17

p. 20 -- instructions setting out rules for the approval of personnel items to be taken on flights.

p. 30 --

p. 32 --

p. 55 -- Fugler to pursue.

p. 62 -- weight of envelopes.

p. 68 -- ltrs. from Winick to General Counsel and Slayton to Winick.

p. 90 -- address of Mr. Eiermann.

p. 111 -- list of other authorized items.

p. 158 -- Smithsonian correspondence. ✓

p. 179 -- ltr. from General Counsel to Winick.

p. 180 -- ltr. from Slayton to Winick.

p. 194 -- law to submit date.

p. 209 -- instructions for PPK's.

p. 211 -- covers, different kinds of.

p. 215 -- Winick letter and responses.



Page numbers on which questions regarding transcript occur:

p. 23  
p. 26  
p. 42  
p. 43  
p. 75  
p. 81  
p. 84  
p. 93  
p. 134  
p. 143  
p. 150  
p. 153  
p. 160  
p. 162  
p. 170  
p. 213  
p. 214

C O N T E N T S

STATEMENT OF

PAGE

3 Dr. James C. Fletcher,  
 4 Administrator, Committee on Aeronautical and  
 Space Sciences;  
 - Accompanied by -  
 5 Dr. George M. Low, Deputy Administrator;  
 6 Willis H. Shapley, Associate Deputy Administrator;  
 Dale D. Meyers, Associate Administrator for Office of  
 Manned Flight;  
 7 Dr. Christopher C. Kraft, Director, Manned Spacecraft  
 Center, Houston, Texas;  
 8 Donald K. Slayton, Director, Flight Crew Operations;  
 H. Dale Grubb, Assistant Administrator for Legislative  
 9 Affairs;  
 Neil Rosenball, Deputy General Counsel;  
 10 Bartley A. Fugler, Director, Inspections Division;  
 Col. David R. Scott;  
 11 Col. James B. Irwin;  
 Lt. Col. Alfred M. Worden;  
 12 Robert H. Hood; and,  
 Francis T. Koban

13 *Robert Flanagan, accompanied the Astronauts*  
*None of Public Affairs*  
 AFTERNOON SESSION (page 119)

15 Dr. James C. Fletcher,  
 Administrator, Committee on Aeronautical  
 16 and Space Sciences (et al) (resumed) 120

17 Spencer M. Beresford,  
 General Counsel, National Aeronautics  
 18 and Space Administration 174

23 Pages at which material is to be inserted: 111, 179, 180,  
 24 211, 215

EXECUTIVE SESSION  
 COMMERCIALIZATION OF ITEMS  
 CARRIED BY ASTRONAUTS

Thursday, August 3, 1972

United States Senate,  
 Committee on Aeronautical  
 and Space Sciences,  
 Washington, D. C.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:05 o'clock  
 a.m., in Room 235, Old Senate Office Building, Senator Clinton  
 P. Anderson (Chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Anderson (presiding), Symington,  
 Cannon, Curtis, Smith, Goldwater, and Weicker.

Also present: James J. Gehrig, Staff Director; Dr. Glen  
 P. Wilson, Craig Voorhees, and Charles Lombard, Professional  
 Staff Members, and Mary Rita Robbins, Clerical Assistant,

Butter Robinson, Carolyn Sue Alcorn and  
 Frank C. DeLuca, Asst. to Sen.  
 Anderson.

1                   The Chairman.       Today the Senate Committee on Aeronautical<sup>2</sup>  
2 and Space Sciences is meeting in closed session to receive  
3 testimony from Dr. Fletcher, the Administrator of NASA, mem-  
4 bers of his immediate staff, and selected NASA employees on the  
5 reported commercialization of items carried to the moon by the  
6 APOLLO 15 astronauts.

7                   Following a newspaper article which appeared on June 18,  
8 1972, I asked Dr. Fletcher on June 19 for a report on the  
9 APOLLO 15 space covers. Subsequently, other allegations came  
10 to my attention and quite a number of newspaper stories ap-  
11 peared on the subject. 5

12                   (Without objection, a selection of these newspaper articles  
13 will be made part of the record.

14                   ~~The documents referred to follow:~~

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1 ~~The Chairman~~ A brief report was submitted by Dr. Law on  
2 July 10; however, it did not contain enough information to  
3 resolve many of the questions which had been raised. On July  
4 19, an advertisement for the sale of exact replicas of the  
5 Fallen Astronaut statue came to my attention; I asked Dr.  
6 Fletcher for a report. Dr. Fletcher submitted a detailed re-  
7 port on both the SPOLLO 15 space cover incident and the Fallen  
8 Astronaut incident by letter dated July 27, which has been  
9 furnished the members of the committee.

10 Without objection, copies of all the correspondence on  
11 these matters between NASA and the committee will be made part  
12 of the record.

13 ~~(The correspondence follows:)~~  
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1       The Chairman. Having laid the basis for this executive  
2 hearing, I would like to make it clear that I, and, I am sure  
3 other members of the Committee, have great respect for the  
4 astronauts' most capable performance during the Apollo 15  
5 mission. The accomplishments of the lunar flights, including  
6 Apollo 15, have well met the mission requirements. Astronaut  
7 Scott who has participated in three such flights performed  
8 outstandingly and I compliment him and the other astronauts.

9       It is the purpose of this hearing to obtain additional  
10 facts about the circumstances surrounding the commercializa-  
11 tion of the Apollo 15 mission and of other missions so that the  
12 Committee will have a better understanding of what happened  
13 and who are responsible. In addition, the Committee wants to  
14 ascertain the adequacies of the corrective actions initiated  
15 by NASA management to preclude a recurrence.

16       As this is an exploratory session, Senator Curtis and I  
17 have agreed to proceed with this hearing without swearing  
18 the witnesses. If circumstances develop which would warrant  
19 such a procedure, we would propose to do that on another  
20 occasion. I hope there is no objection to this procedure and  
21 that we can proceed on this basis.

22       I want to bring to the attention of the Committee and the  
23 witnesses that the Department of Justice has taken a sub-  
24 stantial interest in the matter of the stamp covers. There is  
25 a possibility that there has been a violation of Federal

1 statutes, The Committee wants to proceed without prejudicing  
2 the rights of anyone and views this hearing as giving those  
3 involved an opportunity to explain their actions. However,  
4 witnesses should understand that any statement they make could  
5 in future proceedings be used for or against them. Witnesses  
6 are entitled to counsel; if any witness feels that the answer  
7 to any questions asked by the Committee would be prejudicial  
8 to his rights, he has the right to refuse to answer.

9 The Department of Justice has been furnished with a copy  
10 of the detailed report Dr. Fletcher submitted to me on July  
11 27, 1972. As I understand it, the Department of Justice has  
12 requested that until the Department has had an opportunity to  
13 complete its review, the report be restricted to members and  
14 staff of the Committee.

15 ~~Somehow...~~

16 (The material referred to in the  
17 above statement follows.)  
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## Moon Coin Offering Sends Congresswoman Of Missouri in Orbit

### Franklin Mint Adjunct Claims Metal Was on Apollo 14 Trip; Mrs. Sullivan Attacks NASA

A WALL STREET JOURNAL News Roundup

A coin club's promotional offer of mini-coins made of silver that "landed on the moon" has sent an earth-bound congresswoman into orbit. The offer was made by the Franklin Mint Collectors' Society of Franklin Center, Pa., which promised that for a \$9 membership fee new members would also receive a coin made of silver that "actually went to the moon" on the Apollo 14 flight early this year. The society is an adjunct of Franklin Mint, which claims to be the world's largest private mint, specializing in producing commemorative tokens and medals, as well as some coins for foreign governments.

The silver in the moon coins was melted down from commemorative medals carried by members of the Apollo 14 crew, the society said.

Letters to Congress inquiring about the authenticity of the moon coins came to the attention of Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D., Mo.) who lived a membership offer herself in July. Instead of joining up, Mrs. Sullivan, chairman of the House Consumer subcommittee, fired off a letter to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration demanding to know "When every drop of water, morsel of food and equipment included in a moon mission must be controlled as to weight, how was it possible to include a substantial number of medals to be kept on the moon and then returned to earth in order to provide a collector's item for distribution by a private commercial firm?"

NASA answered that the silver medals didn't land on the moon at all but were carried in the command module that orbited the moon while the lunar lander set down on the moon's surface. In addition, the moon-coin medals weren't authorized by NASA but were part of a "personal arrangement" between the crew and the Franklin Mint. The agency told Mrs. Sulli-

van in a letter. Officials of Franklin Mint didn't have any immediate comment.

Under the arrangement, the man from NASA said, the crew carried 200 medals in the command module, retained 130 for their personal use and returned 50 of them to Franklin Mint. NASA added that Astronaut Alan Shepard, commander of Apollo 14, was upset by the society's promotional use of silver from the medals and has "expressed his personal displeasure" in a letter to the group. Commander Shepard had more of the society's coins removed from the Apollo 15 spacecraft prior to its flight last July and aborted the carrying of such coins on any future NASA flights.

The space agency also told Mrs. Sullivan that there wasn't any safety hazard involved in carrying the medals on the previous flights.

Everything still isn't A-OK for Rep. Sullivan, however. She has written the Federal Trade Commission asking it to consider the need of possible "corrective advertising" by Franklin Mint to clear up the claim that their mini-coins are made from silver that actually landed on the moon. An FTC spokesman said the agency would launch an inquiry.

"It was our understanding that these medals had been landed on the moon," a Franklin Mint spokesman said. When "we later learned that our original information was incorrect, we immediately issued a correction," he added.

Yesterday in Houston, Donald K. (Deke) Slayton, director of flight operations at the Manned Spacecraft Center, said, "I take full blame for the coins since I was responsible for everything that went along on the Apollo 14 flight."

Mr. Slayton added that NASA knew nothing about the coins going ultimately to Franklin Mint. "We have an understanding between the guys in the flight crew and ourselves that they won't commercialize medals they have on board the ships."

"We don't know which one of the three astronauts exactly had the 50 coins that went to the Franklin Mint," Mr. Slayton said. "But it's my job to make sure that things that are in poor taste don't get on the ship. This is the first time that anything commercial has hap-

poned and we aren't about to do it again," he asserted.

Mr. Slayton added that Danbury Mint in Westport, Conn., is advertising that they are selling coins that contain silver that was carried on the Apollo 15 moon flight. "We guarantee that there is no way that their advertising can be true. We haven't even opened the packages from the flight yet," Mr. Slayton said.

T. R. Stanley, executive vice president of Danbury Mint, a subsidiary of Glendinning Cos., said that company had obtained "a very small amount of silver, a matter of ounces," carried to the moon and was selling medals partially made from that silver.

Danbury Mint obtained the silver from someone in the Apollo program, he said, but declined to reveal if it was one of the astronauts.

While the company is advertising that the silver was carried on the Apollo 15 flight in July, "there's now a little uncertainty in our minds whether it was on Apollo 14 or 15," Mr. Stanley said. "There's no doubt that it went to the moon," he asserted. "We have written authentication from the source."

Mr. Stanley declined to say how many medals the company was selling or the price it was asking. The offering is being made privately to previous customers, he added.

Glendinning has been the subject of two FTC actions in recent years. Last year, the agency charged that a Coca-Cola Co. "Big Name Bingo" promotional game that Glendinning devised deceived consumers and that many participants weren't awarded the \$100 prizes to which they were entitled. Both Coca-Cola and Glendinning have denied the charges.

In another case, Glendinning and Shell Oil Co. gave assurances that they would comply with FTC rules for promotional games in return for the agency's dropping a complaint charging them with violations. A spokesman for Glendinning said the company's assurance of voluntary compliance didn't constitute an admission that it had failed to comply in the past.

*Wall Street Journal*  
Sept 3, 1971



\$1,500 EACH FOR POSTAL COVERS

# NASA Probing Moon Stamp Caper

By WILLIAM HINES  
Chicago Sun Times

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is investigating what might be called "the great interplanetary smuggling plot" in response to a senatorial demand to know how a German stamp dealer got an apparent inside track on rare postal covers from the moon.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, D-N.M., chairman of the Senate Space Committee, wrote NASA Administrator James C. Fletcher last week asking for more information about the case, first reported in The Washington Star a week ago. John P. Donnelly, NASA's top publicity spokesman, said an inquiry is under way and a public statement should be made shortly after the July 4 holiday.

## About \$1,500 Each

Hermann E. Sieger, a philatelic dealer in Germany, has sold about 100 stamped, post-marked and authenticated envelopes that were carried to the moon and back by Apollo 15 astronauts David R. Scott, Alfred M. Worden and James B. Irwin last summer.

Sieger reportedly got about \$1,500 each for the covers, and their price on the frenzied German stamp market since has gone up to roughly \$2,000.

According to Donnelly, Scott and his teammates were authorized to take 144 stamped envelopes in their "personal preference kits" (PPKS), which are containers for the transportation of small mementos for the astronauts' own use or for distribution as gifts to friends. Such items are supposed to be sold or otherwise introduced into commerce.

## Profiting Denied

The revelation that Sieger made more than \$150,000 on Apollo 15 covers has accordingly become a source of acute embarrassment to NASA.

Donnelly and the astronauts' immediate boss, Donald K. Slayton of the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, have stated categorically that none of the Apollo 15 crewmen profited personally from the caper, although both acknowledge that the 100 covers were given to "a personal friend" in Germany. The friend has not been identified.

Asked how he could be so sure that the astronauts' trip to the moon was not sullied by the profit motive, Donnelly said, "Why, Dave (Scott) just wouldn't do a thing like that." He did not vouch similarly for Irwin, who is quitting the space program to preach the gospel, or Worden, who is still active as an astronaut.

But Scott — not Irwin or Worden — is emerging as the key man in the enterprise. An enthusiastic stamp collector in his own right, he will not answer queries about how many covers were taken along to the moon.

According to Donnelly, as many as 500 may be involved, and of these about 450 are now impounded in Houston pending a determination of their legal ownership and status. Since there is no indication that federal law has been violated or that the covers are contra-

band, it is questionable whether NASA would have any legal right to withhold them from the astronauts should they press for possession.

If all the undistributed covers have the same curio value as the 100 now in collectors' hands in Europe, they represent a potential uncashed resource to the astronauts of close to \$1 million. A stamp expert here said it would make no difference in the value of individual covers if 500-odd were known to exist instead of only 100.

If the covers are eventually released to Scott and his teammates to do with as they wish, this could be the biggest single bonanza in the history of the astronaut program.

Scott's role in getting certification of the bona-fides of the 100 covers that Sieger later sold has been described by Mrs. C. B. Carney, a NASA employe at Houston who is licensed as a notary public.

She said Scott brought the envelopes to her and asked her to sign a statement on the back certifying that they had been to the moon. Mrs. Carney said later that all she was really certifying was the identity of Scott, Worden and Irwin, who are personally known to her.

The authenticity of the covers is not in doubt, however,

nor (if Donnelly is right) is that fact that about 400 of the covers now languishing in Slayton's safe in Houston were taken aboard Apollo 15 without proper authorization.

Slayton has never stated how many covers he okayed for inclusion in the PPKS, but Donnelly has set the number at 144.

The Apollo 15 mission was not the first on which unorthodox goings-on took place.

On Apollo 14 in early 1971, astronaut Alan B. Shepard took along in his PPKS 200 sterling silver mini-medals

struck by the Franklin Mint, a private concern in Philadelphia. Later, according to a mint spokesman, he gave back 24, supposedly keeping 176 for his own use.

The mint melted down the 24 mini-medals and added this to a batch of silver.

That has been flown to the moon and back" and distributed these "as gifts to members of our collectors' society." According to mint spokesman Barry Nelson:

"It never occurred to me to ask until you raised the question," Donnelly replied.

ASTRONAUTS' ROLE QUESTIONED

**NASA Checks \$150,000 Sale of Apollo 15 Moon Envelopes**

BY NICHOLAS C. CHRISS  
Times Staff Writer

HOUSTON—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is investigating the involvement of the Apollo 15 astronauts in the sale of \$150,000 worth of autographed and stamped envelopes taken to the moon.

A West German stamp dealer, Hermann E. Sieger, sold at least 100 of the envelopes for \$1,500 apiece. Officials at the Manned Spacecraft Center here have confiscated another 200 to 300 of the envelopes.

Since the sale of the 100 envelopes in Europe in one week in April, their value has gone up to at least \$2,000 apiece. The confiscated covers are locked in a safe at MSC here and their total value could be worth around \$1 million.

The Apollo 15 astronauts were David R. Scott, James R. Irwin and Alfred M. Worden. MSC officials indicated that Scott and Irwin took the envelopes to the moon and back, and that Worden participated only in autographing them.

Several space program officials here at MSC and in Washington at NASA headquarters said they were convinced that the astronauts did not profit personally, directly or indirectly, from the sale of the envelopes.

One said Scott was shocked when he learned of the amount of money involved, and that he believed the astronauts were innocent victims of a commercial scheme.

A report into the affair by NASA is expected this weekend or early next

week, according to John P. Donnelly, chief public affairs officer for NASA. The report is being prepared for the U.S. Senate Aeronautics and Space Sciences Committee headed by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), who asked for information about the envelope sales.

The envelopes were taken in the astronauts' personal preference kits. They are supposed to weigh only eight ounces in the lunar module and five pounds in the command module. In the kits the astronauts may carry personal items or gifts for family, relatives or friends that they take to the moon and back.

Officials don't always know what is inside the PFKs.

The astronauts' immediate boss, Donald K. Slayton, director of flight crew operations is supposed to approve the contents of the kits.

NASA headquarters in Washington and here have withheld most information about the envelopes pending the completion of their investigation. But it was learned from various sources in and out of the space program that as many as 600 to 800 envelopes may have been given to the moon by the astronauts.

Given to Friend

One of the biggest mysteries is how the German got the envelopes to sell. An MSC spokesman who talked to Scott about the envelopes said the astronaut told him they were given to a friend, a former NASA employe now living in Germany.

But Scott and the other astronauts apparently have refused to identify the friend.

One of the more knowledgeable sources in the episode is Lester E. Winick, a stamp collector in Homewood, Ill., a Chicago suburb. Winick is president of the Space Topics Study Group of the American Topical Assn., a stamp group based in Milwaukee.

Several members of the group asked Winick last April to authenticate the envelopes after Sieger advertised them for sale in his publication, named Rocket Post Catalog.

In response to his inquiries, Winick received letters from Slayton, the U.S. Postal Service and the Consumer Protection Division of the Texas attorney general's office. The letters bore out the existence of the envelopes. A picture of one of the envelopes was used in the advertisement along with the price tag.

Two Stamps on Each

Winick and other sources said they learned that the post office at Cape Kennedy was specially opened around midnight before the Apollo 15 launch, and several commemorative Apollo 15 stamps were affixed to a number of envelopes. They were delivered to the astronauts several hours before the launch.

There are two stamps on each envelope, according to Winick and MSC sources. The second stamp reportedly was placed on the envelopes after splash-down and aboard the recovery ship USS Okrawa.

Somewhere and at some time, according to an MSC spokesman, all three of the astronauts autographed the entire batch of envelopes, and according to Winick, Scott and Irwin autographed some of them twice.

Winick said he had obtained a copy of a letter that Worden wrote in which the astronaut stated that the envelopes were all autographed during flight.

There is actually no way to authenticate this, or even to really prove that the envelopes have been to the moon—aside from the astronauts' own words.

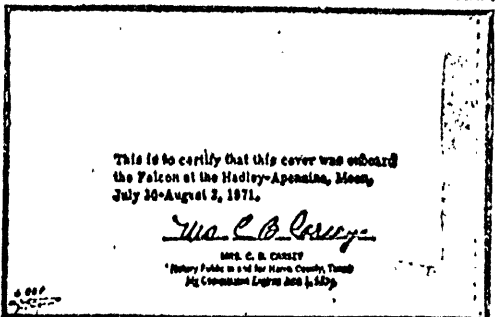
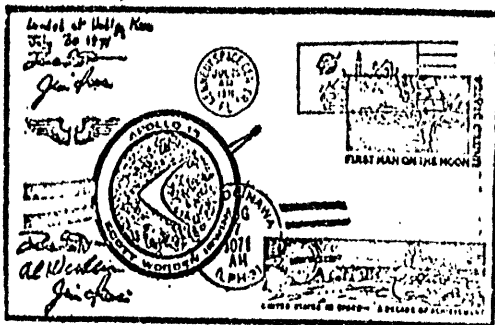
No one has attempted to explain why the astronauts took so many of the envelopes with them, envelopes that obviously would have a high value on earth.

(7)

# Moon Covers Found

New York Times  
July 9, 1972

D 23



Belmont Faries/The Washington Star  
The No. 1 cover of the Sieger Apollo 15 covers.

**P**ERSONAL preference kits of the crew of Apollo 15 which landed on the moon July 30, 1971, contained, among other memorabilia for themselves and friends, 400 envelopes bearing U.S. stamps commemorating American space missions—in addition to the special cover of the U.S. Postal Service that the flight commander, David R. Scott, canceled before millions of television viewers on Aug. 2, 1971.

While the U.S.P.S. cover bore only a pair of hand-perforated die proofs of twin 8-cent Decade of U.S. Space Achievement stamps released officially the day they were canceled on the moon, the "preferential kit" covers, as illustrated, bore the 10c First Man on the Moon stamp of 1969, canceled July 28, 1971, lift-off date, at Kennedy Space Center, Florida. Apparently applied shortly after midnight to 400 covers, they were speeded to the astronauts before their take-off. At lower right is a pair of Decade of Space Achievement stamps, canceled aboard the aircraft carrier Okinawa on Aug. 7, the splashdown date.

The covers came to light, according to Belmont Faries of The Washington Star, when Hermann E. Sieger, a German

air post dealer, sold 100 at 4,850 marks each — a total equivalent to \$150,350. Mr. Faries reported that 20 additional covers were given to friends of the astronauts. The remaining 280 covers subsequently turned back to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Donald K. Slayton, the chief astronaut, has stated that the astronauts—David Scott, James Irwin and Alfred M. Worden, all Air Force officers, did not profit from the venture.

An unidentified man, "a friend of the crew now in Germany," according to Mr. Faries's report, organized the deal.

Mr. Sieger numbered his 100 covers, each of which bears a notary seal stating: "This is to certify that this cover was on board the Falcon at the Hadley-Apeninne Moon, July 30-August 2, 1971," signed by Mrs. C. B. Carsey. Mr. Faries notes that it was "not clear how Mrs. Carsey could make such a certification in the absence of personal knowledge," adding "that there is no doubt that the covers were carried to the moon and back." The covers bear the signatures of the astronauts, and a cachet of the Apollo 15 emblem, stylized wings over the lunar surface.

## THE MOON MAIL INCIDENT

# Apollo Crew Reprimanded

Associated Press

The space agency disciplined the three Apollo 15 astronauts today for carrying 400 unauthorized postal covers to the moon and back last July and then turning 100 of them over to an acquaintance in West Germany.

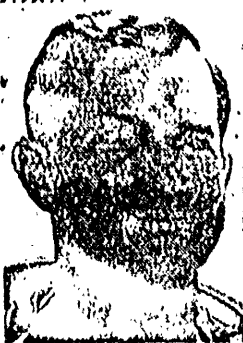
The 100 moon-stamped envelopes apparently were sold later to stamp collectors for \$1,500 each, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said.

The other 300 unauthorized covers were confiscated and are impounded at NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston.

(Existence of the 400 unauthorized moon covers and sale of 100 of them in Germany for more than \$150,000 was first reported in The Star's stamp column on June 18.)

NASA said after an investigation that astronauts David Scott, Alfred Worden and James Irwin "exercised poor judgment in their action."

"Therefore they will be reprimanded and their actions will be given due consideration in their selection for future assignments," the agency said.



DAVID R. SCOTT



ALFRED M. WORDEN



JAMES B. IRWIN

Dr. George Low, NASA deputy administrator, commented:

"Astronauts are under extreme stress in the months preceding a flight to the moon, and their poor judgment in carrying the unauthorized covers must be considered in this light. Nonetheless, NASA cannot condone these actions."

agreed at one time to provide 100 covers from their forthcoming mission to the acquaintance in return for establishment of a "trust fund" for their children.

### Declined Offers

"After the covers had been given to the acquaintance, however, they realized—on their own—that this was improper and declined to accept either the trust fund or the alternative offer of stamps in exchange for the 100 postal covers," NASA said.

The Apollo 15 crew, like those on earlier moon missions, had NASA's per-

mission, within established procedures, to carry personal souvenir-type items, including some postal covers.

The permission was granted with the condition that the articles be retained by the astronauts or be given to personal friends. They were not to be used for commercial or fund-raising purposes or personal gain, NASA said.

On Apollo 15, the astronauts were authorized to carry 232 of the specially stamped envelopes with markings showing they had made the round trip to the moon. The 400 unauthorized covers were carried in addition to the approved ones.

Through Mr. Eiermann the envelopes were evidently acquired by Herman E. Sieger, a German stamp dealer. Existence of these covers came to light when stamp magazines reported that Mr. Sieger had sold the 100 for a total of \$150,350.

The 232 authorized covers were carried on the flight at the request of then Major Worden who gave 68 of them to friends. Eighty-eight of them went to the family of another astronaut. Of the rest, 60 were impounded by the space agency and 16 were mutilated on the recovery ship after Apollo 15 returned to earth. The space agency believes that souvenir hunters, grabbing for the envelopes, ripped some.

The covers carried the signatures of all three astronauts, United States postage stamps commemorating the space program, the symbol of the Apollo 15 mission and the postmarks—one at the Kennedy Space Center; the other the U.S.S. Okinawa, the aircraft carrier that served as recovery ship for the mission.

The 232 authorized envelopes were never actually landed on the moon, space agency spokesman said today, but stayed in orbit in the command ship piloted by Major Worden.

The unauthorized envelopes, carried aboard the spacecraft in the astronauts' spacesuit pockets, were notarized after the return to earth, to signify that they had actually landed with the landing craft Falcon in the Hadley-Appennine region of the moon. They were not actually canceled on the moon.

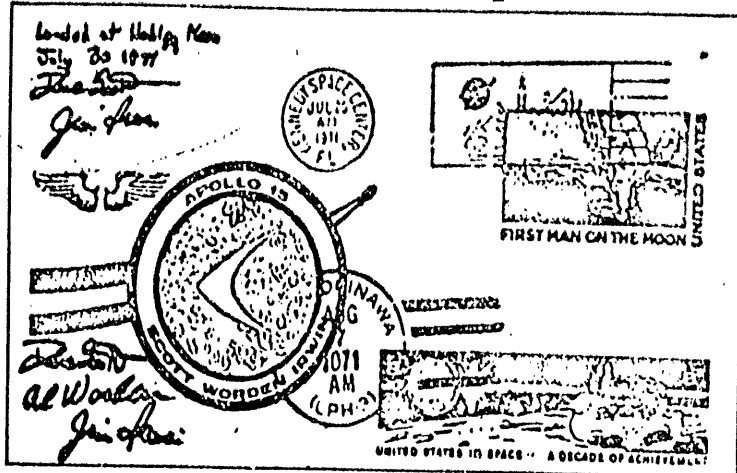
A NASA official said only one stamped envelope was actually canceled on the moon during the flight. This was done with the official sanction of the agency.

The envelope, which belongs to the Government, is now on display in Brussels.

From page 2

THE NEW YORK TIMES

# Apollo 15 Crew Is Reprimanded



One of the specially stamped and canceled envelopes smuggled aboard Apollo 15

By HAROLD M. SCIMECK Jr.  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 11—The Apollo 15 astronauts were reprimanded today by the space agency for smuggling 400 specially stamped and canceled envelopes to the moon and back last July. Later 100 of these were sold by a German stamp dealer for a sum reported to be more than \$150,000.

The astronauts gave the envelopes to an acquaintance through whom they were sold by the dealer. The acquaintance was to have repaid the astronauts, Col. David R. Scott, Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Worden and Col. James B. Irwin all of the Air Force, by setting up a trust fund for their children. This part of the arrangement was never fulfilled.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the astronauts had had second thoughts about the stamp deal, had decided on their own that it was improper, and had refused the establishment of the trust fund. He said they also had refused an alternate suggestion that they accept valuable stamps in exchange

and therefore had made no money at all on the venture.

Only once before in the manned space flight program has an incident occurred that ended in an official reprimand. On the Gemini 3 flight in 1965, Capt. John W. Young of the Navy smuggled a corned beef sandwich aboard the spacecraft and ate it. He was reprimanded because this was not an authorized part of the space menu.

After an investigation of the stamped envelope episode, the space agency ruled that the Apollo 15 crew had exercised poor judgment.

"Therefore they will be reprimanded and their actions will be given due consideration in their selection for future assignments," the NASA announcement said today.

Colonel Irwin announced in May that he was resigning from the astronaut corps and that he planned to go into business in

Colorado Springs. He also expressed an interest in religious work.

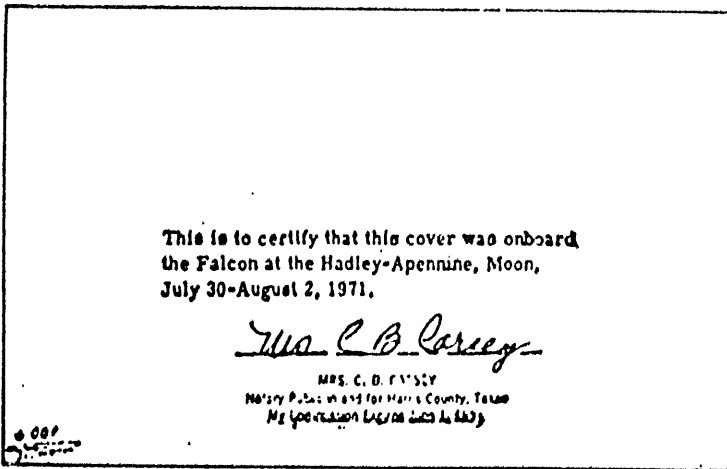
"Astronauts are under extreme stress in the months preceding a flight to the moon," said Dr. George Low, deputy administrator of the space agency, "and their poor judgment in carrying the unauthorized covers must be considered in this light. Nonetheless, NASA cannot condone these actions."

Altogether the Apollo 15 crew carried about 632 stamped envelopes, called "covers" by collectors, on their expedition to the moon last year. Of these, 232 were authorized. Sixty of these authorized covers, and most of the unauthorized ones have been recovered and impounded by the space agency in Houston.

NASA's rules permit astronauts to carry some personal items to the moon on condition that these will not be used for any commercial or fund-raising purposes.

According to the space agency's tabulations, about 300 of the unauthorized covers have been impounded. It was uncertain whether the actual count was 300 or 298. The 100 others are evidently gone beyond recall and have been sold at approximately \$1,500 each, it was reported.

NASA investigation disclosed that the astronauts had given 100 of the unauthorized covers to an acquaintance, Hort Eiermann, a naturalized American who lives in Stuttgart. They had met him when he worked for a NASA contractor at Cocoa Beach, Fla.



Notarization on the No. 1 cover, certifying its presence on the spacecraft

## NASA Disciplines 3 Astronauts for Carrying Envelopes to Moon

Apollo 15's Scott, Worden and Irwin Declined to Profit From Collectors' Items Worth \$600,000, Agency Says

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration Tuesday revealed it has disciplined the three Apollo 15 astronauts because they secretly carried 400 souvenir stamped envelopes to the moon and back last summer.

The envelopes reportedly could have been sold to collectors for \$600,000 or more.

One hundred of the unauthorized envelopes were given to an acquaintance of the astronauts and were sold at a reported price of \$1,500 each.

The astronauts, in an apparent change of heart, declined to take any of that \$150,000, NASA said.

The 300 unsold envelopes, known to the philatelic trade as postal covers, have been impounded at NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston.

### Reported in The Times

(The taking of the covers to the moon and the subsequent sale of 100 of them by a West German stamp dealer, Hermann E. Sieger, was reported in The Times Thursday.)

NASA said in a formal announcement that the astronauts—David R. Scott, Alfred M. Worden and James B. Irwin—exercised poor judgment.

"Therefore their actions will be given due consideration in their selection for future assignments," NASA said.

The three astronauts have declined to comment, the Houston space center said.

The 400 envelopes were carried

without permission, without official knowledge and in violation of NASA regulations, along with 12 Apollo 15 covers that had the agency's full approval.

NASA said it permit astronauts, within established procedures, to carry personal souvenir-type items, including postal covers, on space flights.

These articles are to be retained by the astronauts or given to personal friends, and are not to be used or given for commercial purposes or personal gain, the agency said.

Advertisements of Apollo 15 covers at 4,850 marks, or about \$1,500 each, in a West German stamp-collectors magazine called the attention of space officials to an apparent violation of the rules.

NASA said it learned in the course of its inquiry that the Apollo 15 crew, before the flight, had agreed to provide 100 postal covers to an acquaintance, with the revenue to go into a trust fund for their children.

The acquaintance was identified as Horst (Walter) Eiermann of Stuttgart, a naturalized American well known in the Cocoa Beach, Fla., area.

NASA said Eiermann formerly worked at Cape Kennedy for Dynathern Corp. of Los Angeles, a contractor involved in heat-shield work.

Sieger, the German dealer in stamps, advertised

the 100 postal covers for sale. A NASA spokesman said the souvenir envelopes apparently sold at a brisk pace.

After the Apollo 15 crew gave the 100 covers to Eiermann, NASA said, they realized "on their own" that this was improper.

A NASA spokesman said a total of 338 covers have been impounded. He said the agency's legal department is trying to determine who has legal ownership of the impounded stamp covers.

# Astronauts

## 'Canceled' for 'Stamp Deal'

By AL MARSH  
TODAY Science Writer

The Apollo 15 astronauts were really astronautics during their flight to the moon last year, and NASA will hand them the stiffest reprimand in the history of the space program.

NASA announced in Washington Dave Scott, Jim Irwin and Al Worden agreed to a deal proposed by former Cocoa Beach resident Horst Walter Elermann to carry 400 authorized postal covers to moon in return for trust funds for the crew's children. Herman Selger, a West

German millionaire stamp collector, has sold 99 of the envelopes for \$1,515 each.

The crew will be called to Washington soon to receive letters of reprimand from NASA Deputy Administrator Dr. George Low. The action will almost assure Scott and Worden they will never fly in space again. Irwin announced recently he is leaving the astronaut corps to "preach the Gospel."

Strong new measures have been adopted by NASA to avoid a repeat of the incident on the Apollo 17 flight set for December.

"Astronauts are under extreme stress in the months preceding a flight to the moon, and their poor judgment in carrying the unauthorized covers must be considered in this light," Low said.

"Nonetheless, NASA cannot condone these actions," he added.

Mrs. Scott said at her Houston home Tuesday afternoon her husband, who was flying at the time, has thought of leaving the astronaut corps. She pointed out there are no flights except the space shuttle for her husband to fly.

The remaining 300 envelopes have been impounded in a safe in astronaut boss Deke Slayton's office. Slayton is described as being "pretty upset" about the incident. The Apollo 15 crew had been

authorized to carry only 232 postal covers to the moon. Instead, they took 632.

The German-born Elermann came to this country in 1952 but returned to Stuttgart to live last September with his German wife, Elsie, and their children. Since 1961 he lived in Cocoa Beach where he served as the Eastern marketing manager of the Los Angeles-based Dyna-Therm Corp. He was promoted to a vice president of the company.

A NASA spokesman said he offered the "proposition" to the Apollo 15 crew at a dinner in Cocoa Beach before last July's moon flight. The crew accepted, in return for trust funds for their children, despite NASA rules which prohibit astronauts from using objects carried to the moon

for personal profit.

On the crew's return they decided "on their own" it was wrong to accept the trust funds and also turned down an alternate offer of valuable stamps. They did, however, deliver the envelopes to Elermann as planned.

Elermann was known in Cocoa Beach as a flamboyant social figure with a knack for arranging "deals." State Department investigators now intend to talk with him in Stuttgart, West Germany, about the "deal," NASA sources said.

Additionally, NASA lawyers

in Washington are poring over law books to see whether some type of court action can be brought against Elermann, a NASA spokesman confirmed.

"He was a promoter, that one. A wheeler-dealer," a Cape Canaveral source who knew Elermann recalled Tuesday. Elermann also served as chairman of the Cocoa Beach "Oktoberfest" celebration.

The incident is the worst ever to shake the hero-like image of the U.S. astronaut corps since John Young's hands were slapped lightly for sneaking a cornbeef sandwich aboard Gemini 3 in 1965.

NASA routinely grants permission to astronauts to carry personal, souvenir-type items, including postal covers. But a new set of instructions governing such items has been issued for Apollo 17.

Slayton will personally inspect the kit of personal items just before blastoff Dec. 6 at 9:38 p.m.

The envelopes first came to light when stamp dealer Sieger advertised them in his hometown newspaper in Lorch, West Germany.

The advertisement carried a photograph of the coveted cover with explanations in German of the English terms.

The upper left hand corner carried the handwritten remark, "Landed at Hadley Moon July 30, 1971," with the signatures of Scott and Irwin.



HORST EIERMANN  
... wheeler-dealer

Continued on page 13

102

Space electronics

Skylab tape recorder replaces telemetry to record 'tremendous' volume of data

As space missions get more and more complicated with additional experiments, wider-bandwidth communications links are required to get the data back to earth. But on

Skylab, the first stage of which is scheduled for launch in April 1973, there will be no telemetry downlink for experimental data; instead, NASA is relying on a tape recorder and an astronaut.

In the words of R.H. Webster, Skylab program manager at the Instrumentation division of the Ampex Corp., Redwood City, Calif., "The volume of data accumulated from the Skylab experiments will be tremendous. [The three Skylab space stations are designed to test man's ability to stay in space for long periods.] So to save weight and money—by eliminating telemetry equipment and its associated antennas—NASA went to tape."

Two modified Ampex AR-700 airborne digital recorders, one on-line and one backup, will fly in the multiple docking adapter section of the space station. The standard AR-700, a 14-track machine, will be converted to 28 tracks and will be

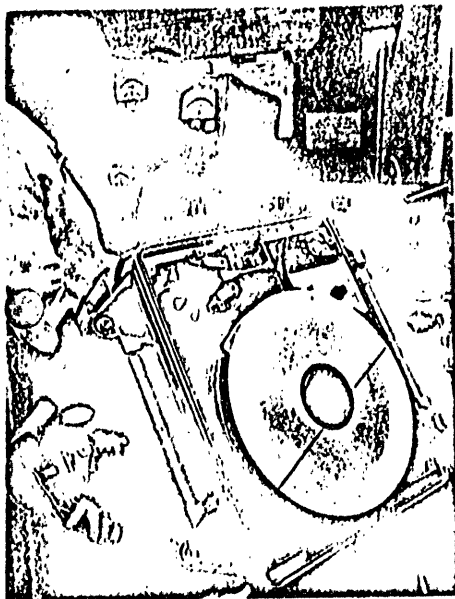
Space tape, Ampex AR-728 tape recorder, to fly aboard Skylab, is checked out in clean room. Data-filled tapes will be carried back to earth by one of astronauts.

called the AR-728. Also, since Skylab is a manned program, potentially toxic or flammable components will be replaced.

Packed in. "Essentially what was done," says Webster, "was to take what is normally packed into a six-foot-high rack and reduce it to a 100% reliable 1.5-foot cube." This, adds Webster, was difficult; in fact, about two years will have passed from the time Ampex got the contract until the first two of four machines (two flight, and two-ground preflight backups) will be delivered to Martin Marietta Corp., the prime contractor, later this month.

Since there is no telemetry, the only way to get experimental data back to earth is to have one of the astronauts bring the tape when there is a change in crew. That's the reason for going from 14 to 28 tracks—the astronaut won't have too many reels of tape to carry. In fact, only 10 reels will be needed to record all the data from the complete year-long mission.

Each 7,200-foot reel is to have not more than five errors in 1 million bits of data; the recorder is capable of recording 1 million bits per second per track, and the capacity per reel is almost 50 billion bits. If someone other than NASA needs that kind of density, Webster says that Ampex will sell an AR-728 for \$30,000 to \$60,000, depending on options—"as long as it doesn't have to meet NASA's manned space flight requirements." □



From page 12

TODAY

The 10-cent U.S. stamp in the upper right hand corner carried the caption, "First Man on the Moon," and was postmarked Kennedy Space Center, July 23, a.m., 1971.

Another stamp in the lower-right hand corner, the 8-cent

"United States in Space — a Decade of Achievement," was postmarked on the USS Okinawa LPH-3, the recovery ship, Aug. 7, 1971, a.m.

The left side of the envelope carried the Apollo 15 insignia designed, the German ad-

vertisement noted, by Italy's Emilio Pucci.

The lower left hand corner carried the signatures of all three astronauts — signed after their return from the moon, the advertisement noted.

The reverse side of the envelope carried this legend:

"This is to certify that this cover was onboard the Falcon at the Hadley-Apsanico, Moon, July 20-August 2, 1971. Mrs. C. B. Carsey, notary public in and for Harris County, Texas. My commission expires June 1, 1973."

13



## Space Men Spoil Their Image

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was quite right in disciplining the three Apollo 15 astronauts for carrying unauthorized postal covers to the moon and back last July and then turning some of them over to an acquaintance in West Germany.

Subsequent resale of the moon-stamped envelopes brought \$1,500 apiece from stamp collectors. It was reported that 100 envelopes "got away" but 300 unauthorized covers were impounded by NASA.

The discipline, whatever it may be, is justified because the astronauts and their careers have been regarded as in the public domain, tax-supported. No one can deny the gallantry of the space men who made

history that will sparkle forever. But these men have had to be above suspicion. The scope of their scientific mission transcended any acceptance of a large financial return.

NASA indicated that David Scott, Alfred Worden and James Irwin recanted and apparently did not profit from the deal, finally realizing it was improper. Items carried by astronauts never are to be used for commercial or fund-raising purposes or personal gain.

NASA itself has come close to the edge of propriety regarding astronauts and their side income. Until mid-1970, it approved a contract with *Life* magazine for exclusive personal accounts by the astronauts, a contract which drew considerable criticism because many people felt that the astronauts' stories should be available to everyone. Some \$200,000 was paid by the magazine to the astronauts as a group, plus life insurance, but, as it turned out, there were few secrets to cash in on because television had revealed so thoroughly the feats of daring. The New York Times syndicate also worked out a deal with the Apollo 15 astronauts, a minor one, for by-line stories.

Just what punishment NASA can dish out, other than grounding the astronauts, is difficult to imagine. The sad part is that the misdeed mars a record that otherwise has been remarkably free of yielding to the powerful temptations to make hay from the space adventures.

5

## 3 on Apollo 15 rebuked for secret 'mail' role

Washington (AP)—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration disclosed yesterday that the Apollo 15 astronauts, on their round trip to the moon last summer, secretly carried 400 souvenir stamped envelopes that could have been sold to collectors for \$500,000 or more. The three have been disciplined, NASA said.

One hundred of the unauthorized envelopes were given to an acquaintance of the astronauts and were sold at a reported price of \$1,500 each.

The astronauts, in an apparent change of heart, declined to take any of that \$150,000, NASA said.

The 300 unsold envelopes, known to the philatelic trade as postal covers, have been impounded at NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston.

### To be reprimanded

NASA said in a formal announcement that the astronauts—Col. David R. Scott, Lt. Col. Alfred M. Worden and Col. James B. Irwin—exercised poor judgment.

"Therefore they will be reprimanded and their actions will be given consideration in their selection for future assignments," NASA said.

The three astronauts have declined to comment, the Houston space center said.

The 400 envelopes were carried without permission, without official knowledge and in violation of NASA regulations, along with 232 Apollo 15 covers that had the agency's full approval.

NASA said it permits astronauts, within established procedures, to carry personal sou-

From page 4

### THE SUN

venir-type items, including postal covers, on space flights.

These articles are to be retained by the astronauts or given to personal friends, and not to be used or given for commercial purposes or personal gain, the agency said.

Advertisements of Apollo 15 covers at \$1,500 each, in a West German stamp-collectors magazine, called the attention of space officials to an apparent violation of the rules.

NASA said it learned in the course of its inquiry that the Apollo 15 crew, before the flight, had agreed to provide 100 postal covers to an acquaintance, with the revenue

to go into a trust fund for their children.

The acquaintance was identified as Horst (Walter) Eiermann of Stuttgart, a naturalized American well known in the Cocoa Beach (Fla.) area.

NASA said Mr. Eiermann formerly worked at Cape Kennedy for Dynatherm Corporation of Los Angeles, a contractor involved in heat-shield work.

Herman Sieger, a West German dealer in stamps, advertised the 100 postal covers for sale at the \$1,500 price. A NASA spokesman said the souvenir envelopes apparently sold at a brisk pace.

After the Apollo 15 crew gave the 100 covers to Mr. Eiermann, NASA said, they realized "on their own" that this was improper.

# Apollo 15 Crew Is Reprimanded

BY FRED FARFAR

CHICAGO TRIBUNE PRESS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, July 11—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration today reprimanded the Apollo 15 astronauts for taking unauthorized stamp covers with them to the moon last summer as part of an arrangement in which a \$21,000 trust fund was to be set up for their children.

Some of the 400 unauthorized covers later turned up in the hands of a West German stamp dealer who was offering them for sale at \$1,500 each.

The space agency said that the astronauts, David R. Scott, James B. Irwin, and Alfred M. Worden, subsequently realized that they had acted improperly and refused to accept the money for the trust fund or valuable stamps that were offered in place of the money.

#### Effect on Assignments

Nevertheless, the agency said, the astronauts "exercised poor judgment and will be reprimanded and action will be given due consideration in future flight assignments."

This appeared to kill any chance for further flights for the three because only one more moon landing mission and three earth orbital Skylab flights are planned between now and the end of the decade.

In a statement, George M. Low, the deputy head of the space agency said:

"The astronauts were under extreme stress in the months before the flight to the moon and their actions must be considered in this light. Nevertheless, (we) cannot condone their actions."

The agency said the astronauts, whose lunar flight took place between July 26 and Aug. 7 of last year, were ap-

proached with the stamp cover proposal prior to the flight in Cocoa Beach, Fla. Cocoa Beach is just south of Cape Kennedy.

The agency identified the man who made the proposal as Horst Elremann, a German-born naturalized American citizen, who at the time was an employe of a civilian company working on the space program.

The agency said that the 400 unauthorized postal covers the astronauts took along to the moon were in addition to 232 authorized covers they were allowed to take with them as gifts for friends and relatives.

The agency said they sent 100 of the unauthorized covers to Elremann, who had returned to West Germany to live. Some or all of these, it continued, wound up in the possession of Herman E. Siegler, the West German stamp dealer who was offering them for sale.

#### Describe the Covers

The covers were envelopes bearing an 8-cent stamp commemorating man's first landing on the moon, a pair of 8-cent stamps commemorating the American space program, the Apollo 15 insignia, postmarks from Cape Kennedy on the day of liftoff and from the recovery ship Okinawa on the day of splashdown, and the signatures of the astronauts.

Scott, a graduate of West Point, is an Air Force colonel and a veteran of two space flights. Worden, an Air Force lieutenant colonel, also is a West Point graduate.

Irwin, an Air Force colonel and a graduate of Annapolis, announced last May he was retiring from the astronaut corps as of Aug. 1.

Star 7/12/72

# Astronauts Disciplined for 'Moon Mail'

By WILLIAM HINES  
Chicago Sun-Times News Service

The space agency, NASA, has figuratively slapped the wrists of three of its astronauts for "poor judgement" in taking part in what has become known as the great interplanetary smuggling plot. David R. Scott, Alfred M. Worden and James B. Irwin, crew of last year's Apollo 15 mission to the moon, "will be reprimanded and their action will be given due consideration

in their selection for future assignments," NASA said in a statement issued yesterday.

The statement marked the conclusion of an inquiry called for by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, D-N.M., chairman of the Senate Space Committee, after news reports revealed that 100 postal covers from the moon flight has turned up on the philatelic market in Europe, where they initially fetched about \$1,500 each.

The inquiry also raised the possibility that another 40 covers may be in commercial channels in the United States. At the current going price in Europe, of around \$2,000, these stamped, postmarked mementoes of the flight to Hadley Rille would represent about \$80,000.

## Two Postmarks

The covers have two postmarks—one from the Kennedy Space Center and one from the USS Okinawa, the mission recovery ship.

According to NASA sources, Scott, Irwin and Worden had hoped to harvest about \$7,000 apiece from the deal, which also involved a German-born naturalized American as middleman. This man, whom NASA characterized as "an acquaintance," has been identified as Horst (also known as Walter) Eireman, now living in Stuttgart, West Germany.

NASA's one-page statement said, "The Apollo 15 crew had at one time agreed to provide 100 of the covers to their acquaintance in return for a 'trust fund' for their children." After the covers had been given to the acquaintance,

however, the NASA statement said, "they realized — on their own — that this was improper and declined to accept either the 'trust fund' or an alternative offer of stamps in exchange for the 100 postal covers."

## 200 of 632 Authorized

The NASA statement revealed that a far larger number of covers than had been reported heretofore — 632 — were carried to the moon. Of these, 232 were "authorized" under established procedures.

The 100 covers that passed through Eireman to German stamp dealer Hermann E. Sieger were among the unauthorized 400.

A total of 358 covers are "in custody" at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston pending a legal determination of their ownership and proper disposition, NASA spokesman John P. Donnelly said.

Accounting for the covers now known to exist, Donnelly gave this breakdown:

- In the hands of European collectors: 100 unauthorized.
- Given to Mrs. Barbara Gordon, wife of Apollo 12 astronaut

Richard Gordon: 88 authorized covers bearing Apollo 12 cachets, which were not taken to the moon on Gordon's 1969 flight.

- Given to Worden, 68 authorized Apollo 15 covers.
- "Mutilated," 16 authorized.
- Impounded at Houston, 60 authorized and 298 unauthorized covers.
- "Unaccounted for," 2 unauthorized covers, which may never have existed.

There was no ready explanation why Worden got 68 authorized covers before NASA lowered the boom, and Scott and Irwin got none. But Worden's distribution of these 68 covers raised another interesting question.

Donnelly said Worden distributed 28 to friends as bona fide souvenirs and gave 40 to a man named Herrick Herrick "and or his son." Herrick was identified as "a stamp collector in Miami."

Miami telephone information said Herrick's personal phone number is unlisted and that there is no stamp company there bearing his name. The name Herrick Herrick does not appear in rosters of important collectors.

Wash. Post 7-12-72



United Press International

Apollo 15 Astronauts, from left, David R. Scott, James B. Irwin and Alfred M. Worden have been reprimanded by NASA for carrying unauthorized envelopes to moon.

# 3 Astronauts Disciplined Over Smuggled Moon-Mail

By Vern Haugland  
Associated Press

Manned Spacecraft Center,  
Houston.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration disclosed yesterday that the Apollo 15 astronauts, on their round trip to the moon last summer, secretly carried 400 souvenir stamped envelopes that could have been sold to collectors for \$600,000 or more. The three have been disciplined, NASA said.

"One hundred of the unauthorized envelopes were given to an acquaintance of the astronauts and were sold at a reported price of \$1,500 each.

The astronauts, in an apparent change of heart, declined to take any of that \$150,000, NASA said.

The 300 unsold envelopes, known as postal covers, have been impounded at NASA's

NASA said in a formal announcement that the astronauts—David Scott, Alkred Worden and James Irwin—exercised poor judgment.

"Therefore, they will be reprimanded and their actions will be given consideration in their selection for future assignments," NASA said.

The three astronauts have declined to comment; the Houston space center said.

The 400 envelopes were carried without permission, without official knowledge and in violation of NASA regulations, along with 232 Apollo 15 covers that had the agency's full approval.

NASA said it permits astronauts, within established procedures, to carry personal souvenir-type items, including

postal covers, on space flights. These articles are to be retained by the astronauts or given to personal friends, and are not to be used or given for commercial purposes or personal gain, the agency said.

Advertisements of Apollo 15 covers at 4,850 deutschmarks, or about \$1,500 each, in a West German stamp-collectors' magazine, called NASA's attention to an apparent violation of the rules.

NASA said it learned that the Apollo 15 crew, before the flight, had agreed to provide 100 postal covers to an acquaintance, with the revenue to go into a trust fund for their children.

The acquaintance was identified as Horst (Walter) Elermann of Stuttgart, a naturalized American who formerly worked at Cape Kennedy for a contractor involved in heat-shield work.

Herrman Sieger, a West German dealer in stamps, advertised the 100 postal covers for sale at the \$1,500 price. A NASA spokesman said the souvenir envelopes apparently sold at a brisk pace.

Sieger's advertisement carried a photograph of the coveted cover. The upper left corner carried the handwritten remark, "Landed at Tadley Moon July 30, 1971," with the signatures of Scott and Irwin.

The 10-cent U.S. stamp in the upper right corner carried the caption "First Man on the Moon," and was postmarked Kennedy Space Center, Fla., July 23, a.m., 1971. In the lower right corner, an 8-cent stamp, "United States in Space—Decade of Achievement," was postmarked Aug. 7 on the USS Okinawa, the recovery ship.

The left side of the envelope carried the Apollo 15 insignia, and the lower left corner carried the signatures of all three astronauts—signed after their return from the moon, the advertisement noted.

This is to certify that this cover was onboard  
the Falcon at the Hadley-Appennine, Moon,  
July 30-August 2, 1971.

*Wesley B. Corsey*

MRS. C. D. CORSEY  
Notary Public in and for Harris County, Texas  
My Commission Expires Feb. 1, 1973

Notarization on the No. 1 cover, certifying its presence on the spacecraft

## Apollo Astronauts Are Reprimanded

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

and therefore had made no money at all on the venture.

Only once before in the manned space flight program has an incident occurred that ended in an official reprimand. On the Gemini 3 flight in 1965, Capt. John W. Young of the Navy smuggled a corned beef sandwich aboard the spacecraft and ate it. He was reprimanded because this was not an authorized part of the space menu.

After an investigation of the space agency ruled that the Apollo 15 crew had exercised poor judgment.

"Therefore they will be reprimanded and their actions will be given due consideration in their selection for future assignments," the NASA announcement said today.

Colonel Irwin announced in May that he was resigning from the astronaut corps and that he planned to go into business in

Colorado Springs. He also expressed an interest in religious work.

"Astronauts are under extreme stress in the months preceding a flight to the moon," said Dr. George Low, deputy administrator of the space agency, "and their poor judgment in carrying the unauthorized covers must be considered in this light. Nonetheless, NASA cannot condone these actions."

Altogether the Apollo 15 crew carried about 632 stamped envelopes, called "covers" by collectors, on their expedition to the moon last year. Of these, 232 were authorized. Sixty of these authorized covers, and most of the unauthorized ones, have been recovered and impounded by the space agency in Houston.

NASA's rules permit astronauts to carry some personal items to the moon on condition that these will not be used for any commercial or fund-raising purposes.

According to the space agency's tabulations, about 300 of the unauthorized covers have been impounded. It was uncertain whether the actual count was 300 or 298. The 100 others are evidently gone beyond recall and have been sold at approximately \$1,500 each, it was reported.

NASA investigation disclosed that the astronauts had given 100 of the unauthorized covers to an acquaintance, Hort Eiermann, a naturalized American who lives in Stuttgart. They had met him when he worked for a NASA contractor at Cocoa Beach, Fla.

Through Mr. Eiermann the envelopes were evidently acquired by Herman E. Sieger, a German stamp dealer. Existence of these covers came to light when stamp magazines reported that Mr. Sieger had sold the 100 for a total of \$150,350.

The 232 authorized covers were carried on the flight at the request of then Major Worden who gave 68 of them to friends. Eighty-eight of them went to the family of another astronaut. Of the rest, 60 were impounded by the space agency and 16 were mutilated on the recovery ship after Apollo 15 returned to earth. The space agency believes that souvenir hunters, grabbing for the envelopes, ripped some.

The covers carried the signatures of all three astronauts, United States postage stamps commemorating the space program, the symbol of the Apollo 15 mission and the postmarks—one at the Kennedy Space Center; the other the U.S.S. Okinawa, the aircraft carrier that served as recovery ship for the mission.

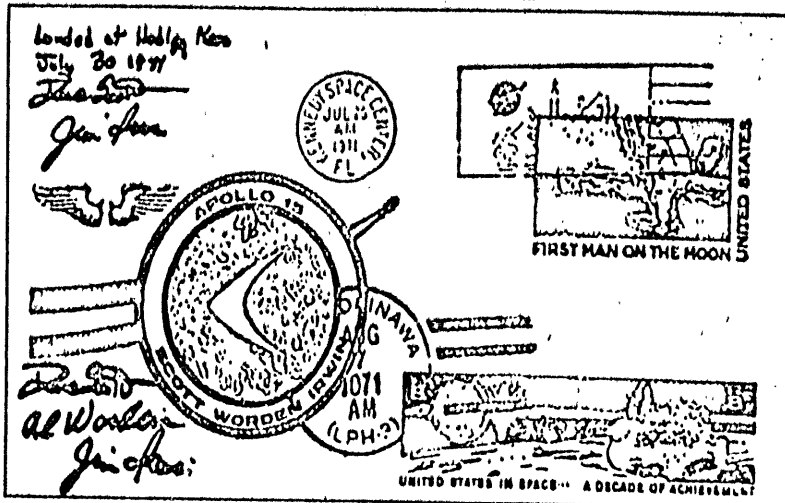
The 232 authorized envelopes were never actually landed on the moon, a space agency spokesman said today, but stayed in orbit in the command ship piloted by Major Worden.

The unauthorized envelopes, carried aboard the spacecraft in the astronauts' spacesuit pockets, were notarized after the return to earth, to signify that they had actually landed with the landing craft Falcon in the Hadley-Appennine region of the moon. They were not actually canceled on the moon.

A NASA official said only one stamped envelope was actually canceled on the moon during the flight. This was done with the official sanction of the agency.

The envelope, which belongs to the Government, is now on display in Brussels.

# Apollo 15 Crew Is Reprimanded



One of the specially stamped and canceled envelopes smuggled aboard Apollo 15

By HAROLD M. SCHMECK Jr.  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 11—The Apollo 15 astronauts were reprimanded today by the space agency for smuggling 400 specially stamped and canceled envelopes to the moon and back last July. Later 100 of these were sold by a German stamp dealer for a sum reported to be more than \$150,000.

The astronauts gave the envelopes to an acquaintance through whom they were sold by the dealer.

The acquaintance was to have repaid the astronauts, Col. David R. Scott, Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Worden and Col. James B. Irwin all of the Air Force, by setting up a trust fund for their children. This part of the arrangement was never fulfilled.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the astronauts had had second thoughts about the stamp deal, had decided on their own that it was improper, and had refused the establishment of the trust fund. He said they also had refused an alternate suggestion that they accept valuable stamps in exchange

Continued on Page 24, Column 2



From left, Col. David R. Scott, Col. James B. Irwin and Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Worden

N.Y. Times 7-12-72

## Col. Worden to Be Reassigned From Post in Astronaut Corps

HOUSTON, July 12 (UPI)—personal preference kit all together. We are trying to determine whether astronauts should be allowed to take any personal items with them. This would apply to both the one remaining Apollo (moon flight) and to Skylab."

Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Worden of the Air Force, reprimanded yesterday for permitting the sale of unauthorized stamped and concealed envelopes that he and two other astronauts took to the moon last July on the Apollo 15 mission, will be reassigned from the astronaut corps to another position with the space agency, NASA announced today.

But the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said that Colonel Worden was told of his new assignment—to be made on Aug. 1—nearly a month before he was reprimanded.

Colonel Worden, Col. David R. Scott and Col. James B. Irwin have admitted releasing a batch of mail to an intermediary who then arranged to have them sold by a stamp dealer. Trust funds were to have been set up for the crew members children. Subsequently the astronauts abandoned their personal profit.

A NASA spokesman in Washington, John P. Donnelly said:

"Consideration is being given to possible elimination of the

Apollo 17, the last planned flight in the series, is scheduled for launching in December. Three Skylab missions are planned for 1973.

Colonel Worden, 40 years old is a West Point graduate. Colonel Irwin, 42, already has announced his departure from the astronaut corps to head his own evangelical group, called High Flight. Future assignments for Colonel Scott were not known, but Mr. Donnelly doubted whether he would fly in the space program again.

A West German stamp dealer sold 99 envelopes for \$150,000 after receiving a batch of 100 from Horst Eiermann, an aerospace contractor now living in West Germany. Colonel Scott gave the envelopes to Mr. Eiermann who proposed a trust fund arrangement, Mr. Donnelly said, but the astronauts later changed their minds and never received any money from the stamp dealer.

7-13-72  
 J. P. Donnelly



# Congresswoman charges NASA stamp 'runaround'

By William Hines

Sun-Times Bureau

WASHINGTON — A member of Congress who tried last year to blow the whistle on profit-making ventures by astronauts got the old delay-and-evade treatment from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration even while the Apollo 15 stamp-smuggling caper was still under way.

Mo.) wrote NASA on Aug. 3, Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-1971 — while Apollo 15 was still orbiting the moon — asking assurance that no arrangements have been or are being made with private profit-making organizations to obtain souvenir materials. . . .

More than a month later, after prodding NASA for a reply, Mrs. Sullivan got a copy of an interagency memo signed by astronaut boss Donald D. (Deke) Slayton which labeled as "unlikely" any diversion of memorabilia "because most of these things are treasured heirlooms."

100 went astray

It has since become public knowledge that 100 specially postmarked philatelic covers got into the hands of a West German stamp dealer who sold them for \$1,000 apiece. On Tuesday, after making what it called an "inquiry," NASA said the Apollo 15 crew had made a deal prior to their flight to turn the covers over to an intermediary later for \$21,000.

Mrs. Sullivan's interest in souvenir-mongering arose out of an arrangement between Apollo 14 commander Alan B. Shepard and the Franklin Mint, a Philadelphia-based medal factory which ranks No.

1,000 on Fortune's list of leading industrial corporations.

The Missouri congresswoman was in Miami Beach and not available for comment on the recent revelations, which cast doubt on the candor of NASA's reply last year, but an aide said she will "undoubtedly" wish to know more about the Apollo 15 episode when she returns to Washington next week.

Denies any evasion

John P. Donnelly, NASA's publicity chief who was the addressee of the Slayton memo which Mrs. Sullivan subsequently received, denied that "we delayed or evaded" in the reply to the congresswoman.

"I think Deke's answer was completely appropriate," Donnelly said.

It is clear that NASA's top echelon has now adopted the position that the Apollo 15 crew — David R. Scott, Alfred M. Worden and James B. Irwin — were involved alone in an "unauthorized" caper to smuggle 400 postal covers to the moon and back and that no one else in the agency had anything to do with the deal.

The announcement Tuesday that the astronauts "will be reprimanded" apparently closes the issue as far as NASA is concerned. But it is highly doubtful that the matter will die this easily, because a great many questions about the caper remain unanswered and new ones are arising daily.

Needed co-operation

People familiar with philatelic practice and with the internal workings of the space program simply do not believe that the 100 covers which later turned up in Europe — or any

other large number — could have been handled as they were without the knowledge and possibly the connivance of influential individuals in NASA.

The situation was such that at various crucial junctures between July 28 and Aug. 7, 1971, inclusive, Scott, Worden and Irwin required the co-operation of other persons, and this co-operation could not have been carried out clandestinely.

It is now known, for example, that just after 12:01 a.m. July 23, the post office at Kennedy Space Center, Fla., 32899 was opened so that 400 commemorative covers could be postmarked with the Apollo 15 launch date. (These are covers which NASA newsays were "unauthorized.")

They were then delivered to the "white room" high in the launching tower at Complex 39-A, which is a high-security area to which nobody and nothing gets without special clearance and authority.

Splashdown cancellation

It is also known that after Apollo 15 left the Earth the Postal Service issued a new set of stamps commemorating a decade of space achievement, and that 800 of these were flown to the USS Okinawa, recovery ship for the Apollo 15 mission.

Two of these stamps were affixed to each cover after the Apollo 15 spacecraft had been brought to the hangar deck of the Okinawa, and these new stamps were canceled on Aug. 7 — splashdown day — with the postmark of the ship's post office.

The idea that this complicated caper could have been carried out without the knowl-

edge and at least tacit permission of Slayton is regarded by people familiar with NASA as ludicrous. Slayton's tight rein over his sometimes fractious charges is legendary.

The latest flurry of interest is over the disposition of some 128 covers which are out of NASA's control and which could represent a possible "street value" of around a quarter of a million dollars. Eighty-eight of these were turned over to the wife of an astronaut and the other 40 have been traced, according to NASA, to a mysterious figure in North Miami Beach, named Herrick Herrick.

An elusive phantom

According to Donnelly on Tuesday, Worden gave the 40 covers to Herrick who was described as "a stamp collector in Miami." A check with leading stamp dealers in that city turned up little information about the man, who has an unlisted phone number. One dealer called him "a very elusive phantom" and "a speculator-investor type rather than a collector or dealer."

Donnelly was unable to explain the Worden-Herrick relationship on Tuesday, but on Wednesday supplied the information that Worden "probably gave the covers to him in exchange for advice on the philatelic design of the covers."

Donnelly said categorically that there is "no evidence at all" that Worden profited in any way from the delivery of

Continued on page 3

(2)

## Washington outlook

### White House wields budget ax

The Nixon Administration is trying to find the fat in the fiscal 1973 budget. Caspar W. Weinberger, director of the Office of Management & Budget (page 85), recently served notice on the heads of departments and agencies that the projected \$30.7-billion deficit, including \$3.7-billion of recently added Social Security outlays, will have to be pruned.

It will be only a matter of weeks before Weinberger specifies how much OMB wants cut. At NASA, for one, the speculation is that some \$300-million will be sliced from a projected \$3.4-billion.

### The shuttle goes job-hunting

Competition for a \$4-billion-plus contract to build the space shuttle orbiter is taking on a political tone. The White House last week asked competing companies to submit details on how many jobs that each estimates the contract would generate, with a geographic breakdown of where the jobs would be.

The estimates could well make the difference. Cost and technical proposals of Grumman and North American Rockwell, reportedly the two lead contenders, are so close that they leave little leeway for choice. Others in the running are Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas. A winner will be chosen in the next few weeks.

### Calling to account

Industry protests over government-imposed uniform cost-accounting standards are likely to increase in the wake of two new developments. Under terms of the Defense Production Act, which authorizes them, the standards were to be drawn up only for negotiated contracts awarded by the Defense Dept., the National Aeronautics & Space Administration, and the Atomic Energy Commission. Now, however, the General Services Administration is proposing to extend the same standards to all other negotiated government contracts.

Moreover, the board that was created to promulgate the standards is now beginning to move from general admonitions into more basic accounting areas. Its latest proposal set guidelines for the allocation of home office expenses to corporate segments. As Senator William Proxmire (D-Wis.), a critic of government contracting practices, sees it, the new standards will keep federal contracts from being loaded down "with padded costs" and will control "the practice of increasing the home office expenses of defense contractors acquired by conglomerate corporations."

The Atlanta Journal Wednesday, July 12, 1972

## SPACE TRAINING SITE IN RUSSIA UNSURE

Universal Science News Service

Russian cosmonauts will come to the Manned Spacecraft Center near Houston to train for their joint spaceflight with U. S. astronauts in 1975.

However, the Russians have not yet designated a site where astronauts will undergo training in the Soviet Union.

NASA head Dr. James Fletcher says this is one area that will be explored when U. S. and Russian space officials meet at the Manned Spacecraft Center in July.

Three astronauts most likely to be assigned as the prime U. S. crew for the flight have already made considerable progress toward learning Russian.

They are Donald "Deke" Slayton, 48-year-old native of Sparta, Wis., and the only one of the original seven astronauts who has never flown in space; Air Force Col. Thomas F. Stafford, 41, from Weatherford, Okla., and a veteran of 3 space missions, and 40-year-old bachelor John Swigert from Denver, who performed well when an explosion rocked the Apollo 13 spacecraft that he and two astronauts were riding to the moon.

During the training the spacemen will undoubtedly visit the launch sites of the other countries.

So far, no Russians have watched a launch from Cape Kennedy and no Americans have visited the Soviet cosmodrome in the south-central part of the Soviet Union.

From page 2

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES,

these 40 covers to Herrick.

Asked about the delivery of 88 special covers to Mrs. Barbara Gordon, wife of Apollo 12 astronaut Richard Gordon, and what she intended to do with them, Donnelly said, "I haven't the slightest idea." Mrs. Gordon, who lives in a Houston suburb, could not be reached.

### Not authenticated

Mrs. Gordon, according to well informed philatelists, is a longtime stamp buff and is said to have one of the most extensive and valuable collections of commemorative space covers in existence, reportedly including one from each U.S. manned flight.

Donnelly discounted the possibility that Mrs. Gordon might try to cash in on the 88-cover bonanza, explaining that the covers bear Apollo 12 (not Apollo 15) cachets and are not authenticated as having been to the moon and back.

But since the desirability of a postal cover is based on its

curio, rather than its intrinsic value, some collectors saw the possibility that these covers might be unusual in their own right and could be easily enough authenticated.

One stamp expert meanwhile expressed the suspicion that the "genuine" signatures of Scott, Worden and Irwin on the 100 covers in collectors' hands in Germany might actually be phonies done with a signature machine. The writing looked "too smooth," he explained.

Whether an automated rather than a handwritten signature on a supposedly authentic document might harm its value (now estimated at \$2,000 on the European market) could not be determined immediately.

(9)

# TODAY

Friday, July 14, 1972

## Astro-Naughties

NASA has put its stamp of disapproval on astronauts who play post office.

The space agency handed Dave Scott, Al Worden and Jim Irwin the stiffest penalties ever meted out to astro-naughties for carrying 400 unauthorized postal covers to the moon on Apollo 15.

Into their records will go letters of reprimand, which virtually eliminate any possibility of their receiving an other space mission.

Many persons may consider the penalties too severe, but the incident cannot be taken lightly. For one thing, the trio — all Air Force officers — originally agreed to carry the extra letters in return for trust funds for their children.

This means they were using the taxpayers' \$440 million outlay for their own profit. That they later backed out of the deal and gave wheeler-dealer Horst Eiermann 100 covers instead of the 400. This does mitigate their error somewhat.

In spite of that, such actions obviously cannot be condoned by the government, which designated the trio as officers and gentlemen.

Meanwhile, NASA has taken steps to insure that such incidents never recur. Chief astronaut Deke Slayton, who has impounded the 300 envelopes not delivered to German-born Eiermann, personally will check the personal kits of the Apollo 17 crew for such contraband.

Astronauts will be allowed to carry such souvenirs for free distribution to limited numbers of friends, but Slayton will keep close tabs on them.

As NASA's deputy administrator, George Low, said, "Astronauts are under extreme stress in the months preceding a flight to the moon, and their poor judgment in carrying the unauthorized covers must be considered in this light.

"Nonetheless, NASA cannot condone these actions."

And just to give an idea of the value of such souvenirs, a German stamp dealer who apparently bought the covers from Eiermann has sold them (all but one he no doubt kept for himself) for \$1,515 each.

Those Germans play post office for keeps.

**Astronauts:**

# 'Say It Ain't So, Dave'

It was just three years ago today that the Apollo 11 astronauts blasted off on man's first trip to the surface of the moon—and hardly had they returned from that noble journey when the first rumors began. The wife of a lunar scientist at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, so the story went, had been reported seen wearing an unusual ring with a small gray rock in a solitaire setting.

Of course the rumors of moon rocks for sale were frivolous and without basis, but the suggestion was there: Somehow, someday, someone was going to dig some kind of gold from them that lunar hills.

It turned out last week that the moon had, indeed, yielded some gold. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced that a three-week investigation had disclosed that a West German stamp dealer, Herman E. Sieger, had perlayed last year's Apollo 16 moon landing into a \$150,350 profit. And he had done so with the aid of the Apollo 15 astronauts—Col. David R. Scott, Col. James B. Irwin and Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Worden, all of the Air Force—whose share originally was to have been trust funds totaling \$21,000 for their children.

The scheme, in which the astronauts secreted 400 stamped and canceled envelopes about the spacecraft on its mission to and from the moon, broke no laws but was considered decidedly unethical—"poor judgment"—by the space agency, not to mention being just a touch embarrassing. It also suggested that in the original dealings before they came to light, the astronauts were either very naive or were being badly rooked of a fair share of the profits, or both.

Last Monday, the three Apollo 15 crewmen were summoned to space agency headquarters in Washington, and each received an official reprimand from Deputy Administrator George M. Low. The only thing missing was a small, tearful, dirty-faced boy in the hall, crying, "Say it ain't so, Dave, say it ain't so."

The penalties were the most severe ever meted out to astronauts and represented only the second incident in which the nation's spacemen had ever been officially reprimanded (the first time in writing). In 1965, then Lieut. Cmdr., now Capt., John W. Young of the Navy was reprimanded for taking a greasy corned beef-on-rye aboard the three-orbit Gemini 3 flight.

Perhaps the most astonishing aspect of the Apollo 15 episode is that it was these three astronauts who were involved.

Son of a general, son-in-law of a second general, nephew of a third general, third in his class at West Point, veteran of two previous space missions, Colonel Scott, 40, was considered the compleat astronaut, a man so straight he would walk a mile to cross at the green. Colonel Irwin, 42, announced his impending retirement in May as an astronaut

and from the Air Force to go into Baptist evangelical work, heading his own organization called High Flight. Colonel Worden, 40, divorced, something of a swinger, a poet (which annoyed some space agency circles), was highly esteemed by the NASA establishment.

All three acknowledged to the official space agency investigation, with which they cooperated fully, that they participated in the scheme, but said they abandoned their aim for personal profit before the probe began.

According to John P. Donnelly, assistant administrator for public affairs, the astronauts passed 100 of the unauthorized envelopes, known as "covers" to stamp collectors, to an acquaintance at Cape Kennedy, Horst Elormann, a German-born, naturalized American, who acted as middleman.

Mr. Elormann, who now lives in Stuttgart, apparently passed the letters on to Mr. Sieger for sale, and was to arrange the trust funds, later renounced, amounting to \$7,000 for the children of each of the astronauts. Colonel Scott has two children, Colonel Irwin has four and Colonel Worden two.

Asked what prompted the astronauts to renounce the trust funds after all their effort, Mr. Donnelly was frank. "Publicity," he said. "I think they had been aware of the overseas advertising"—for the moon covers in an overseas stamp magazine. "So it wasn't entirely altruistic?" he was asked.

"No."

"And they admit this?"

"Yes."

—MARK BLOOM

Mr. Bloom is a freelance science writer.

# Postal Affair May Alter Astronaut Rules

By Zack Strickland

Washington—Astronauts may be prohibited from taking personal effects on future space missions as a result of a scheme involving postal covers which brought an official reprimand to the crew of Apollo 15.

Astronauts David Scott, Alfred Worden and James Irwin took 400 unauthorized postal covers on their Apollo 15 mission last July. Of these, 100 were later given to an acquaintance in Germany who arranged for their sale at \$1,500 each.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the crew at one time had agreed to the sale of the 100 covers to provide a "trust fund" for their children but later backed out of the deal.

The crew, said the space agency, "realized—on their own—that this was improper and declined to accept either the 'trust fund' or an alternative offer of stamps in exchange for the 100 postal covers."

The acquaintance was identified by NASA as Horst (Walter) Elermann, a former factory representative for space products at Cape Kennedy who now lives in Stuttgart, Germany.

The space agency has in the past permitted astronauts to carry "personal souvenir-type items including some postal covers" on space missions. But the permission was subject to the condition that the items would either be retained by the astronauts or given to personal friends. They were not to be used for commercial or fund-raising purposes or for personal gain.

These items were carried into space in personal preference kits, the contents of which, as a general rule, were not revealed publicly. Now, said a space agency spokesman, serious consideration is being given to abolishing them.

"Special instructions were issued which very clearly spelled out what could be taken on board a spacecraft," he said, but these were issued after the flight of Apollo 15. "Now," he said, "they are being stressed once again and under con-

sideration is elimination of the personal preference kits altogether."

The space agency said the Apollo 15 crew "exercised poor judgment" in carrying on board their spacecraft 400 more postal covers than had been authorized. Authorized were 232 covers; the astronauts carried with them 632 covers, later signed and certified by the astronauts as having gone with them to the moon.

The disciplinary action taken by the agency against the crew is an official letter of reprimand which will be placed in their files. And, said NASA, "their actions will be given due consideration in their selection for future assignment."

Dr. George Low, deputy administrator of NASA, said, "Astronauts are under extreme stress in the months preceding a flight to the moon and their poor judgment in carrying the unauthorized covers must be considered in this light. Nonetheless, NASA cannot condone these actions."

The reprimand to the Apollo 15 crew was the second ever issued by the space agency. Astronaut John Young was reprimanded for taking a corned beef sandwich with him during the mission of Gemini 3, launched Mar. 23, 1965. As the Gemini spacecraft Molly Brown circled the earth, Young pulled out the sandwich from his personal preference kit as a surprise to his fellow crewman, Astronaut Virgil I. (Gus) Grissom, who later was killed in the 1967 Apollo spacecraft fire.

Scott, an Air Force colonel, will remain

in the astronaut corps, the space agency said. But he likely will be given no more flight assignments, and the reprimand greatly reduces his chances of ever getting a brigadier general's star.

USAF Lt. Col. Worden, a NASA spokesman said, is being "phased out of the program with no decision made on when or where."

The spokesman added: "This is due in part to the reduction in manpower [at the Manned Spacecraft Center]."

The Apollo 15 space men had been assigned as backup crew for the Apollo 17 mission next December. But they were replaced a few weeks ago when Irwin announced he was resigning his Air Force commission and leaving the space program Aug. 1 to devote his time to religious activities.

In the only other instance of a space agency reprimand on record, nothing happened to hinder the career of John Young. He went on to fly as command module pilot of Apollo 10 and walked on the moon last spring as commander of the Apollo 16 mission.

"But," pointed out a space agency spokesman, "there is a lot of difference in a corned beef sandwich and what the Apollo 15 crew did."

The postal cover incident is only one of many involving the astronaut corps, to the embarrassment of NASA.

Almost from the moment the original seven Mercury astronauts were named in 1959, problems have cropped up with the commercial ventures of the space men.

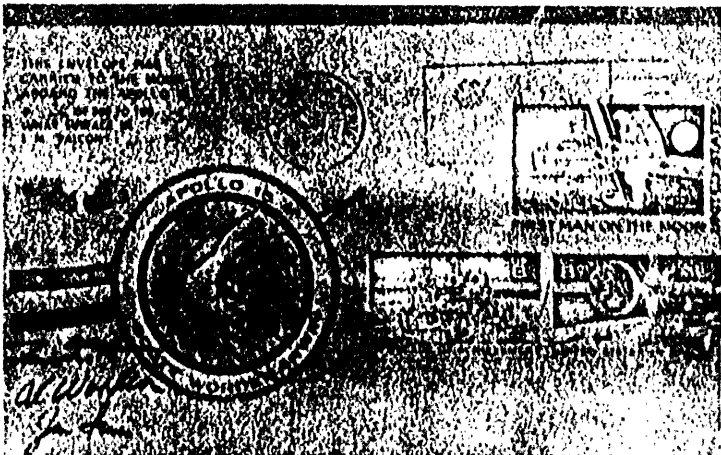
An exclusive contract for their "personal" stories with Life magazine was the first such instance. It was signed in 1959. The space agency rather lamely explained it away until it was time for it to be reviewed in September, 1963.

James Webb, then administrator of NASA, refused to allow the astronauts to re-enter the lucrative contract which included, among other things, free \$100,000 life insurance policies and encompassed other astronauts.

But President John F. Kennedy intervened, and the contract continued until 1970, although the ranks of the astronauts had swelled over the years until it was no guarantee of instant wealth.

The crew of Apollo 15 entered into a "one-shot" contract with the New York Times for their personal stories after their mission, although that newspaper had earlier been nettled—as had many other publications which coveted space—when the Mercury astronauts signed a similar contract with Life magazine.

Still another "personal story" contract was negotiated by the astronauts as recently as 1970, but it created only a slight ripple in the writing press, probably



First cover of this type carried to the lunar surface by the Apollo 15 crew included 232 authorized by NASA and 400 that were unauthorized.

because it appeared not to infringe directly on its territory.

This contract was with David L. Wolper, a producer of documentary films. It called for payment of \$100,000 to each astronaut and his family if Wolper did a film on their lives. The contract contained several options, which, if all were exercised, would bind the astronauts until May of next year.

NASA spokesmen said they did not know if Wolper had produced any films on the astronauts or if any of the options had been exercised.

Another problem also arose in the early 1960s when the Manned Spacecraft Center was established in Houston. A real estate developer offered the astronauts free homes to live in his development. Once again, Webb said no, and this time his wishes prevailed.

About this same time, through the efforts of a businessman named Leo D'Orsay who earlier had offered his services to the astronauts as a \$1 a year financial adviser, the original seven astronauts bought into a Cocoa Beach, Fla., motel called the Cape Colony Inn.

This was during the early stages of the space boom at Cape Kennedy when motels were springing up all along the narrow strip of land south of the rocket launching area.

There were some minor rumblings about this business venture because astronauts, by staying in the motel when they were at the Cape, would be a drawing card for the tourists who wanted to brush elbows with the country's heroes.

But in the mid-1960s the astronauts divested themselves of their interest in the motel. Just how much that interest was never became public, but speculation ranged from a low of 2% to a high of 20%.

More recently, astronaut names were

### 'Big Bird' Launch

U. S. Air Force launched a Lockheed "Big Bird" multi-purpose photo-reconnaissance satellite on July 7 at 10:46 a. m. PDT from Vandenberg AFB, Calif., the third of this new-generation spacecraft to be orbited. Launch vehicle was a Martin Marietta Lockheed Titan-3D/Agona.

This reconnaissance satellite, which weighs more than 20,000 lb., is designed to perform both the search-and-find and close-look functions that previously required two different spacecraft designs. First Big Bird launch was on June 16, 1971, with the satellite remaining in orbit for 52 days. The second was orbited on Jan. 20 and remained aloft for 40 days.

USAF plans in Fiscal 1973 to procure three of the Titan-3D boosters, which are used solely for Big Bird launches. This indicates that the planned launch rate of the spacecraft may accelerate to three per year in 1973-74.

## Dunlop Selected for Concorde Wheels, Brakes

London—Dunlop Aviation Div. has been selected as supplier of wheels and carbon fiber brakes for the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic transport production program according to a Concorde government official. Goodyear carbon fiber brakes will be used at least initially on the Concorde 02 preproduction airplane being built at Toulouse. The U. S. company was competing for the production program.

Selection of Dunlop came after completion of a major test series at the French government test center, Toulouse, in which government sources said "Dunlop came out best." Contract negotiations have started although some minor tests have not yet been completed.

Goodyear carbon fiber brakes have been fitted to 02 and will be used in flight tests if they pass taxi tests. Two other sets have been ordered and may be used in future airplanes, although none has yet been specified to take them.

Under present plans, production models No. 1, 2 and 3 may be fitted with Dunlop steel brakes, similar to those now fitted on two flying prototypes and the British 01 preproduction model.

Goodyear brake sets were contracted by Aerospatiale without prior approval of the British or French governments. Although Dunlop has been selected by agreement between Aerospatiale, British Aircraft Corp. and the Concorde board of management, customer airlines can negotiate for Goodyear brakes as they are doing on other systems such as avionics.

Goodyear officials say that technical competition for selection of supplier of wheels and brakes for production series Concorde is still open and not expected to be decided before the end of the year. Goodyear is confident that it will win this technological competition—in which the requirements on the wheel and brakes have been substantially increased—but it is less optimistic about winning the political competition it faces as a foreign supplier. Despite this, the company will spend substantial funds on further development work in order to remain in competition.

Dunlop brake underwent preliminary type testing at Toulouse, and production orders will be placed after completion of remaining tests. The company has spent about \$1.95 million on research and development on carbon brake technology.

Charles Bayly, division chief, said the company will deliver wheels and carbon-fiber brakes built to production standard to the Toulouse assembly line in December.

Competition between Dunlop and Goodyear has effectively ended, but an official here indicated that if Goodyear wants to continue toward type certification, that is a matter for the company and customers who may want to order the U. S. brake.

mentioned in connection with a bank scandal in Sharpstown, Tex., near Houston. Several astronauts were offered attractive stock deals but when the scandal broke they said they had declined.

On a lesser scale and involving no outright commercialism was an embarrassing situation which cropped up after the flight of Apollo 14, commanded by Astronaut Alan Shepard, the only one of the original seven astronauts to walk on the moon.

The crew entered into an agreement with a manufacturer of commemorative medals and coins to carry a bagful of medals—about 200—to the moon (AWAST Sept. 13, 1971, p. 15). They were to retain 150 for their own use and give back 50 to the company, the Franklin Mint of Franklin Center, Pa.

These 50 were to be melted down and used for a new issue to be made available to the company's subscribers. But the company advertised the new issue as "having gone to the moon" and used it to get new subscribers.

Shepard wrote angry letters to the company terminating the agreement and, as chief of the astronaut office in Houston, issued orders that no more medals would be flown to the moon under any kind of agreement with private concerns.

## B-1 Navigation Unit

Los Angeles—Air Force has directed Boeing, its B-1 bomber avionics integration contractor, to substitute Litton Industries LN-155 inertial measuring units as the B-1's primary navigation and missile guidance capability.

Each B-1 will have two LN-155 units for redundancy and to eliminate errors due to aircraft structural flexing. Originally, the B-1 was to use a combination of the Northrop NAS-19 astro-inertial navigator and the Delco Electronics Carousel 5, but Air Force has been exploring more economical alternatives (AWAST Mar. 20, p. 49).

USAF says it put a premium on the least-expensive platform, from the life cycle cost standpoint, to permit the B-1 to perform its penetration missions.

The service intends to use LN-155 platforms from inventory rather than contract with Litton for additional systems. The LN-155 is employed in the Boeing B-52 bomber to align the guidance system of the Boeing short-range attack missile (SRAM) prior to launch. If the B-1 goes into production, the Air Force intends to consummate a contract with Litton for production systems.

*Wash. Daily 18, 1972*

## Aspin Accuses NASA Of Moon-Mail 'Muffle'

Associated Press

Rep. Les Aspin (D-Vt.) accused the National Aeronautics and Space Administration yesterday of trying to "muffle a major scandal" in the smuggling of 400 souvenir envelopes to the moon on the Apollo 15 mission.

In a letter to Space Administrator James C. Fletcher, Aspin said NASA "grossly underreacted" in merely reprimanding the three Apollo 15 astronauts—David R. Scott, Alfred M. Worden and James B. Irwin—for carrying the specially stamped and canceled envelopes to the moon and back.

Some 100 of the unauthorized souvenirs have been sold by a West German stamp broker for a reported \$1,500 each, indicating that the entire assortment had a potential value of \$600,000 or more. The astronauts said they had planned to

set up a trust fund for their children.

"Top NASA officials almost certainly had to be aware of the three astronauts' postcard scheme," said Aspin, a member of the House Armed Services Committee and a leading opponent in the House of NASA's space shuttle program.

"At the very least, the astronauts should be dismissed from the space program, along with any other NASA officials who had knowledge of the scheme," Aspin said.

"Why, after all of this planning and effort, did they finally decide that their little scheme was immoral?" Aspin asked. "Was it moral qualms that made them abandon their plan or was it the realization that they might get caught? Or did NASA actually order them to abandon the scheme and then try to cover up their abortive attempt?"

# Signatures Wrought in Space— or Machine Forged?

By WILLIAM HINES  
Miami Herald-Chicago Sun Times Wire

WASHINGTON — A new aspect of the "Great Moon Stamp Caper" has been uncovered, with revelations that autographed Apollo 15 postal covers are on sale in Europe for a little more than \$50 a copy — and that the signatures on them may have been machine-written.



WORDEN



SCOTT



IRWIN

"We are commencing the distribution of autographs of the Apollo 15 astronauts, Meara (David R.) Scott, (Alfred M.) Worden and (James B.) Irwin," an item in the French language catalog of the Philatelic House of Lollini in Nice reads. They were priced at 270 francs (\$52.65).

A photograph illus-

trating the merchandise shows an envelope with the Apollo 15 emblem and an 8-cent stamp postmarked Cape Kennedy on launch day, July 26, 1971. In the top left corner are the words "NASA Manned Spacecraft Center Stamp Club" and in the bottom left, "Official Commemorative Cover."

Signatures resembling those of the three astronauts were affixed below their printed names on the emblem. In an English-language catalog, Lollini said it was prepared to guarantee the authenticity of all astronaut signatures, which it claims to have come by as a result of "necessary contacts with the American authorities of NASA."

The \$52.65 price of these curios of the space age was a far cry from the \$2,000 that an estimated 100 special covers taken to the moon and back and signed by the three spacemen are bringing in Europe today. But, by the same token, it was about \$52.30 more than an unsigned, canceled Apollo 15 launch-day cover brings at the souvenir shop at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston.

NO ONE at NASA professed to know anything about "necessary contacts with the American authori-

ties" referred to by Lollini. Stamp experts in this country say Lollini is a large, reputable and conservative house not given to making unsupported claims.

There was no indication how many covers Lollini has in stock and no quick way to determine how many of the NASA-MSC Stamp Club covers were printed up to commemorate the Apollo 15 flight. The club, one of 32 groups affiliated with the center's Employees Activities Association, has about 350 members but is said to be dominated by one individual, Matt Radnosky, a NASA technician.

Efforts to reach Radnosky at his office in Houston elicited the information that he is in the hospital recovering from a heart attack. Questions directed to the reluctant Apollo 15 astronauts through the Houston public affairs office were unproductive.

BUT JACK King, chief spokesman for NASA-Houston, raised the possibility that many of the astronaut "autographs" now being traded on the stamp and other hobby markets may be fakes in the strict sense of the word.

When ordinary requests for signatures come to the astronaut office, King ex-

plained, they usually are run off by a machine called Autopen, which mechanically produces a duplicate of any desired signature.

According to one stamp expert here, the affixing of machine signatures to an autographed postal cover is regarded as little short of fraud and seriously degrades the value of the item.

KING SAID he would try to find out from the virtually autonomous astronaut office dominated by Donald K. (Deke) Slayton, one of the original Mercury seven, whether the Autopen had been used on any of the covers now in circulation, including the 100 involved in the "interplanetary smuggling plot."

These were the ones turned over by the spacemen to Horst Walter Eiermann, a naturalized American living in Germany, who had been a friend of theirs when he was in the aerospace business at Cape Kennedy.

21



## NASA deplures sale of high-priced

WASHINGTON (AP) — The space agency Friday deplored a new form of commercialization of Apollo 15 moon-flight souvenirs, the sale of high-priced statuettes, close on the heels of its seizure of 300 unauthorized postal covers.

The National Aeronautics

and Space Administration said the offer of Belgian artist Paul Van Hoeydonck to provide the Apollo 15 crew with a tiny piece of sculpture to be left on the moon, as a memorial to astronauts and cosmonauts who have died in space projects, was accepted.

With the understanding the

action was not to be commercialized.

Now, in a full-page advertisement in the current issue of Art in America magazine, New York City's Waddell Gallery is offering 200 copies of the sculpture at \$750 each.

A NASA spokesman said that when Van Hoeydonck of-

fered to design the memento it was indicated that he was simply interested in the lunar program and did not intend to profit from it personally in any way.

"If he made a special arrangement, there is nothing we can do about it," the spokesman said. "We have no way of stopping him."

## statuettes, moon-flight souvenirs

NASA said Apollo 15 commander David R. Scott received permission from Donald K. Slayton, chief of astronaut activities, to take the sculpture to the moon. Slayton also authorized the mission to carry to the moon some 272 postal covers—specially stamped souvenir envelopes.

The astronauts also carried 400 more such envelopes without permission. Some 160 were sold in West Germany for a reported \$1,500 each, but the astronauts, in a change of heart, refused to take the money. The remaining 300 unauthorized covers have been impounded at Houston.

In New York, Van Hoeydonck said there was no agreement on his part not to produce copies of the sculpture and offer it for sale as representative of the "first art on the moon."

The Belgian told newsmen he had been informed NASA did not want the sculptor publicly identified for a year al-

though the astronauts disclosed existence of the sculpture at a postflight news conference at Houston Aug. 12.

Van Hoeydonck said his identity leaked out little by little, and finally he discussed it openly on a telecast at the time of the Apollo 16 launch last April.

*Wash Post*  
**Apollo 15  
Incident  
7-23-72  
Bars Award**

Associated Press

An honor proposed for the Apollo 15 astronauts has been withheld from them because of their involvement in the smuggling of souvenir envelopes to the moon, it was learned yesterday.

Informed sources said that until the unauthorized postal cover incident became public knowledge earlier this month, the Apollo 15 crew members, all Air Force officers, were favored to receive the Gen. Thomas D. White U.S. Air Force space trophy. The trophy is awarded annually for the most outstanding contribution to the nation's progress in aerospace.

It was established in 1961 by Dr. Thomas W. McKnew, chairman of the board of trustees of the National Geographic Society, the society and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration first were notified that the Apollo 15 crew was the Air Force choice for the award. Later, notice was sent that the nomination had been withdrawn.

Meanwhile, NASA announced it is tightening flight rules for Apollo 17, last of the current series of manned moon missions. The agency said it is considering eliminating the so-called personal preference kits, the packets in which astronauts have been permitted to carry articles for later distribution as souvenirs to family and friends.

David Scott, Alfred Worden and James Irwin have been invited to the annual meeting of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale in Paris, Oct. 1-7, to receive some awards in company with selected Soviet cosmonauts. NASA Administrator James C. Fletcher advised the FAI that every effort would be made to have the astronauts accept the invitation.

**Chance at Trophy Lost  
By Crew of Apollo 15**

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—An honor proposed for the Apollo 15 astronauts has been withheld from them because of their involvement in the smuggling of souvenir envelopes to the moon.

Informed sources said today that until the unauthorized postal cover incident became public knowledge earlier this month, the Apollo 15 crew members, all Air Force officers, were favored to receive the Gen. Thomas D. White Air Force Space Trophy, which is awarded each year for the most outstanding contribution to the nation's progress in aerospace.

But the nomination of the astronauts, Col. David R. Scott, Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Worden and Col. James B. Irwin, has been withdrawn.

*M.Y. Times 7-23-72*

# NASA Will <sup>Star</sup> Toughen <sup>7/22/72</sup> Apollo Souvenir Rule

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said today it is tightening flight rules for Apollo 17, following the commercialization of souvenir articles carried to the moon.

The agency said it may cut out personal preference kits, the packets in which astronauts carry articles to distribute as souvenirs to family and friends.

A spokesman said the astronauts were told before the Apollo 16 mission last April what could be carried to the moon and what could not.

The trouble seems to be that once an item has touched the moon and been returned to earth it assumes astonishing monetary value.

Two such incidents — involving stamps and sculpture — have been revealed recently by The Star-News.

The shoe box-size packet of postal covers carried to the moon by the Apollo 15 crew — 232 approved envelopes and 400 not approved — are potentially worth more than their weight in gold.

One hundred of the envelopes from Apollo 15 were priced by West German dealer Herman Sieger at \$1,500 each, and sold out swiftly.

Now stamp-collecting authorities say the envelopes might be worth as much as \$5,000 each.

"We understand that Sieger

is interested in buying back any of the postal covers he can," a NASA spokesman said. "For some reason, they have been going up in value."

The Apollo 15 astronauts were also given official permission to place on the moon a 3 1/4-inch aluminum figure, fashioned by Belgian sculptor Paul Van Hoeydonck, as a memorial to American astronauts and Russian cosmonauts who died in the line of duty.

Now a New York gallery is selling 950 copies of the sculpture, also done by Van Hoeydonck, at \$750 each, as samples of the first art on the moon.

NASA said the Van Hoeydonck sculpture was taken to the moon on the understanding it would not be commercialized. But the spokesman said it was a verbal understanding and there is nothing NASA can do about it now.

Van Hoeydonck told the Star-News, by phone from his home near Antwerp, that "the sculpture on the moon belongs to me. I really don't see the shame about an artist selling his work."

An advertisement in the July-August issue of Art in America describes the 950 copies as "a limited, signed, numbered edition of the first art on the moon." The advertisement gives the title of the sculpture as "Fallen Astronaut" and lists the price as \$750.

*Van Hoeydonck*

# 5000

# More Apollo 15 Covers Are Uncovered

By DAVID LIDMAN

IT appears that there were an additional 232 covers carried to the moon aboard Apollo 15 last year by Astronauts Col. David B. Scott, Col. James B. Irwin and Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Worden. These are in addition to the 400 reported in this column July 9. This fact came to light with the announcement July 11 that the three had received reprimands from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the smuggling of the 400 covers, of which 100 eventually found their way to Herman W. Slegger, a West German stamp dealer who sold 99 covers for about \$1,500 each, and retained one for himself.

The 212 covers not previously reported were "authorized," apparently by NASA, and involved 88 for Capt. Richard F. Gordon of the 1969 Apollo 12 mission which had been denied carriage on that flight and which bear the insignia of the Apollo 12 mission. Another 66 was distributed to friends, reportedly including a "gift" of about 40 to one person. Sixty of these "authorized" covers were impounded by NASA, and 16 were reported "mutilated" in transit.

The Slegger covers are unlike the authorized Postal Service covers. The smuggled covers bear a 1969 10c First Man on the Moon stamp canceled at Kennedy Space Center, Florida, July 28, 1971, the Apollo 15 liftoff date, apparently after midnight; and at lower right, a pair of the 8c Decade of U. S. Space Achievement stamps, issued Aug. 2, 1971, and canceled aboard the aircraft carrier Okinawa on the splashdown date, Aug. 7.

There were two authorized covers—both by the Postal Service. One of these two

covers was canceled on the moon by the flight commander, Colonel Scott, on Aug. 2, 1971, while millions watched the ceremony on television. The actual stamps are hand perforated die proofs, for the previously-printed stamps were not issued until the moon cancellation had taken place. The second cover, also with a pair of hand perforated die proofs, was aboard Apollo 15 just in case there was an accident to the first cover. If there had been such an accident, the second cover would have been given a different cancellation. The only moon-canceled cover has been shown around the world at stamp shows. The back-up cover is preserved, as is the lone official cover, in Postal Service archives.

The NASA announcement of July 11 cleared one mystery involved with the smuggled covers—the name of the go-between, the man who delivered the 100 covers to Mr. Slegger. He was Horst Eiermann, a naturalized American, a former employee of a NASA contractor, who now lives in Stuttgart, Germany.

Mr. Seiger, of Lorch, Germany, near Stuttgart, according to a recent dispatch, would like to buy back the covers, which he sold for 4,850 marks (about \$1,515) each. He is reported to have offered his clients 5,500 marks (about \$1,750) for the return of each letter "because they now seem worth more" than in November, 1971, when he sold them. None of the purchasers has accepted his offer.

The NASA action in reprimanding the Apollo 15 astronauts more than likely stemmed from criticisms received from stamp collecting Congressmen after they read of the cover-smuggling in

the philatelic press and newspaper stamp columns.

NASA has impounded the remaining unauthorized covers, there being 298 rather than 300. Apparently there may have been a miscount of the original 400, or two might have just "gotten away."

Star 7/23/74

# Spacemen Lose Out On Trophy

Associated Press

An honor proposed for the Apollo 15 astronauts has been withheld from them because of their involvement in the smuggling of souvenir envelopes to the moon, it was learned yesterday.

Informed sources said that until the unauthorized postal cover incident became public knowledge earlier this month,

the Apollo 15 crew members, all Air Force officers were favored to receive the Gen. Thomas D. White U.S. Air Force Space Trophy.

The trophy, a bronze male figure hurling a Saturn rocket into space with his right hand and holding a reentry vehicle in his left, is awarded annually for the most outstanding contribution to the nation's progress in aerospace.

#### Notified of Choice

It was established in 1961 by Dr. Thomas W. McKnew, chairman of the board of trustees of the National Geographic Society. The society and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration first were notified that the Apollo 15 crew was the Air Force choice for the award. Later notice was sent that nomination had been withdrawn.

McKnew, asked about the reports, said merely that the trophy winner had not yet been selected.

The Apollo 15 astronauts and their program leader, Dr. Robert R. Gilruth, received one of the most coveted awards, the Robert J. Collier trophy, in March, well before the postal cover dust-up.

David, Scott, Alfred Worden and James Irwin also have been invited to the annual meeting of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale in Paris, Oct. 1-7, to receive some awards in company with selected Soviet cosmonauts.

#### Intend to Accept

C. Fletcher advised the FAI that every effort would be made to have the astronauts accept the invitation.

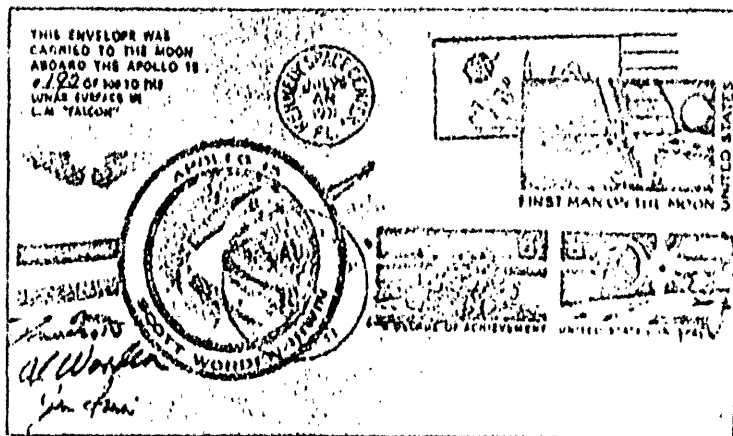
The entire Apollo 15 crew is to receive the V. M. Komarov diploma for outstanding performance in space exploration.

Other awards already received by the Apollo 15 crew include the Andrew G. Haley award of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics; the Air Force Distinguished Service Medal; and the top Air Force flight award, the David C. Schilling trophy.

NASA disclosed July 11 that the Apollo 15 astronauts were disciplined for secretly carrying to the moon last summer 400 souvenir stamped envelopes that could have been sold to collectors for \$600,000 or more.

One hundred of the envelopes were given to an acquaintance of the astronauts and were sold at a reported price of \$1,500 each, although the astronauts, in an apparent change of heart, declined to take any of the \$150,000, NASA said.

July 24, 1972



Apollo 15 space mail: A way to moonlight, but not on government time

## Postmark: The Moon

First there was the contraband comed-beef sandwich astronaut John W. Young smuggled aboard and consumed in flight during the Gemini 3 mission in 1965. Then in 1971, space-agency officials learned that the Apollo 14 astronauts had taken along some commemorative medals for a private mint, which then turned the medals to its own gain. Last week, the National Aeronautics and Space Agency found itself confronted with yet another case of shenanigans on a spaceflight, this one a bit of potentially profitable moonlighting by the astronauts of last summer's Apollo 15 flight to the lunar surface.

The offense charged to astronauts David R. Scott, James B. Irwin and Alfred M. Worden was straightforward enough: they had augmented their officially sanctioned cargo of 232 pieces of moon mail with an additional 400 letters destined to be sold to philatelists, the profits to be used to set up trust funds for their children. Those envelopes, called "covers" by stamp collectors and dealers, carried a 10-cent U.S. stamp commemorating Apollo 11, the first manned landing on the moon, as well as postmarks from the Kennedy Space Center, the recovery aircraft carrier USS Okinawa, the Apollo 15 emblem, two other postage stamps celebrating space exploration and the personal signatures of the astronauts.

**Mementos:** As NASA officials reconstructed the caper, Scott was approached before the flight by one Host (Walter) Eiermann, a wheeling-dealing naturalized American citizen and representative of a small aerospace firm. Eiermann, who lived in the Cape Kennedy area for several years, knew many of the astronauts and quite a few ranking space-agency officials and entertained them at his Cocoa Beach home.

Eiermann had learned that the Apollo 15 crew had received official permission

to take 232 covers to the moon in their Personal Preference Kits (PPK's), the small bags in which astronauts are allowed to take personal mementos. But the space agency has always stipulated that any PPK articles are either to be kept by the astronauts themselves or given to relatives and friends; in any event, they may "not be used or given for commercial or fund-raising purposes or for personal gain."

Despite this ban, Eiermann suggested to Scott that the crew take along several hundred additional covers; in return for 100 of these he would establish \$7,000 trust funds for the children of each astronaut. The astronauts readily agreed to the deal and managed to secrete 400 unauthorized covers aboard their lunar-landing ship, Falcon. Just what the astronauts planned to do with the extra 300 covers is unclear; perhaps these were to be sold off later in small lots. "They clearly broke the verbal understanding we had against this sort of thing," said a NASA official.

**Deal:** Last September, just weeks after the mission, Scott mailed 100 of the unauthorized covers to Eiermann, who by then had moved to Stuttgart, West Germany. Eiermann passed the covers on to Herman E. Sieger, a German stamp dealer, who began peddling them at a price of about \$1,500 each. When the astronauts learned that the covers were being sold commercially, according to the space agency, they realized the impropriety of the deal they had made with Eiermann and refused the establishment of the trust funds. NASA officials say that the three astronauts, who last week declined to talk about the incident, haven't realized a penny's profit from the covers.

They may be the only ones who haven't. While no one seemed to know just what Eiermann received for his role, Sieger grossed \$150,350 from the sale of the 100 covers; and several American

stamp dealers have reported buying other covers from the Apollo 15 flight at \$600 each and selling them for \$1,000 or more. Of the total of 632 covers that went to the moon, NASA has impounded 358, 100 others went to Europe, two are unaccounted for and 172 have been distributed by the astronauts to friends and relatives within the guidelines set forth by the space agency. Last week, teams of NASA investigators were interrogating private dealers to determine if any of these 172 covers had made their way into the stamp market—and some, it seemed, already had.

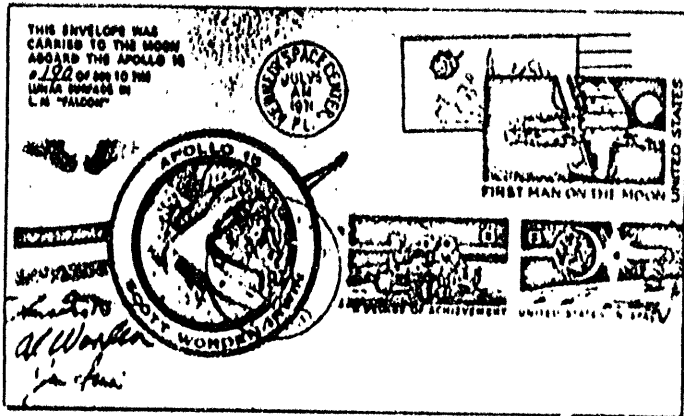
Scott, Worden and Irwin have been officially reprimanded by the space agency, though to what effect is debatable. Irwin is leaving NASA Aug. 1 and Worden has already been assigned to a new position within the agency. Scott will remain on active duty as an astronaut, but there are no forthcoming missions for which he is being considered.

In the end, it was the space agency that was the real loser in the deal. Harassed by Congressional budget cutters and striving to regain the public's support for the manned space-shuttle program, NASA can ill afford the spectacle of astronauts trying to turn their moon missions into means of personal profit. "It stuns me that these three guys would have done something like this," said a dismayed NASA employee who knows the three astronauts well. "It just wasn't worthy of them."

## When a Whistle Means No

During copulation, the female hops and wiggles her ears. Then, when the act is completed, she ceases these provocative actions and waits for the male to recuperate. For his part, the male's behavior is equally exuberant, even lyrical, for as soon as he has achieved ejaculation, he emits a long, ultrasonic whistle—and then stretches out on the floor for a doze or just grooms himself quietly.

The animals that exhibit these sexual histrionics are laboratory rats, and two Rutgers University biologists think that the male rat's post-ejaculatory whistle is a natural biological command to the female to take it easy until he gets his second wind. Writing in a recent issue of *Science* magazine, Drs. Ronald Barfield and Lynette Coyer report that the whistle is a series of pure tones at 22 kilohertz (22,000 cycles per second), and that it is also emitted by both male and female rats in other situations—by males who have been soundly thrashed in fights with other males or by females resisting sexual activity. The Rutgers researchers suggest that the whistle may be the rat's way of telling others to keep their distance, and think it poses an interesting question: could a continuous recording of a 22-kilohertz tone, broadcast into a rat colony, keep the male and females more or less permanently apart, and thus be an effective way to eradicate rats?



Apollo 15 space mail: A way to moonlight, but not on government time

**Postmark: The Moon**

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Despite this ban, Eiermann suggested to Scott that the crew take along several hundred additional covers; in return for 100 of these he would establish \$7,000 trust funds for the children of each astronaut. The astronauts readily agreed to the deal and managed to secrete 400 unauthorized covers aboard their lunar-landing ship, Falcon. Just what the astronauts planned to do with the extra 300 covers is unclear; perhaps these were to be sold off later in small lots. "They clearly broke the verbal understanding we had against this sort of thing," said a NASA official.

**Deal:** Last September, just weeks after the mission, Scott mailed 100 of the unauthorized covers to Eiermann, who by then had moved to Stuttgart, West Germany. Eiermann passed the covers on to Herman E. Sieger, a German stamp dealer, who began peddling them at a price of about \$1,500 each. When the astronauts learned that the covers were being sold commercially, according to the space agency, they realized the impropriety of the deal they had made with Eiermann and refused the establishment of the trust funds. NASA officials say that the three astronauts, who last week declined to talk about the incident, haven't realized a penny's profit from the covers.

They may be the only ones who haven't. While no one seemed to know just what Eiermann received for his role, Sieger grossed \$150,350 from the sale of the 100 covers; and several American

stamp dealers have reported buying other covers from the Apollo 15 flight at \$600 each and selling them for \$1,000 or more. Of the total of 632 covers that went to the moon, NASA has impounded 358, 100 others went to Europe, two are unaccounted for and 172 have been distributed by the astronauts to friends and relatives within the guidelines set forth by the space agency. Last week, teams of NASA investigators were interrogating private dealers to determine if any of these 172 covers had made their way into the stamp market—and some, it seemed, already had.

Scott, Worden and Irwin have been officially reprimanded by the space agency, though to what effect is debatable. Irwin is leaving NASA Aug. 1 and Worden has already been assigned to a new position within the agency. Scott will remain on active duty as an astronaut, but there are no forthcoming missions for which he is being considered.

In the end, it was the space agency that was the real loser in the deal. Hard-pressed by Congressional budget cutters and striving to regain the public's support for the manned space-shuttle program, NASA can ill afford the spectacle of astronauts trying to turn their moon missions into means of personal profit. "It stuns me that these three guys would have done something like this," said a dismayed NASA employee who knows the three astronauts well. "It just wasn't worthy of them."

5

*Incident*  
*Summer money*

*STAR 1/24/72*

## Irwin Explains Moon Stamp Incident

DALLAS (AP) — Astronaut James Irwin, one of the three Apollo 15 crew members reprimanded for carrying unauthorized stamped souvenir envelopes to the moon, says the trio "thought they were doing the best for our families."

Irwin said he and astronauts Al Worden and David Scott decided last fall, in a change of heart, not to accept their share of a reported \$150,000 in proceeds from the sale of the envelopes in West Germany.

They had planned to receive the money "as three men who thought we were doing the

best thing for our families, but we were wrong." Irwin said in a telephone interview from Houston with the Baptist Press News Service.

The shares, about \$3,000 apiece, would have gone into a trust for their eight children, officials have said.

The decision to refuse the money, Irwin said, came about eight months before the incident became publicly known when reported in The Star-News.

"We acted in haste and under the terrific pressures of the pre- and postflight schedule—but that does not excuse it," said the Air Force

colonel who was command pilot for Apollo 15.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration had no choice but to reprimand us."

Irwin, 42, the first of the astronauts to comment publicly on the incident, said: "A spiritual encounter with God on the moon played a major part in my individual decision to refuse my share."

Irwin, a Southern Baptist, had announced in June plans to retire from both the space program and the Air Force on Aug. 1 to form High Flight, Inc., a nonprofit organization for Christian ministries.

"I don't think my mistake will damage my ministry through High Flight," Irwin told the Baptist press. "It portrays me as a human, subject to human frailty."

The three astronauts carried 400 souvenir stamped envelopes, known to stamp collectors as postal covers, with them on the moon voyage, July 20-Aug. 7, 1971, along with another 232 approved by NASA as personal mementos.

The astronauts had arranged before the flight to give 100 of the postal covers to a friend in Germany for sale after completion of the Apollo program.



## ✓ Apollo Envelopes

DALLAS — Astronaut James Irwin, one of the three Apollo 15 crew members reprimanded for carrying unauthorized stamped souvenir envelopes to the moon, said yesterday the trio "thought they were doing the best for our families."

Irwin said he and astronauts Al Worden and David Scott decided last fall, in a change of heart, not to accept their share of a reported \$150,000 in proceeds from the sale of the envelopes in West Germany.

"We did this as three men who thought we were doing the best thing for our families, but we were wrong," Irwin said.

The shares, about \$8,000 apiece, would have gone into a trust for their eight children, Irwin said.

"The National Aeronautics and Space Administration" continued the command pilot for the Apollo 15 lunar module. "had no choice but to reprimand us."

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*Star 7/24/72*

## Irwin Airs Details On Moon Stamps

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The astronauts had arranged before the flight to give 100 of the postal covers to a friend in Germany for sale after completion of the Apollo program.

Star 7/27/72

## David Scott Removed From Astronaut Job

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP) — Apollo 15 commander David Scott, reprimanded recently for smuggling 400 stamp covers to the moon, has been given a space agency desk job.

Scott, 40, was named technical assistant to the manager of the Apollo spacecraft program.

Space agency spokesman Jack Riley said the new job removes Scott from the astro-

naut corps. He said the stamp incident was "one of the considerations." Asked if that meant Scott had no choice about remaining an astronaut, Riley replied: "That's right."

Scott, James Irwin and Alfred Worden, the Apollo 15 crew, were reprimanded by the space agency earlier this month. One hundred of the stamp covers were sold later by a West German dealer for about \$1,500 each.

Space officials said that the astronauts were to receive about \$7,000 each from sale of the stamps, but later declined the money.

Scott's new job is expected to be short. The Apollo program is scheduled to end in December after Apollo 17. An official said the post-flight cleanup may keep the program jobs alive for another year.

Irwin has already an-

nounced his resignation, and Worden is scheduled to be retired from the astronaut corps and be given another space agency job.

## Scott Dropped as an Astronaut; Stamp Affair a 'Consideration'

HOUSTON, July 26 (AP)—Col. David R. Scott of the Air Force, commander of Apollo 15 and one of three astronauts recently reprimanded for smuggling 400 stamp covers to the moon and back, has been dropped from the astronaut corps and given a space agency desk job.

Colonel Scott, 40 years old, has been named technical assistant to the manager of the Apollo spacecraft program, officials announced today.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Jack Riley, said the new job was an appointment that would take Colonel Scott out of the astronaut corps. He said that the stamp incident was "one of the considerations" for the new appointment.

Asked if this meant that Colonel Scott had no choice about remaining an astronaut, Mr. Riley replied: "That's right."

Colonel Scott and Lieut. Col. James B. Irwin and Maj. Alfred M. Worden, also of the Air Force, were reprimanded by the space agency earlier this month for taking 400 unauthorized stamp covers to the moon and back. One hun-

dred of the stamp covers were later sold by a West German stamp dealer for about \$1,500 each.

Space officials said after an investigation that the Apollo 15 crewmen had planned to receive \$7,000 each from sale of the stamps but later declined the money. Officials said that the astronauts realized that what they were doing was wrong and attributed the stamp incident to the pressures of preparing for a mission.

Colonel Scott's new job is expected to be a short one. The Apollo program is scheduled to end in December after the flight of Apollo 17. An official said that the postflight cleanup might keep the program's jobs alive for another year.

Colonel Irwin has already announced his resignation. He retires from the Air Force and from the astronaut corps next Monday. A space agency official said that Major Worden is also scheduled to be retired from the astronaut corps and given another space agency job.

Colonel Scott's retirement drops the number of active astronauts to 39.

## NASA Shifts Apollo 15 Astronaut Scott to Desk Job

HOUSTON, July 27 (AP)—David R. Scott has been booted from the astronaut corps as a result of a scheme to make money from stamp covers smuggled to the moon and back.

Scott, a 40-year-old Air Force colonel, was named technical assistant to the manager of the Apollo spacecraft program. But officials said Wednesday the job was offered only after it was determined Scott was to be kicked out of the astronaut corps.

"It was decided he would be

transferred from the astronaut office," said a spokesman, Jack Riley. "He was offered this assignment and he accepted."

Asked if this means Scott had no choice about remaining an astronaut, Riley said: "That's right."

Scott was dropped the first anniversary date of his Apollo 15 mission to the moon.

Officials said he had no comment on the announcement.

The action came 15 days after the space agency an-

nounced that Scott and his Apollo 15 crewmates, James B. Irwin and Alfred Worden, were being reprimanded for carrying 400 unauthorized stamp covers to the moon and back. A West German stamp dealer sold 100 of the covers to collectors for \$1,500 each.

A space agency investigation disclosed that Scott, Worden and Irwin each expected to receive \$7,000 from the sale of the stamp covers, but that they declined to accept the money after realizing their actions were "improper."

Scott's dismissal brings to 39 the number of astronauts now active. Irwin has resigned, effective next Monday. Worden, according to officials, also will be moved out of the astronaut corps.

Post 7/28/72

*Sunday Star 7-30-72*

# Sen. Anderson to Quiz NASA on Fast-Buck Moon

By WILLIAM HINES  
Chicago Sun Times

The head of the Senate Space Committee, apparently unsatisfied by an answer from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has summoned the agency's two top officials to a hearing next Thursday to talk about commercialism and the Apollo moon program.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, D-N.M., first expressed interest in the subject last month after it was revealed that the Apollo 15 crew had been involved in an apparent get-rich-quick scheme involving smuggled postal covers. NASA conducted what it called an investigation and reprimanded the three astronauts.

That seemed to put a lid on the matter as far as NASA was concerned, but Anderson had different ideas. He ordered NASA Administrator James C. Fletcher and Deputy Administrator George M. Low to a closed session of the Space Committee.

## Sculpture Quiz

According to committee staff members, Fletcher and Low have been instructed to explain more fully not only the Apollo 15 stamp caper but also

a \$712,500 killing made by a sculptor who has been peddling replicas of a statuette carried to the moon by the same enterprising crew.

Paul Van Hoeydonck cast a metal figure 3½ inches high which he called "fallen astronaut" and gave it to the space men to place on the moon, ostensibly in memory of 14

American and Soviet fliers who have died.

The astronauts and NASA have said no financial considerations were involved and that a "gentlemen's agreement" existed that Van Hoeydonck would not profit, either.

But after word got out that Van Hoeydonck's statuette has been left on the moon, an esti-

mated 950 replicas were put on sale at a New York gallery. The price tag: \$750 each.

To date, Anderson has shown no interest publicly in an arrangement at the time of Apollo 14 last November whereby 200 "mini-medals" coined by the Franklin mint of Philadelphia were taken to the moon, reportedly by the mis-

## Schemes

sion commander, Rear Adm. Alan B. Shepard.

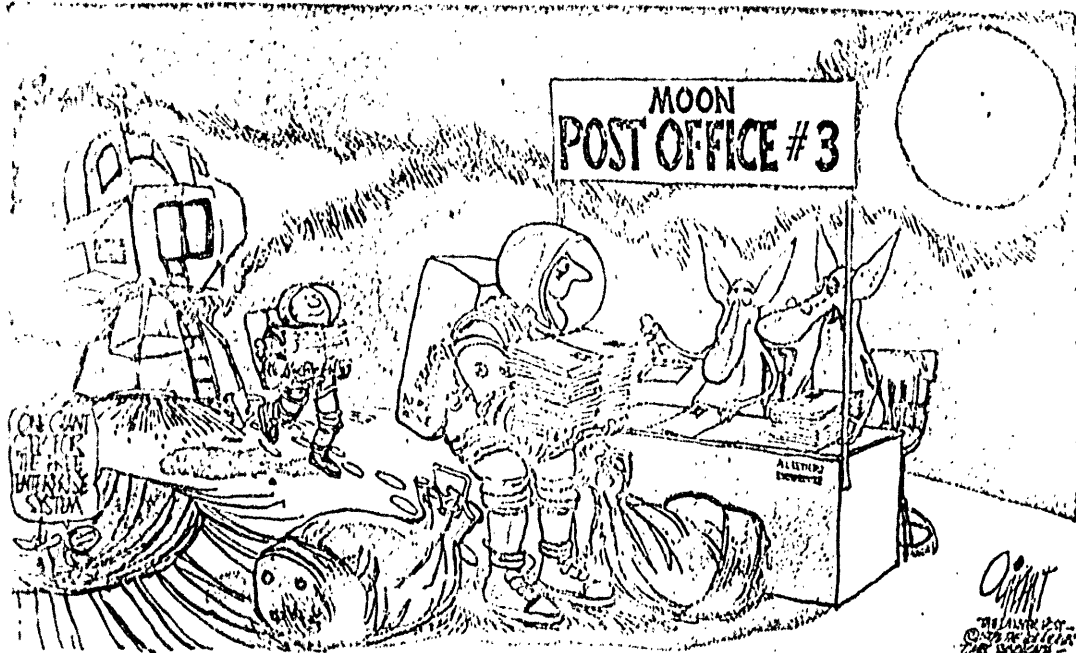
Although this was also ostensibly a non-commercial enterprise, 24 of the medals were subsequently melted down by the mint, mixed with other molten silver in a quantity sufficient to coin 130,000 new medals "containing silver which had been to the moon

and back." These were distributed to coin collectors as a promotion gimmick for the privately owned Franklin mint.

Shepard, who is said by NASA to have retained 50 of the medals and by the Franklin mint to have held on to 176, has never explained what he did with them.

POST 7/31/72

'Sure Is Nice To See You Earth Fellers Writin' Home Like This.'



POST 8/1/72

# Ex-Astronauts Disregarded Warning Against 'Souvenirs'

By Thomas O'Toole  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The reason the Apollo 15 astronauts were disciplined out of the astronaut corps is that they were warned before their flight last year not to carry anything to the moon for commercial gain.

The warning was given to astronauts David R. Scott, James B. Irwin and Alfred M. Worden by Chief of Flight Crew Operations Donald K. (Deke) Slayton. In effect it was ignored by Scott, Irwin and Worden when they took to the moon 100 souvenir stamped envelopes later sold by a German stamp dealer for \$1500 apiece.

Slayton's warning came in the form of personal briefings to the crew and in a written memorandum to all astronauts about items carried to the moon. Slayton wrote the memorandum after he discovered that a private Philadelphia mint profited from a collection of coins carried to the

moon in January, 1971, by the astronauts of Apollo 14.

"We covered it all in a pilots' meeting," Slayton said. "We made damned sure the (Apollo) 15 crew knew about it."

Sources close to the astronaut office at the Manned Spacecraft Center said that the Apollo 15 astronauts took as many as 600 stamped covers to the moon, then sent 100 covers to Horst Elermann, a German-born American who had known the astronauts at Cape Kennedy where he worked before going back to West Germany.

Elermann gave the covers, which bore the signatures of the astronauts, to Herman Sieger, a German stamp dealer who sold them for \$150,000. The astronauts were to get \$21,000 of the proceeds, but turned down the money after agreeing it was not a good idea.

Slayton reportedly hit the roof when he found out about the stamp exchange, despite the fact that the astronauts accepted no money. The reason Slayton got so angry is that the Apollo 14 coin exchange was still fresh in his mind and that he had squelched a similar coin exchange with the Apollo 15 crew.

"Deke just called in the 15 crew and told them they were through," one source said. "The next day they were taken off the Apollo 17 backup crew."

When the story broke early this month about the stamp deal, Slayton went one step further. He transferred Scott out of the astronaut corps into the Apollo Spacecraft Office and will reassign Worden today. Irwin resigned the space agency to become an evangelist.

Slayton himself refuses to talk about the incident any more, except to acknowledge that the Apollo 15 crew was dismissed for taking the

stamps to the moon on top of the Apollo 14 coin incident.

"Draw your own conclusions," he said.

The Apollo 14 coin exchange can be traced back to the crew of Apollo 13, which took 20 silver coins into space for Philadelphia's Franklin Mint but was prevented from landing on the moon or from going into moon orbit by an accident.

When the crew of Apollo 13 returned to earth, they sent one of the 20 coins back to Franklin and kept the other 19 coins. Most of the coins were given to Apollo engineers who helped to bring the crippled Apollo 13 spacecraft back.

Apollo 14 commander Alan B. Shepard took 200 coins into lunar orbit for the Franklin Mint, then kept 150 of the coins when Apollo 14 came back. Fifty coins were returned to Franklin, which melted them down and mixed the silver with other metal to make 130,000 coins.

Franklin Mint then offered the coins to new members at \$9 apiece, telling subscribers they would receive coins "made of silver that had been to the moon."

Both Shepard and Slayton were reportedly incensed by the Franklin offer and immediately canceled a similar coin exchange for the flight of Apollo 15. Shepard was not disciplined because he never agreed to accept any money in the coin exchange and never knew of the mint's plan to melt the coins down and to offer new coins as a selling item to subscribers.

"We had an unwritten gentleman's agreement," Slayton said of the Apollo 14 coin exchange. "The mint broke faith."

It was after the mint broke faith that Slayton told all crews not to take anything else to the moon that could make money for themselves or for anybody else.



## Moon souvenirs unsavory

There is an unsavory air to this whole business of astronauts taking to the Moon items which later wind up in commercial use.

The impression it creates argues strongly for implementing what the National Aeronautics and Space Administration says it is now considering: Barring astronauts from carrying personal souvenir items on future space flights.

NASA has reprimanded the Apollo 15 crew of David Scott, Alfred Worden and James Irwin for taking 400 unauthorized postal covers to the Moon in a plan to sell 100 of them later to establish a trust fund for their children. NASA says the trio later realized the impropriety and received no financial gain, but the 100 covers had already been passed to a German stamp dealer and sold for \$150,000.

We apparently haven't heard the last of this story, either. There were aboard Apollo 15 some 632 of the valuable postal covers — both authorized and smuggled aboard — and now there are reports some additional ones have reached the commercial market in this country.

The most charitable thing that can be said is that the astronauts displayed poor judgment, which in fact is

what NASA observed after its investigation.

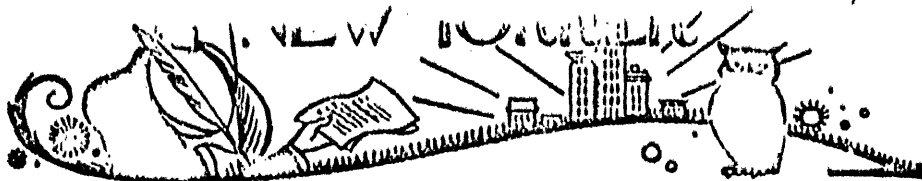
There was an incident in the previous Apollo 14 flight which foretold trouble in this area. Astronaut Alan Shepard took to the Moon 200 small silver medals which were made by a private mint dealing in the commercial collectors market. Shepard kept most of them but the private firm got back around 24, melted them down and added the silver to a larger batch from which it struck some 130,000 new medals it gave to its clients, extolling them as "containing silver that had been flown to the Moon."

The space agency is as well aware as anyone else that there is trouble written all over the kind of wheeling and dealing exemplified by these incidents. While NASA may not be directly to blame for what has happened, it seems to us they should have better control of what is an obviously sensitive area.

The funds being appropriated for NASA have been increasingly criticized in a time of questioning of the priorities under which the nation is spending its not-unlimited resources. The last thing NASA needs is revelation that some of the Moon flights have been tinged with personal commercialism at public expense.

7

MAY 30, 1972



# THE TALK OF THE TOWN

## Notes and Comment

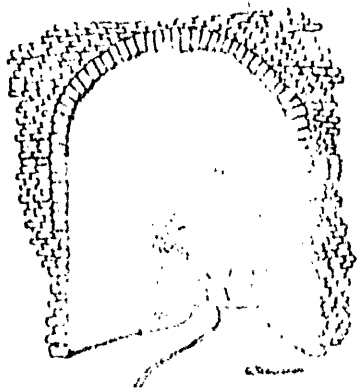
WHEN President Nixon threw down the gauntlet to the Russians and the Chinese by ordering the closing of Haiphong and other North Vietnam harbors, he left the rest of us in an intolerable situation. We find ourselves facing total peril from a nation approaching total ignorance and total helplessness. Total peril because we know that if the Russians or the Chinese were to behave as recklessly our President has done - if they, too, refuse to define their choices as "immediate withdrawal" of all support, immediate attempts at negotiation, immediate massive military action to end the war, and choose decisive military action as the first step could be taken, we would remember a generation because although almost everyone believes the President's promises and plans he has not disclosed, at least no two people can agree what they are, and the President himself does not tell us what he is going to do until he has already done it. Total helplessness because for the last decade our democracy has advanced to the point where the President can make war at any level, in a limited war, to total war, entirely on his own, without the support of Congress or the people, and because, in any case, the next moves are very up to the other side. We figure this case only as potential victims, as actors. A peculiar diplomatic moment has been summed up: the powerlessness and the degradation of our nation. Just a few hours after our troops in the harbors were activated, a delegation of Russians visited the White House. The subject was trade, but Ambassador Broyde of the Soviet Union and Henry Kissinger also attended. At the television cameramen and news photographers were called in. Everyone was smiling. We didn't know of anything to be smiling about, but perhaps we did. What was it? We scrutinized their faces for clues, but we could learn nothing. All we could know for certain was that we had been reduced to the position of those people in the world who must watch for a dimpled cheek or a stern glance in their overlords' faces to learn whether they would live or die.

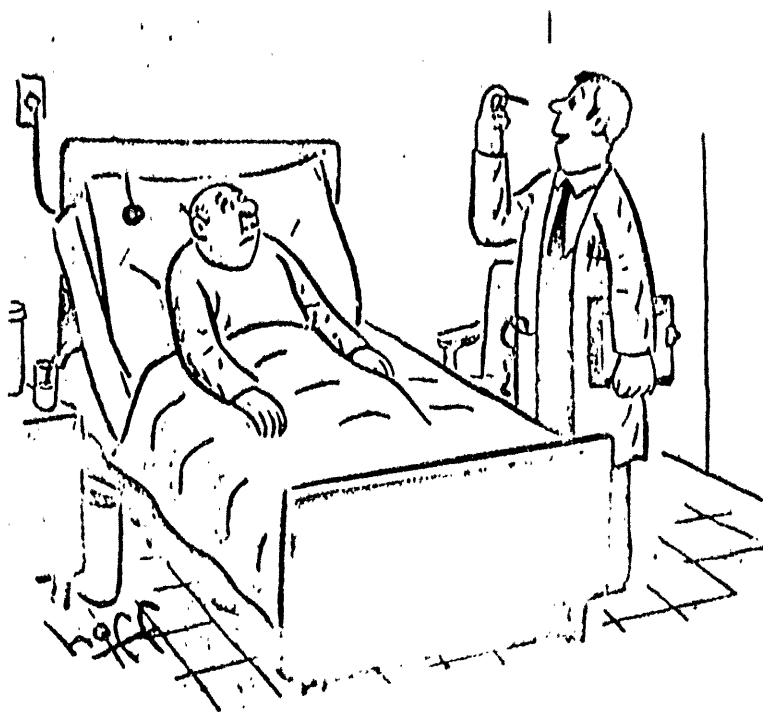
## Only Artist on the Moon

IN a small crater on the moon, near Hadley Rille, lies a little cast-aluminum figure of a human being. "Amid all the debris of technology left in space, it is the only sign of man's arts," its creator, Paul Van Hoydonck, told us the other day. Mr. Van Hoydonck is a Belgian sculptor, and he was in town for a few days for the opening of a retrospective of his work at the Waddell Gallery. Other space and specimen have been his only themes for fourteen years, he said. Mr. Van Hoydonck does not look like an artist - and philosopher - of the future, he looks like the director, or perhaps the leading man, of an Italian movie. He is forty-six, stocky, and energetic, his hair is wavy and gray, and the day we met him, at the gallery, he was wearing a dark-blue polka-dotted shirt, with a yellow scarf tucked in the neck. He greeted us warmly. He was pleased; he said he had recently been called the greatest artist on the moon. "It's

true," he said. "I'm the *only* artist on the moon. David Scott placed my sculpture on the moon on August 2nd. People think I'm joking when I say I have a sculpture on the moon. No one believes me."

Mr. Van Hoydonck produced from a pocket a replica of the moon piece. It was a bit of smooth and shiny aluminum suggesting, in a few plates, a simple human figure. We turned it about in our hand as he talked. "Such a small thing, and up to now the only thing we artists have been able to put up. It has no race, it could be naked or in uniform, and it could be a man or a woman. It is just Man. I first thought of putting something on the moon before the first landing. I had been doing space themes for twenty years, and I approached NASA and was turned down cold. Then a friend of the astronauts - a very discreet man, whom they call 'the messenger' - saw my work and took them copies of a book about me. Last June, I flew to Florida and had supper with David Scott, Jim Irwin, and Mrs. Irwin and the three Irwin children. I had already thought of this figure. I thought of it as a figure of humanity. The astronauts said they were already thinking of taking an object to the moon to commemorate those who had died in accidents. They liked what I did, and they liked that I had been doing it for so long. They got NASA's approval. The piece had to be light, nonflammable, nonmagnetic, without sharp edges, and resistant to the extreme temperatures of the moon. It's quite fascinating doing art to rocketry specifications. My first version was encased in plastic, which was flammable and had to go. Lying alongside the piece on the moon there is a plaque with the names of all the astronauts and cosmonauts who have died. I like the idea of a memorial. When we discover vanished civilizations, sometimes all we find are memorials to the dead. Do you know, there is a Mayan temple with the figure of an astronaut sitting in the inner chamber.





"Well, well, just like Amalgamated Copper—one hundred and one and a half."

with exhaust pipes—almost the blueprint of a spaceship—painted around him?

"My work has been strangely prophetic since I turned to space, but I hope not always. My *Homo spaciens*, my cybernetic man, has in whole or part come true; I even did a relief of a glove floating in space, and then Ed White lost his glove in space. I am optimistic about mankind. I think the future of man is out there. It's been getting very sticky inside, and someone has opened the window. In twenty years, I think we'll be off to other solar systems. We Westerners need to keep moving. Just now, we are in a funny period. People are backing away from what is happening. They say they are bored. Can you imagine what would have happened in the last century if men had walked on the moon? Total hysteria. Today, there is little enthusiasm. Just before all the great jumps of the mind, there has been the same lack of interest. That is why I expect tremendous things soon—fabulous discoveries. In medieval times, just before the Renais-

ance, all the thinkers were in cloisters. Today, they are in think tanks. Artists and poets are again the guardians of our culture. Cathedrals were the most advanced technology of their time, made so that men's prayers might rise to Heaven. When I was standing at Cape Kennedy before the last lift-off, I realized that those missiles are our cathedrals. A prayer becomes physical. You know, the mystics had visions of cathedrals taking off. Cape Kennedy is both a jungle, with crocodiles and snakes, and the shrine of our most advanced technology. When I go there, I go to church."

**OVERHEARD** in a Madison Avenue elevator, dispatch case to dispatch case: "I like the way George underplays his conceit."

### *The Belle*

**ASSUMING** our occasional role as an eyewitness to historic events, we arranged to be aboard the Brighton

and the Belle (usually seen for four decades). The train was particularly popular with Brighton theatrigoers, who could board the last southbound run, at eleven o'clock, and feast their way home on Welsh rabbit and champagne, arriving at five minutes to twelve. In 1969, the Belle attracted worldwide attention as a result of British Rail's decision to strike kippers from the train's menu, a move that so fired the indignation of Sir Laurence Olivier—who lives in Brighton, regularly commuted on the Belle, and once in a while ordered kippers for breakfast—that he undertook a campaign to reverse the unkind cut. British Rail, while wistfully noting that it had been selling an average of only two kippers a day on the Belle, tactfully capitulated. Kippers were reinstated, and Sir Laurence was hailed. "Not even when nightly smothering Desdemona at the National Theatre did Sir Laurence Olivier 'act' to more noble purpose," said a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*.

With or without kippers, the Belle, which made the fifty-mile London-Brighton journey in fifty-five minutes, four round trips a day, was the only train in the world that offered such a varied menu on such a short run. In addition to the traditionally hearty English breakfast, including "eggs styled to choice," the bill of fare offered soup, Welsh rabbit, fried fillet of halibut, grilled sirloin steak, three kinds of vegetables, sweets, and cheeses, along with a selection of twenty wines, twelve spirits and liquors, nine kinds of beer, two kinds of cider, a variety of soft drinks, and twelve brands of Cuban cigars. Passengers dined and drank in their train seats—upholstered armchairs drawn up to damask-covered tables that accommodated two or four—and were served by experienced stewards, some of whom had been tapped for stints on the Royal Train. Lamps with pink silk shades graced the tables. Wall-to-wall carpeting covered the floors. The walls were decorated with marquetry depicting romantic scenes. Velvet-covered footstools were provided on request. It was quite a train, right up to the end, though in recent years its gentility had gradually frayed. The Belle had also taken to swaying and lurching, and had developed so many other geriatric problems that British Rail announced a couple of months ago that the darling of the system would be retired from service.

7/21/72 Star



—United Press International

Sculptor Paul Van Hoeydonck with a replica of his "Fallen Astronaut."

## NEW APOLLO FLAP

# Sculptor Gets Moon Profits

By WILLIAM DELANEY  
Star-News Staff Writer

A Belgian artist who talked the Apollo 15 astronauts into placing a tiny sculpture of his on the moon is now selling 950 copies of it, at \$750 apiece, through a New York art gallery.

Although the astronauts took the 3½-inch cast aluminum figure to the moon with the approval of their superiors,

they felt they had a "gentlemen's agreement" with the sculptor that barred any commercialization of the venture, according to a spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"It's a known fact around Houston that Scott (astronaut David R. Scott, who carried the sculpture in his personal flight kit) is very disturbed about it," the spokesman said.

Scott and the other Apollo 15 crewmen, Alfred M. Worden and James B. Irwin, were reprimanded by NASA last week for turning over 100 unauthorized, moon-stamped envelopes to a West German stamp speculator.

### 'Don't See the Shame'

Reached by telephone last night at his home near Antwerp, sculptor Paul Van Hoeydonck disputed the astronauts' contention that he had agreed beforehand not to profit from having his sculpture placed on the moon.

"There's no question about that," Van Hoeydonck said. "The sculpture on the moon belongs to me. I really don't see the shame about an artist selling his work."

The sculptor pointed out — correctly, according to a NASA spokesman — that there was never any written or legal agreement governing his role as creator of the "first art on the moon," as Manhattan's Waddell Gallery is billing it in. See SCULPTURE, Page A-8

Continued From Page A-1  
a full-page ad in the current Art in America magazine.

The agreement giving Van Hoeydonck, in effect, a monopoly as an art exhibitor on the moon was arrived at casually and privately at a dinner meeting between the astronauts and the sculptor, a NASA spokesman said.

#### Gleaming Abstract

"They (the astronauts) were discussing ideas as to how they could memorialize the 14 astronauts and cosmonauts who had died in accidents when Van Hoeydonck volunteered to provide them with this simple little figure."

The figure, a gleaming abstract somewhat resembling a clothespin or the head of a claw hammer, is entitled "Fallen Astronaut" and was intended by the sculptor to symbolize humanity.

"They discussed with him (Van Hoeydonck) at the time, and also later, that if they did this (place his sculpture along with an official NASA memorial plaque), he could not commercialize on this in any way or seek publicity," a NASA spokesman said this week after conferring with Scott.

Taken on the flight among other mementos in Scott's NASA-checked "personal preference kit," the sculpture was placed along with the plaque in a small crater near the Hadley Rille landing site on Aug. 2.

But, no announcement was made until the astronauts revealed the memorial gesture — without mentioning the sculptor's name — at their first post-flight news conference on Aug. 12 at Houston.

#### "Little by Little"

Van Hoeydonck said last night he had been told by the astronauts that NASA did not want the sculptor publicly identified for a year.

"They just asked me to keep quiet about it for a certain length of time. The NASA means are very strange . . . I never have been in touch with a single NASA official."

But "little by little," Van Hoeydonck said, word of his identity as the sculptor leaked to newsmen, and finally he "made an agreement" permitting Walter Cronkite to break the story in a telecast at the time of the Apollo 16 launch in April.

He subsequently presented a replica of the "Fallen Astronaut" to the Smithsonian Institute — where it is displayed in the Arts and Industries Museum at 9th Street and Jefferson Drive SW — and, about the same time, the Waddell Gallery in New York held a retrospective exhibit of his work.

In a brief interview in the May 20 New Yorker magazine, Van Hoeydonck, 46, said outer space and spacemen had been his only sculpting themes for the past 14 years.

"I first thought of putting something on the moon before the first landing," he told The New Yorker's "Talk of the Town" reporter.

"I approached NASA and was turned down cold. Then a friend of the astronauts — a very discreet man, whom they call 'the messenger' — saw my work and took them copies of a book about me.

#### No Remuneration

"Last June, I flew to Florida and had supper with David Scott, Jim Irwin, and Mrs. Irwin and the three Irwin children. I had already thought of this figure. . .

"The astronauts said they were already thinking of taking an object to the moon to commemorate those who had died in accidents. They liked what I did, and they liked that I had been doing it for so long. They got NASA's approval."

A NASA spokesman said Van Hoeydonck received no remuneration from either the astronauts or NASA. In their purported "gentlemen's agreement," he added the astronauts carefully insisted that the sculptor not "make hay" as a result of creating the first earth-made art work on the moon.

"It's no shame to sell something you make," Van Hoeydonck insisted last night, sounding amazed that anyone might question the ethics of his selling the replicas.

"Rumors have reached me that Mr. Scott is not happy about it," he said. "I wrote him, about a month ago, explaining to him what I've told you, but I've received no reply. What is done is done."

#### \$712,500 Gross

He referred queries as to how the replicas were selling ("I don't think many have been sold") and how much he gains from each sale to the

Waddell Gallery, at 50 W. 57th St.

An answering service employe said that the gallery is closed for summer vacation, and that its proprietor hadn't checked with the answering service since the Star-News began leaving messages for him three days ago.

If all 850 replicas were sold at full price the effort would gross \$712,500.

A NASA spokesman said he knew of no regulations which the Apollo 16 crew violated in the case of the sculpture on the moon and its apparent subsequent commercialization.

Only last week, NASA announced that the same crew had "exercised poor judgment" in giving a German acquaintance 100 unauthorized moon-samp envelopes, which the acquaintance subsequently sold for an estimated \$1,500 each.

NASA said the moon-mall incident — first reported in The Star-News on June 18 — "will be given due consideration" in the selection of Scott, Worden and Irwin for future assignments.

## NASA CONCERNED OVER MOON STATUE

Copies of Memorial Being  
Sold for \$750 Each

By HAROLD M. SCHMECK Jr.  
*Special to The New York Times*

WASHINGTON, July 21—The space agency expressed misgivings today over the commercial exploitation of a memorial sculpture placed on the moon last summer by the crew of Apollo 15. Copies of the sculpture have been placed on sale at \$750 apiece.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, responding to inquiries over news articles on the sales, said the agency had a gentlemen's agreement with the sculptor forbidding commercialization of the figure.

The sculpture is a 3½-inch cast aluminum abstract figure of a man. It was taken to the moon last year by the Apollo 15 astronauts and left in a small crater near Hadley Rille as a memorial to 14 American and Soviet astronauts who have died.

The sculptor who made it, Paul Van Hoeydonck, a Belgian, later made 950 copies that have been on sale for \$750 each through the Waddell Gallery at 50 West 57th Street, New York.

It was the Apollo 15 crew that also took it to the moon 400 unauthorized stamped envelopes, some of which were sold in Europe for \$1,500 apiece. The stamps were sold to a stamp dealer by an acquaintance of the astronauts, Col. David R. Scott, Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Worden and Col. James B. Irwin, all of the Air Force.

The astronauts were to have been paid by having a trust fund set up for their children, but this part of the arrangement was never fulfilled. The three decided to cancel it and accept no payment after publicity arose concerning the envelopes.

However, Colonel Irwin said today in Cali, Colombia, where he was attending a Baptist conference, that the remaining envelopes that were taken to the moon without authorization would be held up until the Apollo program was finished, according to United Press International. Then, he said, they will be sold to create a fund for the education of the astronauts' children.

### No Financial Stake

There is no evidence that the three astronauts have any financial stake in the copies of the sculpture that their expedition placed on the lunar surface.

The sculptor has reportedly denied that he agreed to any such prohibition. This afternoon he refused to answer an overseas telephone call to his home in Antwerp. His wife said all questions must be referred to his art representative in the United States. The gallery in New York is closed, however, and none of its officials could be reached.

An advertisement in the July-August issue of Art in America describes the 950 copies of the piece on the moon as "a limited signed numbered edition [of the] first art on the moon." This gives the title of the sculpture as "Fallen Astronaut" and lists the price as \$750.

### Arranged at a Dinner

In an interview published in the Talk of the Town section of the New Yorker on May 20, Mr. Van Hoeydonck said much of his work had dealt with space themes in recent years. He said the arrangement to produce a figure to be placed on the moon as a memorial was made during a dinner with Colonel Scott and Colonel Irwin, Mrs. Irwin and the three Irwin children.

In the interview, Mr. Van Hoeydonck said the astronauts had already been thinking of taking an object to the moon to commemorate the deaths of astronauts who had been lost in accidents.

The original of a fallen astronaut was taken to the moon with the official sanction of the space agency and was left there with a memorial plaque listing the names of those who had died. Because this was authorized and done with the agency's knowledge no action is planned against the Apollo 15 crew, a NASA spokesman said.

Earlier this month the three were reprimanded officially for taking the unauthorized postal covers to the moon and back.

### 100 Envelopes Sold

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The 100 postal covers from the moon advertised by Herman Sieger, a West German dealer, reportedly were snapped up at the \$1,500 asking price.

"We understand that Sieger is interested in buying back any of the stamps he can," a NASA spokesman said. "For some reason, they have been going up in value."

A stamp collector specializing in space-flight offerings said the Apollo 15 covers now might be worth \$5,000 each. An offering of all the envelopes carried on the Apollo 15 mission—the 400 unauthorized ones and the 232 that were approved—could thus have a potential value of more than \$3.1 million.

# NASA deplures sale of Apollo 15 statuettes

Washington (AP)—The space agency yesterday deplored a new form of commercialization of Apollo 15 moon-flight souvenirs, the sale of high-priced statuettes, close on the heels of its seizure of 300 unauthorized postal covers.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the offer of the Belgian artist, Paul Van Hooeydonck, to provide the Apollo 15 crew with a tiny piece of sculpture to be left on the moon, as a memorial to astronauts and cosmonauts who have died in space projects, was accepted with the understanding that the action was not to be commercialized.

950 copies offered for \$750

Now, in a full-page advertisement in the current issue of *Art in America* magazine, the Waddell Gallery in New York City is offering 950 copies of the sculpture at \$750 each.

The *Washington Evening Star-Daily News*, which published the story in its editions yesterday, quoted the sculptor as saying, "The sculpture on the moon belongs to me. I really don't see the shame about an artist selling his work." Mr. Van Hooeydonck was reached by the newspaper by telephone at his home near Antwerp.

A NASA spokesman said that when Mr. Van Hooeydonck offered to design the memento it was indicated that he was simply interested in the lunar program and did not intend to profit from it personally in any way.

"If he made a special arrangement, there is nothing we can do about it," the spokesman said. "We have no way of stopping him."

NASA said the Apollo 15 command pilot, Col. David R. Scott, received permission from Donald K. Slayton, chief

of astronaut activities, to take the sculpture to the moon. Mr. Slayton also authorized the mission to carry to the moon some 232 postal covers—specially stamped souvenir envelopes.

The astronauts also carried 400 more such envelopes without permission. Some 100 were sold in West Germany for a reported \$1,600 each, but the astronauts, in a change of heart, refused to take the money. The remaining 300 unauthorized covers have been impounded at Houston.

At his home in Antwerp, Mr. Van Hooeydonck said, there was no agreement on his part not to produce copies of the sculpture and offer it for sale as representative of the "first art on the moon."

The Belgian told newsmen he had been informed NASA did not want the sculptor publicly identified for a year, although the astronauts disclosed existence of the sculpture at a postflight news conference at Houston last year.

Mr. Van Hooeydonck said his identity leaked out little by little, and finally he discussed it openly on a telecast at the time of the Apollo 15 launching in April.

Meanwhile, the 100 postal covers advertised by Herman Sieger, the West German dealer, reportedly were snapped up at the \$1,500 asking price.

"We understand that Mr. Sieger is interested in buying back any of the stamps he can," a NASA spokesman said.

"For some reason, they have been going up in value."

A stamp collector specializing in space-flight offerings said the Apollo 15 covers now might be worth \$5,000 each. An offering of all the envelopes carried on the Apollo 15 mission—the 400 unauthorized ones and the 232 that were approved—could thus be considered to

have a potential value of more than \$3.1 million.

John P. Donnelly, NASA assistant administrator for public affairs, said the agency is tightening rules for the last lunar mission, Apollo 17, next December and is considering eliminating the personal preference kit—the souvenir bag of each flight crew member.

Of the 232 postal covers authorized for the Apollo 15 mission, 8 were given to the wife of Richard E. Gordon, Jr., a member of the Apollo 12 crew.

NASA said Mrs. Gordon is a stamp collecting enthusiast and the 8 envelopes were to have been carried on Apollo 12 but apparently inadvertently were not taken aboard.

Other postal covers were aboard Apollo 12 but they were for personal use only, NASA said.

As for disposition of the 300 unauthorized covers held at Houston, officials said there may be difficult legal questions as to ownership. Until those issues are resolved they cannot be destroyed or disposed of in other ways.

## 3 IN TEST WILL LIVE LIKE SKYLAB PILOTS

HOUSTON, July 22 (UPI)—Three astronauts will enter a test chamber Wednesday to spend the rest of the summer living exactly like Skylab pilots will in space. The exercise was supposed to start this week but problems with a medical experiment forced the delay.

Robert L. Crippen, 35 years old, Dr. William E. Thornton, 43, and Karol J. Bobko, 34, will spend 58 days in the 20-foot chamber to obtain medical data and to try out medical equipment for Skylab. They will duplicate Skylab mission tests but will not live in a weightless environment in the ground-based test chamber.

The 199,000-pound space station is scheduled to be launched unmanned next April 30 from Cape Kennedy. Three three-man crews will live in the station separately during an eight-month period. The first crew is scheduled to be launched May 1, flying an Apollo command ship to link up with the Skylab. They will spend four weeks in the station. A second crew will take off July 30 in another Apollo and occupy the station for eight weeks. A third crew will spend another eight weeks in the Skylab late next year.

## Senate Acts to Restore Old Cape Canaveral Name

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter  
WASHINGTON—The Senate passed a politically touchy bill restoring the traditional name Canaveral to the Florida cape named for President Kennedy after his assassination in 1963.

Restoration of the name Cape Canaveral to the geographic feature is being urged by most Florida politicians and historians, partly on the ground that President Johnson cut procedural corners when he decreed the Cape Kennedy designation in November 1963.

Sen. Edward Kennedy (D., Mass.) didn't raise any objection to the return to the old Spanish name. Sen. Edmund Muskie (D., Maine), who had delayed the bill for several months, last week withdrew his objection and the measure was passed without debate.

The bill is given a month to pass.

2.7-7 (b)

June 19, 1972

The Honorable James C. Fletcher  
Administrator  
National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Fletcher:

Enclosed is a copy of a story regarding Apollo 15 artifacts which appeared in yesterday's Washington Sunday Star. I would appreciate your looking into this matter and giving the Committee a report on it.

Sincerely yours,

Clinton P. Anderson  
Chairman

Enclosure

cc: Senator Curtis

CPA:JJG:rb



ALUUDUUDU LUDUUDUUDUUDUUDU

June 18, 1972

**By BELMONT FARIES**

Star Staff Writer

Officials of the U.S. Postal Service, who take great pride in their unique Apollo 15 moon mail cover, have been somewhat upset by reports that the three astronauts took other covers with them to the moon.

This unauthorized "moon mail" came to light when German philatelic magazines reported that Herman E. Sieger, one of Germany's leading airmail and space cover dealers, had sold 100 of them at 4,850 German marks each, a figure which works out to a total of \$150,350 for the lot at the official rate of exchange.

A cover is an envelope with its

stamps and postal markings. Those with historic significance are prized by collectors.

Astronauts are permitted to take with them on space flights a "personal preference kit" in which they may carry, subject to approval of Chief Astronaut Donald K. Slayton, small mementos of the flight which may be given to friends and relatives but not sold. A few specially struck medals have been carried on a number of the missions.

The link between the astronauts and Sieger apparently was a man identified by National Aeronautics Administration officials only as "a friend of the crew now in Germany."

One hundred of the covers were given to the friend, who apparently told Sieger that 20 more had gone to other friends and relatives of the astronauts. Sieger listed the total in existence as 120 when he described and illustrated the covers in the most recent edition of his Rocket Mail Catalogue.

The remaining covers, presumably about 200 of them, have been "turned in to NASA management," according to Slayton, who states flatly that no member of the crew profited directly or indirectly from the covers Sieger sold.

THE ENVELOPES carry a cachet featuring the Apollo 15 emblem, stylized wings over the lunar surface, and Air Force wings. All three members of the crew, Col. David R. Scott, Lt. Col. James B. Irwin and Maj. Alfred M. Worden, were Air Force officers.

At the upper right of the covers is the 10-cent "First Man on the Moon" airmail stamp of 1969 canceled July 26, 1971, the liftoff date, at Kennedy Space Center, Florida. The machine postmark is the one used at the NASA contract post office at the space center. It was applied shortly after midnight to 400 covers which were rushed to the astronauts before takeoff.

At lower right is a pair of the 8-cent "Decade of Space Achievement" stamps picturing the lunar rover and issued Aug. 2, the day Scott canceled the Postal Service's cover on the moon's surface. The Space stamps are postmarked Aug. 7, the splashdown date, with the handstamp used on the recovery ship, the USS Okinawa. Postal officials noted that such double cancellations are not permitted on first day or space covers, but that the post office on the Okinawa is operated by military personnel. It is understood that the stamps were taken to the carrier by an officer who arrived by air after the carrier was at sea.

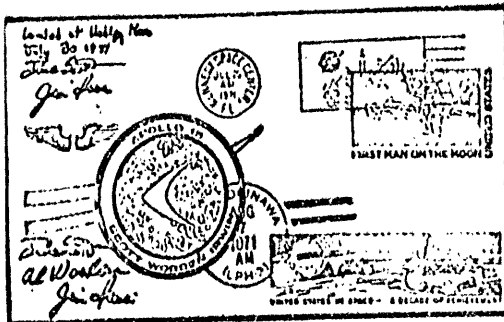
At upper left is a manuscript notation, "Landed at Hadley, Moon, July 30, 1971" and the signatures "Dave Scott" and "Jim Irwin." At lower left are the signatures of all three astronauts, "Dave Scott," "Al Worden" and "Jim Irwin."

ON THE BACK of the covers is a typed notation, "This is to certify that this cover was onboard the Falcon at the Hadley-Apenino, Moon, July 30-August 2, 1971" with the signature of Mrs. C.B. Carsey and a handstamp identifying her as a "notary public in and for Harris County, Texas." It is not clear how Mrs. Carsey could make such a certification in the absence of personal knowledge, but there is no doubt that the covers were carried to the moon and back.

At the extreme lower left Sieger numbered and signed the covers as his guarantee that they were genuine.

It is obvious from the covers themselves that their

preparation was a thoroughly professional job by a person familiar with philately and the space field. It is also pretty obvious that the 100 covers sold for \$150,350 must represent one of the most valuable "personal mementos" on record and a friendly gift of unparalleled generosity, at least in the history of space flight.



This is to certify that this cover was onboard the Falcon at the Hadley-Apenino, Moon, July 30-August 2, 1971.

*Mrs. C. B. Carsey*

MRS. C. B. CARSEY  
NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS  
My Commission Expires June 6, 1973

No. 1 of Sieger's 100 Apollo 15 covers.



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

June 28, 1972

6/28/72  
F

2.7-7  
abj mca

REPLY TO  
ATTN OF:

C:JVC:js:A-127411


Honorable Clinton P. Anderson  
Chairman  
Committee on Aeronautical and  
Space Sciences  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is to acknowledge your letter of June 19, 1972, to  
Dr. Fletcher, concerning the Washington Sunday Star  
article of June 18, regarding Apollo 15 artifacts.

We are obtaining a report from the Manned Spacecraft Center  
regarding the article by Mr. Belmont Faries and Dr. Fletcher  
will be responding to your letter shortly.

Sincerely,

  
H. Dale Grubb  
Assistant Administrator  
for Legislative Affairs



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

JUL 10 1972

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Honorable Clinton P. Anderson  
Chairman  
Committee on Aeronautical and  
Space Sciences  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As a result of press reports and in accordance with your request of June 19, 1972, we have inquired into the question of unauthorized postal covers reported to have been carried by the crew on the Apollo 15 mission last July. The information we have developed to date is as follows:

Astronauts David Scott, Alfred Worden, and James Irwin have acknowledged carrying approximately 400 unauthorized postal covers on this mission, 100 of which were given by the crew to an acquaintance who is now in Germany. These are the postal covers which apparently were later sold to stamp collectors for approximately \$1500 each.

In the course of its inquiry, NASA learned that the Apollo 15 crew had at one time agreed to provide 100 of the covers to their acquaintance in return for a "trust fund" for their children. After the covers had been given to the friend, however, they realized--on their own--that this was improper and declined to accept either the "trust fund" or an alternative offer of stamps in exchange for the 100 postal covers.

NASA has authorized astronauts, within established procedures, to carry personal souvenir-type items, including some postal covers, on Apollo 15 and other manned space flights, subject to the condition that these articles would be retained by the astronauts or given to personal friends and were not to be used or given for commercial or fund-raising purposes or personal gain. (On Apollo 15 232 covers were authorized in addition to the 400 unauthorized covers.)

2

I realize that astronauts are under extreme stress in the months preceding a flight to the moon. Their poor judgment in carrying the unauthorized covers must be considered in this light. Be that as it may, NASA cannot condone these actions. Therefore, Astronauts Scott, Worden and Irwin will be reprimanded, and their actions will be given due consideration in their selection for future assignments.

Sincerely yours,

George M. Low  
Acting Administrator

July 20, 1972

The Honorable James C. Fletcher, Administrator  
National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
Washington, D. C. 20546

Dear Jim:

The attached advertisement from the July - August  
issue of the magazine Art in America has come to my  
attention. Would you please give the Committee a full and  
complete report on the circumstances of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Clinton P. Anderson  
Chairman

Attachment

CPA:JJG:par

WADDELL GALLERY  
150 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019  
TEL: (212) 321-4181

# FIRST ART ON THE MOON

"FALLEN ASTRONAUT"

by

PAUL VAN HOEYDONCK



Man's first work of art outside his planet, a sculptured figure by Paul Van Hoeydonck, was left on the Moon's surface August 2, 1971, by the crew of Apollo XV. It rests in a small crater, a few feet from the landing site.

The sculpture lies in front of a plaque listing the fourteen astronauts and cosmonauts who have died in the exploration of Space. The memorial plaque was an official gesture by NASA. The Van Hoeydonck sculpture was chosen by the Apollo XV crew as Man's first artistic effort in outer Space.

Limited Signed Edition—

A limited edition, signed and numbered by the artist, is now being offered for sale. The size of the edition is 250, worldwide. The sculpture is of solid, satin finish aluminum. Each is similar in the most exact detail to the sculpture on the Moon. A certificate of authenticity, signed by the artist, accompanies each sculpture.

Price / \$750. (U.S.) or foreign equivalent.  
\*Full payment must accompany order.  
\*Make checks payable to WADDELL GALLERY.

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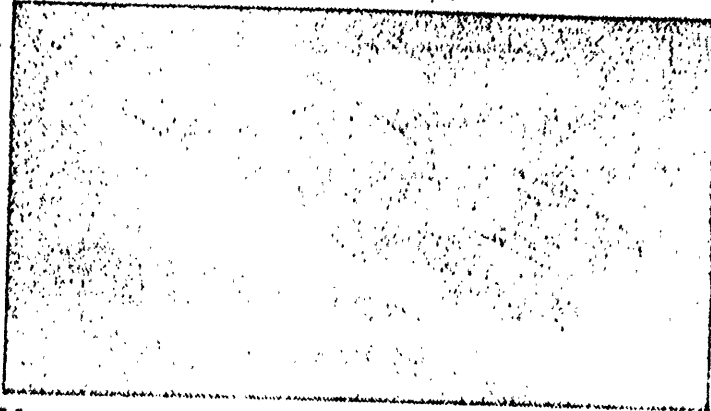
HOW BEING OFFERED FOR SALE  
IN A LIMITED, SIGNED, NUMBERED EDITION

# FIRST ART ON THE MOON

## "FALLEN ASTRONAUT"

by

### PAUL VAN HOEYDONCK



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#### Limited Signed Edition—

A limited edition, signed and numbered by the artist, is now being offered for sale. The size of the edition is 950, worldwide. The sculpture is of solid, satin finish aluminum. Each is similar in the most exact detail to the sculpture on the Moon. A certificate of authenticity, signed by the artist, accompanies each sculpture.

Price / \$750. (U.S.) or foreign equivalent.  
Full payment must accompany order.  
Make checks payable to WADDELL GALLERY.

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Photo by Robert Omer

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Preview: May 29—June 4 / Hours: 10-5:30 PM  
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Write for illustrated catalogue with Art Nouveau supplement  
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## Galerie Wolfgang Ketterer

8 Munich 80, Prinzregentenstrasse 60 / West Germany  
tel. 0811.472083

July 27, 1972

The Honorable James C. Fletcher  
Administrator  
National Aeronautics and Space  
Administration  
Washington, D. C. 20546

Dear Dr. Fletcher:

Would you please give the Committee an appropriate report on the attached letter and its enclosures regarding the Apollo 15 stamp covers.

Sincerely yours,

Clinton P. Anderson  
Chairman

Enclosures

CPA:JJC:gar



July 26, 1972

Mr. Lester E. Winick, President  
Space Topics Study Group  
2121 Maple Road  
Homewood, Illinois 60430

Dear Mr. Winick:

Thank you for your letter of July 14 regarding the Apollo 15 postal covers.

I have requested NASA to find out if the original of any of the covers, copies of which you sent with your letter, were carried on Apollo 15; how many of each were onboard the mission; and if there were any other designs carried. I have also requested the information you asked for regarding the letter supposedly written by Astronaut Worden.

With regard to the 300 unauthorized covers and your request for one of these covers, I can only suggest that you get in touch with NASA. It is the Committee's understanding that ownership and disposition of the covers has not yet been established.

Sincerely yours,

Clinton P. Anderson  
Chairman

CPA:JG:par



UNIT 20



# Space Topics

7-20-72

## STUDY GROUP

A NOT FOR PROFIT CORPORATION



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Homewood, Ill. 60430

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P. O. Box 122  
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Carlos Allgelt

**EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT**

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London, W.2, England

**TRACKING STATIONS**

Robert Eke  
Box 295  
Chicora, Penna. 16026

Lester Winick  
2121 Maple Road  
Homewood, Ill. 60430

July 14, 1972

Senator Clinton P. Anderson  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Anderson;

Thank you for your letter of July 11, 1972 with the letter from Dr. Low of NASA.

Members of our group, who are space stamp and cover collectors, have sent me the following four copies of covers that have been supposedly carried to the moon on Apollo 15.

Could your Committee find out if the original of these covers were actually carried on Apollo 15 and how many of each were onboard. Also, were there any other designs carried.

A collector-member in Germany sent me the enclosed copy of a letter supposedly by Astronaut Al Worden. Could your Committee find out who it was addressed to, and how many and what type of cover accompanied it.

Thank you for your help in this matter.

According to Dr. Low's letter, there are 300 unauthorized postal covers somewhere. As President of a group devoted to the study of these items, could I obtain one of these covers?

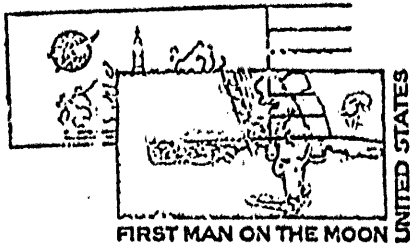
Sincerely,

Lester E. Winick,  
President,  
Space Topics Study Group

Enclosures: 5

Landed at Kennedy Space Center  
July 20 1971

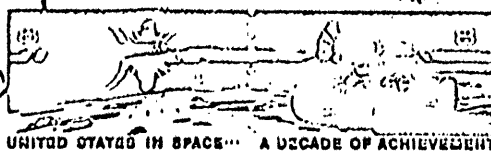
*The Best*  
*Jim Irwin*



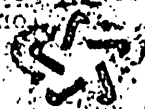
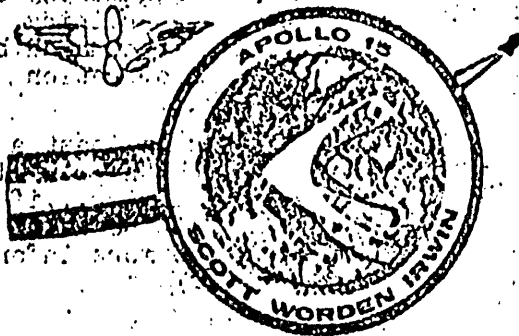
FIRST MAN ON THE MOON



*Al Worden*  
*Jim Irwin*



UNITED STATES IN SPACE... A DECADE OF ACHIEVEMENT

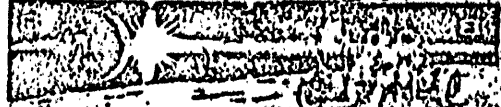


AMERICAN  
REVOLUTION  
BICENTENNIAL  
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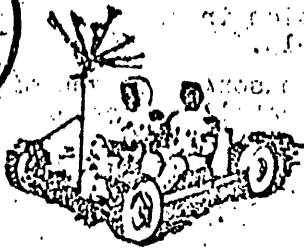


*The outside is  
the same as Apollo 15*

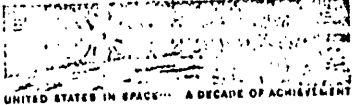
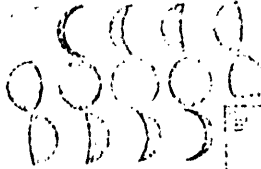
*Jim Lovell*



UNITED STATES IN SPACE... A DECADE OF ACHIEVEMENT



1



UNITED STATES IN SPACE... A DECADE OF ACHIEVEMENT

*Jim Lovell  
William S. Pogue  
Gene Cernan*

Einlagekarte:

*The Moon, July-August 1971*

Dear Friend:

We hope this little souvenir of Apollo 15's journey to the Moon will be a welcome addition to your Memoirs. We made it especially for those who have been close to us all during the long period of preparation. Its all we can do short of taking you along... and space wouldn't permit that! Instead, we took this letter along and autographed it on the Moon.

Thanks and regards,

*Gene Cernan*





REPLY TO  
ATTN OF:

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
MANNED SPACECRAFT CENTER  
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77058

Dear

I just wanted to drop you  
a note to tell you that the course I  
sent you did, in fact, go with us  
to the moon and back on Apollo 15.  
They were autographed in flight, and  
if that question ever comes up I will  
gladly verify all this personally.

It was good to talk to you  
and to know your back home. Will  
be in touch later.

Cheers

Al. Worden

18

18A

JUL 27 1972

Honorable Clinton P. Anderson  
Chairman  
Committee on Aeronautical and  
Space Sciences  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In further response to your inquiry concerning stamped envelopes carried on the Apollo 15 flight (July 26 - August 7, 1971), I am setting out in some detail a chronological narrative of information developed from our inquiry to date. In addition to the stamped envelopes (covers or first day covers), I am informing you of facts thus far developed concerning the commercial sale of replicas of a small sculptured statue taken on the Apollo 15 flight and left on the surface of the moon as a memorial to deceased U.S. astronauts and Russian cosmonauts.

There were three different sets of covers carried on the flight. The first set of 400 stamped envelopes (according to Colonel Scott, this number might actually have been 398) were in two safety wrapped packages which were carried in the flight suit of Astronaut David Scott.

2

These were not authorized and were not included in the list of contents of the flight crew's Astronaut Preference Kits (APKs). The second set consisted of 144 covers with a cachet depicting 15 phases of the moon; they were authorized and were carried in Astronaut Alfred Worden's APK. Eighty-eight covers bearing a cachet of the Apollo 12 flight comprised the third set and were authorized to be carried in Astronaut James Irwin's APK as a personal favor to former Astronaut Richard Gordon. This set remained in the Command Module and is now reportedly in the possession of Mrs. Barbara Gordon, wife of Richard Gordon, a member of the Apollo 12 flight crew.

After preliminary management inquiries early in June, the formal NASA investigation was initiated on June 29, 1972, at the direction of Dr. George Low, Deputy Administrator, and is continuing. Interviews have been accomplished with the Apollo 15 flight crew, and those known to have some knowledge concerning the carrying of the previously mentioned articles on that flight. These interviews have taken place at the NASA Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston; the Kennedy Space Center, Florida; Cocoa, Florida; Miami and Miami Beach, Florida; New York City; and, in two towns

in Connecticut. Additionally, at NASA's request the Department of State has conducted interviews in Stuttgart and Lorch, Germany. For purposes of clarity the results of the inquiry to date are discussed under separate headings.

NASA Policy - Astronaut Preference Kits

By memorandum dated August 18, 1965, Donald K. Slayton, then Assistant Director for Flight Crew Operations, Manned Spacecraft Center, detailed a policy for the carrying of personal items by astronauts on space flights. This policy stipulated that each crew member may carry up to eight ounces of personal mementos on his person; that these mementos must be listed and approved by the Assistant Director for Flight Crew Operations prior to launch; and that each item will be officially qualified for space flight either by similarity or appropriate environment testing.

1. The 400 Unauthorized Covers

During the training period for the Apollo 15 crew members at Cape Kennedy prior to launch date, Colonel Scott, Commander of Apollo 15, became acquainted with Horst Walter Eiermann. At that time, Eiermann was a local representative for Dyna-Therm Corporation, a Los Angeles, California, firm.



He was then living in Cocoa Beach, Florida, but presently is in Stuttgart, Germany.

While Colonel Scott was dining with Eiermann one evening in the spring of 1971, Eiermann proposed the idea of taking envelope covers on the Apollo 15 flight. After several meetings between Eiermann and Colonel Scott at Eiermann's residence, Scott, and later Worden and Irwin, consented to carry 400 covers on the flight with the understanding that Eiermann was to receive 100 and the remaining 300 were to be divided equally among the three crew members.

During the discussions with Eiermann involving the carrying of covers to the moon, Eiermann had offered crew members a monetary consideration for their efforts, as a "trust fund" for their children. The astronauts believe the amount was in the \$20-\$25 thousand bracket. Scott was of the opinion the sum mentioned by Eiermann was \$21,000; Colonel Irwin believed the figure was \$25,000; and Lt. Col. Worden recalls \$200 a cover. There was an understanding between the crew members and Eiermann that nothing would be done with the covers going to Eiermann until after the completion of the Apollo program. They were to receive the

5

money in a German bank account. (It is our understanding that the actual amount deposited was \$21,000.)

Initially, Eiermann was to design, or have designed, the envelope cachet, but due to procrastination on Eiermann's part, Colonel Scott designed the cachet using a replica of the official Apollo 15 patch with an imprint of the Air Force wing and propeller emblem on the upper left side of the Apollo 15 insignia.

Harold G. Collins, chief of the Mission Support Office at the Kennedy Space Center, assists and aids the astronauts during pre-launch training. For several years, Collins has arranged to have envelopes printed to commemorate a particular mission.

In the case of the Apollo 15 flight, Colonel Scott supplied Collins with the desired cachet and Collins thereafter placed an order for the printing of the envelopes with the Brevard Printing Company, Cocoa, Florida. This order included lightweight stock envelopes as well as regular envelopes. The records at the Brevard Printing

6

Company do not specify the exact number of envelopes involved. The company billed Alvin H. Bishop, Jr., a public relations man who formerly worked in the Cape Kennedy area, and is a known acquaintance of NASA astronauts. The billing was in the amount of \$156 for the lightweight envelopes and \$209.88 for the regular weight envelopes.

Mr. Jacobs, the manager of the Brevard Printing Company, believes that between 1,200 and 1,500 lightweight envelopes were delivered to Collins. Of this number, about one-third had an additional imprint in the upper left-hand corner which read: "This envelope was carried to the moon aboard Apollo 15." The remaining two-thirds carried no such notation on the upper left corner. Of the regular weight envelopes, approximately 3,400 were delivered to Collins.

The above-described envelopes were stored in the astronaut quarters prior to launch. The Apollo 15 crew members autographed hundreds of these envelopes during their evening leisure hours. It has been customary in the past to distribute such autographed envelopes to friends,

fellow workers, contractor employees, and others as souvenirs of a particular flight.

During the early morning hours of July 26, 1971 (launch date of Apollo 15), Collins, under a previous arrangement with Forrest J. Rhodes, chief of the Mail and Distribution Section, Kennedy Space Center, carried several hundred envelopes to the Kennedy Space Center Post Office--a sub-post office of the Orlando, Florida Post Office located in the Administration Building at KSC--and the envelopes were run through the date and stamp cancellation machine. The exact number cannot be ascertained from records or memory of persons interviewed. The round date stamp impression reads: "Kennedy Space Center, FL Jul 26 AM 1971." A ten-cent "First Man on the Moon" stamp was affixed to each envelope. The cost of these stamps was paid for by the crew members.

Mr. Rhodes has stated that an important activity of this post office at launch times is the date stamping--cancelling of first day covers for the public. Over the years, stamp collectors and dealers have become intensely interested in obtaining first day covers commemorating the

8

various launches. This interest reached a peak during the Apollo program with its lunar missions and interest has remained high. In recognition of this and the tremendous amount of work needed to be done, Rhodes arranged to have the post office open about 1 a.m. on July 26, 1971. This early morning opening would not be an unusual happening for the Kennedy Space Center Post Office on a launch date.

Following date stamp/cancellation of the 400 lightweight envelopes, Collins delivered them to the astronaut quarters. James L. Smotherman, who was in charge of the flight crew support team for Apollo 15 and who was responsible among other things for the packaging of crew members' personal items, assigned two of his assistants, Roy Malone and Robert Horn, to vacuum pack the envelopes with a non-flammable plastic material. After this packing operation, the 400 lightweight regular size envelopes were approximately two inches thick and weighed about 30 ounces.

The 400 envelopes were carried on board the spacecraft in a pocket of Colonel Scott's space suit and were not listed on Colonel Scott's document by Smotherman because in the words of Smotherman, "I goofed." By way of explanation, Smotherman said he was aware that 144 envelopes (the

9

second set to be discussed later in this report) had been approved for flight by Donald K. Slayton for Astronaut Worden. Smotherman was under the mistaken impression that the envelopes date-stamped and cancelled on the morning of July 26, 1971 were the previously approved and listed 144. Smotherman stated that he would have listed these additional envelopes on Colonel Scott's personal preference list except for his erroneous assumption. No one told Smotherman not to list the envelopes. In the words of Colonel Scott, "I never intended to bootleg the covers. If I had intended to bootleg the covers, I certainly would not have allowed Mr. Collins to handle them or the rest of the people to assist me."

The USS OKINAWA was the recovery ship of the Apollo 15 crew members. This U. S. Naval vessel is equipped for a post office and, as such, has a date stamp cancelling machine. Following recovery and during the daylight hours of August 7, 1971, the Apollo 15 crew, with assistance from OKINAWA crew members, placed twin eight-cent (Lunar Rover--Space Achievement) stamps on the envelopes and had

10

these envelopes date-stamped August 7, 1971, and cancelled. The stamps were purchased and paid for by the Apollo 15 crew members. The stamps were a new issue, as of August 2, 1971, and through the efforts of Mr. Rhodes at the request of Colonel Scott a supply of these stamps was delivered to the USS OKINAWA from the Pearl Harbor Post Office prior to the splashdown. It is the consensus of knowledgeable and cognizant personnel that it would not be unusual or irregular for the USS OKINAWA Post Office to have a supply of these new issue stamps under normal conditions.

During the aircraft flight home from Hawaii, the crew members affixed their signatures on the face of the envelopes. On August 31, 1971, Mrs. C. G. Carsey, clerk in the Manned Spacecraft Center Astronaut Office, Houston, and a Texas notary for 22 years, drafted a certification approved by Colonel Scott and, with the help of other personnel in her office, typed the certification on the back of 100 of the envelopes. This certification read as follows:

"This is to certify that this cover was on board the Falcon at the Hadley Apennine Moon July 30--August 2, 1971.

/s/ Mrs. C. B. Carsey  
(Notary Stamp) "

Mrs. Carsey is positive that exactly 100 envelopes were "notarized." Her notary record book substantiates this statement. Mrs. Carsey waived any notary fee in this case. The costs associated with her notary commission have been a personal expense with no reimbursement from NASA. Mrs. Carsey stated that she did not certify that the envelopes were taken to the moon, only that the signatures of the astronauts (Scott and Irwin) were authentic. Mrs. Carsey was referring to the handwritten notation placed on the upper left hand corner of the envelopes which reads, "Landed at Hadley Moon July 30, 1971. Dave Scott, Jim Irwin."

On September 2, 1971, Colonel Scott mailed 100 of the above described envelopes to H. Walter Eiermann, Stuttgart, Germany by registered mail #390090. The weight of this package was 12 ounces based on the airmail postage charge.



12

It has been determined that one hundred of these type envelopes would weigh approximately 8.34 ounces, exclusive of wrapping.

Some time after the mailing of the envelopes to Eiermann, believed by Colonel Scott to be at or around February 1972, Colonel Scott telephonically contacted Eiermann after he and the other two crew members had decided not to accept any monetary consideration from Eiermann. During this telephone conversation, Colonel Scott informed Eiermann that he and his fellow crew members would not accept any monies for the envelopes delivered. Eiermann then suggested as an alternate stamp collections for the astronauts' families. The astronauts initially accepted this alternative offer of stamps. Later Colonel Scott again contacted Eiermann to complain about the sale of the envelopes prior to the completion of the Apollo program. It was at this time, believed to be in April 1972, Scott told Eiermann that neither he nor his crew members wanted the stamp collection previously suggested.

In response to the request of NASA, a security official of the Department of State interviewed Horst Walter Eiermann

13

in Stuttgart, Germany, on July 13, 1972. Eiermann, born on July 7, 1927, is a naturalized American citizen.

Eiermann stated that Herman E. Sieger, one of the largest stamp dealers in Europe and located in Lorch, Germany, approached Eiermann about the possibility of having U.S. astronauts carry special stamped envelopes on a moon flight. It was Sieger's professional opinion that such stamped envelopes, upon their return from a space flight, could be sold at a profit. According to Eiermann, no specific monetary arrangement was agreed upon between himself and Sieger. Eiermann states that the members of the Apollo 15 crew advised him to make any necessary arrangements in their behalf. After the Apollo 15 flight, the astronauts mailed 100 envelopes by registered mail to him in Stuttgart, Germany, and he personally delivered them to Sieger who shortly thereafter offered them for sale to his customers. According to Eiermann, he first met Sieger approximately two years ago when both were at Cape Kennedy, Florida. Eiermann said he did not know whether Sieger knew any of the astronauts. Eiermann alleged that no consideration, monetary or otherwise, was

14

ever furnished the Apollo 15 flight crew or their families, and that other than himself and Sieger, no other persons were involved in the subsequent sale of the covers which had been carried on the Apollo 15 flight.

Eiermann further stated that he was the recipient of approximately a ten percent commission resulting from his making the stamps available to Sieger and that this amounted in U.S. dollars to \$15,000. At the conclusion of his statement, Eiermann pointed out that he had been employed in the Cape Kennedy area for approximately 10 years and that he personally knew all of the U.S. astronauts during the period he was at Cape Kennedy.

At the request of NASA, a security official of the Department of State also interviewed Herman E. Sieger, in Lorch, Germany on July 17, 1972.

Sieger stated that he was not personally acquainted nor had he any contact with American astronauts. Sieger advised that with regard to his sale of the covers carried on the Apollo 15 flight, all of his arrangements were made with Horst Walter Eiermann. Sieger stated that he was not aware that anything of value had been given or made available

15

to the astronauts. Sieger did advise Eiermann that he, Sieger, would offer some stamp albums, which would be relevant to the space program, for children of the astronauts, but his offer was declined.

Sieger stated that the plan for the Apollo 15 flight crew to carry the stamped envelopes was designed by him.

Sieger further advised that it was his understanding that Eiermann was to make arrangements with the U.S. astronauts for some remuneration but that he, Sieger, had no knowledge as to what agreements may have been effected between Eiermann and the astronauts. Sieger admitted that he had paid Eiermann an unspecified sum of money at the time Eiermann delivered the envelopes. According to his best recollection, Sieger believed Eiermann delivered the envelopes to him either in late September or early October 1971.

After receiving the envelopes from Eiermann, Sieger mailed approximately 3,000 letters to his customers and by November 1971 he had sold 99 of the 100 envelopes carried on the Apollo 15 flight. He stated that his asking price for the envelopes was DM 4,850 each (approximately \$1500

at current rate of exchange). Some of his customers purchased more than one of the envelopes and, in such cases, he allowed some discount in the sales price. Bieger advised that he has retained possession of one of the envelopes and that subsequent to his initial sale of the 99 envelopes he has repurchased two of them at a price of DM 5,500 (approximately \$1700 at current rate of exchange), and that he hopes to sell these at DM 6,000 (approximately \$1850 at current rate of exchange; the current exchange rate for DM in relation to U.S. dollars is 31 cents per DM).

With regard to the remaining unauthorized covers carried on the Apollo 15 flight, 298 are currently impounded at the Manned Spacecraft Center. It is believed that the actual count should have been 398 rather than 400 according to Colonel Scott.

2. The 144 Authorized Covers

Several years ago a Mr. F. Herrick Herrick, a former motion picture director, aged 70, often visited the Cape Kennedy area from his Miami Beach residence. During his

visits he met and, on occasions, dined with Astronauts Worden, Scott and Irwin. Herrick, a stamp collector for 50 years, learned that Worden was a relatively new stamp collector. Through this mutual interest Herrick advised Worden about aspects of philately and, about two years ago, bought some stamps from a dealer at Worden's request and for which Worden reimbursed Herrick.

About two months before the Apollo 15 flight, Herrick discussed with Worden, Scott and Irwin the feasibility of carrying some first day covers on their flight. Herrick advised them to do this and to store such covers in a safe place for some years, after which they would be extremely valuable. After the initial discussion, Herrick said he talked about his plan only with Worden. Herrick arranged to have the cachet, depicting 15 phases of the moon, designed and printed through his son, a New York advertising firm executive. Herrick also ordered and paid for the envelopes and for the printing of panel cards which were enclosed and which described the covers as having been carried on the Apollo 15 flight. This printing was done on Herrick's order at the Ad-Pro Graphics, Inc.,

Miami, Florida, and Herrick paid \$50.50. Herrick also purchased the eight-cent stamps he placed on the envelopes. Additionally, Herrick purchased two rubber stamps through Ad-Pro Graphics, Inc. at a cost of \$37.10, one worded "Launch, July 26-1971" and the other, "Recovery, August 7-1971." Using an ink pad, he used both rubber stamps on the back side of the envelopes.

Herrick claims he delivered 144 of the covers he had prepared to Worden at Cocoa Beach, Florida, about three days prior to launch. However, Worden states the envelopes were delivered to him by Herrick at least three weeks before launch. According to Worden, the covers were ready for safety packing in the spacecraft at least two weeks before launch. Worden had listed these for his APK and this was approved.

After splashdown on August 7, 1971, the astronauts, with assistance from OKINAWA crew members, placed two eight-cent stamps on each of the covers which were subsequently cancelled on August 7, 1971 by the post office on board the recovery ship, the USS OKINAWA. These stamps were purchased by Worden on the recovery ship. During

their return flight from Hawaii to Houston, the flight crew autographed the face of the envelopes. According to Worden, 16 of these covers were torn or damaged and were destroyed.

Upon return to Houston, Worden gave 28 of the covers to friends, not including Herrick. He gave 28 covers to Herrick and 12 additional covers to Herrick for Herrick's son in New York. Worden stated he also provided Herrick with 60 covers for safekeeping. Herrick personally delivered these to Robert E. Siegel. According to Siegel, a well-known New York stamp dealer, Herrick delivered a total of 70 covers, which Siegel believed were Herrick's property. Herrick showed Siegel a handwritten note with Worden's signature in which the fact that the covers were taken on the Apollo 15 flight was authenticated.

Siegel sold five of the covers to customers for various prices, the highest being \$1500. Proceeds received from the sale of these five covers totalled \$4,900. He sold five additional covers to a Ridgefield, Connecticut, stamp dealer for a total of \$3,000. This dealer, Sanabria, Inc., re-sold these five covers for \$3,750. In summary,



Siegel received a total of \$7,900 for his sales of ten envelopes. He has sent Herrick \$3,500 on account and intends to send Herrick an additional \$2,425. Siegel had an agreement with Herrick that Siegel's commission for such sales was 25%.

Siegel said that in November 1971 Herrick directed that no more covers be sold until further notified. In June 1972, Herrick told Siegel to send 60 covers directly to Worden at the Manned Spacecraft Center, which Siegel did by registered mail. Siegel said that until he was directed by Herrick to send 60 covers to Worden, he, Siegel, believed them to be owned by Herrick. Siegel had no arrangement to make any payments to Worden or anyone else other than Herrick.

Worden denies he had any agreement with Herrick by which Worden or his fellow flight crew members were to receive any money or any thing of value from possible sales of the flight covers. Herrick also denied having made such an agreement. Herrick said that he personally has sold three of the 28 covers given to him for a total of \$1,250. He also stated he has sent three or four to Europe where he hopes they will be sold.

The 60 covers returned by Siegel to Worden are currently impounded at the Manned Spacecraft Center.

3. The 88 Authorized Covers

Prior to launch of Apollo 15, Richard Gordon, former astronaut in the Apollo program, requested the Apollo 15 crew to carry 88 Apollo 12 envelopes on board. The crew agreed to this request and the 88 covers were authorized for flight by Mr. Slayton and were listed on Colonel Irwin's Astronaut Preference Kit list. These particular envelopes were packed in the Command Module. Shortly after splash-down, the envelopes were returned to Mr. Gordon. Barbara Gordon, wife of former Astronaut Gordon, is an avid stamp collector. These covers were not cancelled at either KSC or on the recovery ship.

4. Sculptor Paul Van Hoeydonck - The Fallen Astronaut

The July 21, 1972, edition of The Evening Star and the Washington Daily News carried an article concerning a Belgian artist, Paul Van Hoeydonck, who "talked the Apollo 15 astronauts into placing a tiny sculpture of his on the moon" and that 950 replicas are being offered for

sale at \$750 apiece by a New York art gallery.

Colonel David Scott was interviewed on July 21, 1972, regarding the above article. He reported that quite some time prior to the Apollo 15 launch, he and his other two crewmen gave serious thought to some means of commemorating deceased astronauts and cosmonauts. He discussed this thought with Mr. Slayton and with other top NASA officials and everyone felt that it would be a fine gesture, especially since three cosmonauts had been recently killed during a Soviet space mission. Colonel Scott was introduced to Van Hoeydonck's artwork by a friend, Danny Lawler, who furnished Colonel Scott a book on Van Hoeydonck's works. Colonel Scott believed that he met Van Hoeydonck at the Kennedy Space Center several months prior to launch and it was about this time that Colonel Scott agreed to carry a small, lightweight, astronaut figurine on the flight. Scott explained that he told Van Hoeydonck, not once but several times, that there must be no commercialization of this symbolic gesture and that Van Hoeydonck had agreed to it. Scott said, "I thought we were doing something nice for NASA." Colonel Scott denies any financial agreement

with Van Hoeydonck or with Danny Lawler concerning this matter. He has no knowledge of any financial deal between Lawler and Van Hoeydonck.

Colonel Scott made available a copy of a handwritten letter that he sent to Van Hoeydonck on May 9, 1972. A portion of this letter reads as follows:

"Relative to our conversation at the Cape, I would like to ask a favor of you. I don't put much value in rumors but if you could clarify one for me I could stop it when I hear it again. I have heard that Waddell Gallery intends to produce a number of replicas of our Fallen Astronaut and sell them. It is difficult to believe they would do that and I doubt that they would do it without permission of the artist and, of course, some verification that the item on the moon is done in fact by a particular artist."

In a lengthy response dated May 15, 1972, Van Hoeydonck indicated that he felt there were no restrictions on his right to reproduce and sell replicas of his work. Scott

positively states Van Hoeydonck has "no right" to reproduce the statue based on the Apollo 15 flight crew's agreement that the placing of the original statue on the moon was to be a solemn rite without publicity and without revealing the identity of the sculptor. Additional inquiry is continuing in this area.

The information and facts in this report were developed by the NASA Inspection Division between June 29, 1972 when the formal inquiry was initiated by Dr. Low and the present time.

However, sufficient facts were developed during the early phases of the inquiry to indicate that the Apollo 15 astronauts had exercised poor judgment and that immediate disciplinary action was warranted even though the facts had not been fully developed and verified. After consultation with the Secretary of the Air Force, NASA on July 10, 1972, decided that astronauts Scott, Worden, and Irwin would be officially reprimanded and that their actions would be given due consideration in their selection for future assignments.

Since then David Scott has been reassigned to a staff job in the Apollo Spacecraft Program Office at Houston as Technical Assistant to the Manager, Apollo Spacecraft Program.

Reassignment is imminent for astronaut Worden, and astronaut Irwin had previously announced his resignation from NASA and the Air Force.

New rules for APKs had been issued after Apollo 15, but before Apollo 16. These rules reemphasized those items that may not be carried in the APK and in part state:

"Apollo crew members are permitted to carry certain items of a personal nature on each manned spacecraft flight. Those items must be carried in the approved Astronaut Preference Kit (APK). All other personal items are prohibited. The articles carried in the APK are for the astronauts' personal use, or for use by them as personal gifts. They are not to be used for, or given for any commercial or fund-raising purposes. Prohibited items within the APK are those that might create subsequent problems with respect to flight safety, commercialism, personal aggrandizement or gain, derogatory character, and good taste."

NASA is presently determining what additional action to take for all future manned flights.

26

The Committee has been informed that this matter is presently under review by the Department of Justice to determine whether any statutes have been violated. The information contained in this letter will be transmitted in our report to the Department of Justice. The Department has therefore requested that this report be restricted to the members and staff of your Committee, and not be made public until they have had the opportunity to complete their review.

Sincerely,  
Original signed by  
James C. Fletcher  
Administrator  
James C. Fletcher  
Administrator

bcc:  
AXC/Beran  
AX/Clements  
AX/Hoban

AD/GMLow:ds 7/27/72



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

AUG - 1 1972

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Honorable Clinton P. Anderson  
Chairman  
Committee on Aeronautical and  
Space Sciences  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Jim Gehrig asked on your behalf for a report in connection with the article in yesterday's New York Times regarding coins carried by the crew of Apollo 14. This report is enclosed at Tab A.

Jim also asked about instances other than those discussed in our July 27, 1972, letter to you in which items carried on Apollo flights were unauthorized or used for commercial or fund-raising purposes.

Based upon a review of our records, the following are instances of such occurrences:

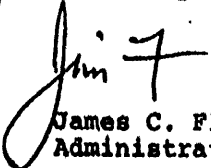
- (1) On January 17, 1972, we responded to your inquiry concerning a flag allegedly carried to the moon, which flag was offered for sale by the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Inc. A copy of the materials sent to you at that time is enclosed (Tab B).
- (2) NASA was informed that a medallion carried by Neil Armstrong on Apollo 11 was later used to raise money for the California Bi-Centennial Foundation. The staff of the Committee called our attention to a letter from Mr. Harlan H. Vinnedge to you dated September 16, 1970, concerning this matter, and in response we reported that Neil did not intend for the medallion to be used in this manner.



- (3) According to a report in the June 14, 1970, edition of the Washington Post, an American flag reported to have been carried to the moon by the crew of Apollo 12 was auctioned in Las Vegas for \$25,000. The auction, held in June 1970, was for the benefit of the American Cancer Society. A copy of the article is enclosed (Tab C). NASA did not conduct an investigation regarding this matter.
- (4) While there were reports that the two golf balls carried to the moon in Astronaut Shepard's Preference Kit were approved, our detailed check reveals that Mr. Slayton approved only one golf ball, so to this extent the other was unauthorized.
- (5) On September 9, 1971, a member of Senator Cannon's staff told Mr. Bertram Mulcahy of the NASA Office of Legislative Affairs about a report in the Reno Evening Gazette that an Apollo 14 patch and an American flag reported to have been carried to the moon on Apollo 14 were displayed in a club owned by a Mr. William Harrah of Reno. NASA did not conduct an investigation concerning this report.
- (6) Astronaut Scott has indicated that he carried a Bulova chronograph and a Bulova timer on the Apollo 15 flight, and these were not approved as items to be carried on the flight.

We are continuing to review our files and if we find any additional instances of unauthorized items carried on Apollo flights, or of space artifacts being used for commercial purposes, we will inform you. Also, we are preparing a response to your letter of July 27 which requests additional information on the Apollo 15 stamp covers.

Sincerely,



James C. Fletcher  
Administrator

Enclosures

T  
A  
B

A

The following information concerns the report in the July 31, 1972, New York Times about coins carried by the crew on Apollo 14.

There was a personal arrangement between the crew of Apollo 14 and the Franklin Mint whereby 200 Franklin Mint coins were carried on the flight with the understanding that each crew member would keep 50, 45 would be returned to the Mint and that five be retained by an intermediary, a Mr. Danny Lawler, who presented himself as a representative of the Franklin Mint. Basic to this agreement was an understanding that the coins returned to the Mint not be used for commercial purposes.

Astronaut Shepard, in a letter of July 29, 1971, to Mr. Joseph M. Segel, President of The Franklin Mint, Franklin Center, Pennsylvania, expressed his personal displeasure with the actions of Mr. Segel's company and its representatives in connection with the Apollo 14 medals.

The letter stated:

My understanding, before the flight, from Mr. Grant Jacks and Mr. Danny Lawler was that the 50 medals carried for your company would not be used to promote coin sales directly or indirectly. I was further informed specifically that they would be melted, reconstituted and distributed as a bonus to existing coin collector club members at the time of the flight.

You may be aware that I told Mr. Lawler after the flight I did not agree with your suggested use for them as a portion of a 10 year commemorative issue.

I am informed by one of the top executives of a large national department store chain that these coins (reconstituted) were being peddled in New York as having 'landed on the moon.' These coins did not land on the moon.

I have recently been made aware of an advertisement which promises these reconstituted coins as a bonus to promote coin club memberships with your company.

As a result of these three breaches of the pre-flight understanding the Apollo 15 coins were removed from the spacecraft prior to launch. I have directed that no more coins from your company be flown on flights where NASA astronauts are involved.

Subsequently, on September 15, 1971, Mr. Segel issued a statement, a copy of which is attached.

We are advised that the 25 coins, which according to Mr. Segel's statement were retained by the "independent representative" (referring to Mr. Lawler), have now been sent to the Franklin Mint, at Admiral Shepard's request.

We are advised a commemorative coin from The Franklin Mint was carried in the command module by the crew of Apollo 13. This was the mission that was aborted. As in the case of Apollo 14, the arrangements were between the crew and the company. The coin was returned to The Franklin Mint; but, in that instance, we know of no violation of any understanding between the astronauts and the manufacturers of the coin.

September 15, 1971

STATEMENT

Joseph M. Segal, President of The Franklin Mint, stated today that there was positively no breach of any agreement by the private mint in regard to its production and distribution of Apollo 14 commemorative medals. "However," he asserted, "there certainly was a whale of a misunderstanding."

We agreed to produce a special medal for the Apollo 14 flight," Segal explained, "on the basis that the mintage of that particular design would be limited to one proof for each of our "Special Commemorative Issues" subscribers, plus 200 specimens to be carried on the flight to the moon. We have strictly abided by this agreement. There have been absolutely no other mintages of this design by The Franklin Mint or any of its affiliates.

"We were told that 25 of the 200 pieces that went to the moon would be returned to us after the flight, in consideration of our having produced the rest of the medals at no charge. We naturally assumed that we could do whatever we wanted to do with these 25 pieces, just as the recipients of the other 175 pieces were free to determine their disposition. After considering a number of uses for our 25 pieces, we finally decided to include 24 of them in a special melt of silver to produce a novel mini-coin for Members of the Franklin Mint Collectors Society. We then notified Franklin Mint collectors that this unusual mini-coin would be distributed as a gift to all members of the Collectors Society, on the occasion of the Society's first anniversary, so that those who were not already members would have an opportunity to join.

"The representative who was handling the arrangements with the astronauts advised us that the 200 medals carried on the flight were to be landed on the moon, and when he returned 24 of the 25 medals to us after the flight, he assured us that they had landed on the moon. And this was the basis of the information we conveyed to Franklin Mint collectors.

"It was a complete surprise to us when Admiral Shepard later stated that the medals had stayed in the command module and orbited the moon but did not actually land there. Upon learning this, we immediately issued a correction notice in our monthly publication, The Franklin Mint Almanac, which ~~is~~ to current members of the Franklin Mint Collectors Society. We have also sent out a special letter with this correction to all new members of the Society.

"It is now apparent that the astronauts felt that the agreed-upon limitations on the edition of the Apollo 14 medal should also have applied to anything made from the silver recovered by us. Looking at it from their point of view, this was a perfectly reasonable assumption. However, from our point of view, we were operating under the assumption that since the silver was our property and there were no specific restrictions concerning its use, we were free to use it as we wished. Both positions have merit. The problem was that neither party fully understood the basis on which the other party ~~was~~ proceeding."

"We've attempted to find out why this misunderstanding occurred, and it appears that there were two major causes: first, the arrangements with the astronauts were made through an independent representative; and second, the agreement was largely verbal and did not cover all points. This is not our

usual practice. Our negotiations are normally handled by a vice president of the company, and we are usually very careful to make sure that everything is spelled out in writing to avoid misunderstandings. In this case, we failed to make sure that our normal procedures were followed, and that was obviously a mistake.

"It should be emphasized that the special mini-coins were not sold to anyone. They were presented on a completely complimentary basis to members of the Collectors Society. The report that we had offered or sold the mini-coins to a "large national department store chain" is, as far as we are concerned, totally false. Not only is that statement false, but we have not sold any of our other space commemorative medale through any department store chain or other type of retailer at any time.

"One of the surprises that came out of the airing of this misunderstanding was that the astronauts believed they had returned 50 specimens to us. In fact, we only received 24 back. The location of the 25th specimen is in question, but we have learned that the other 25 specimens were retained by the independent representative through whom we made our arrangements. We have asked him to return these specimens, and if we are successful in obtaining them, we shall see to it that they go nowhere except to accredited museums.

"We would welcome an FTC inquiry into this situation, because there are at least three witnesses to the fact that we were told that the Apollo 14 medale had landed on the moon, and the record will show that as soon as Admiral Shepard informed us that they had orbited, rather than landed on the moon, we very promptly issued a correction.

"There is, of course, ample precedent for the astronauts carrying personal souvenirs on their historic flights. Some of these have even been seen on television. There are also many cases of companies proudly publicizing the fact that their products have been carried on moon flights. And there is even precedent for medals being made from metal that had been carried in space. It was reported in the April 1971 issue of the TAMS Journal that the Boeing Company had arranged for a substantial quantity of medals to be made from special melts that contained metal returned from both Apollo 8 and Apollo 11 flights.

"In this particular situation, it is obvious that the combination of misunderstandings and misinformation certainly caused a lot of confusion and unfair publicity. It is most regrettable, because I know that we acted in good faith, and there is no question but that the astronauts did also."



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JAN 17 1972

Honorable Clinton P. Anderson  
Chairman, Committee on Aeronautical and  
Space Sciences  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This responds to your inquiry concerning Mr. Harland H. Vinnedge's letter to you dated December 13, 1971, regarding an advertised sale of an American flag taken to the moon on the Apollo 14 flight. The advertisement, which appeared in the New York Times, was placed by the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Inc. (MDAA), which offered the flag to the highest bidder with a bid closing date of December 31, 1971. The flag was donated by television host Mike Douglas when he appeared on the Jerry Lewis Telethon for MDAA.

NASA has completed an investigation of this matter and enclosed is a summary of the findings for your information. Also enclosed is a draft of a letter you may consider for a response to Mr. Vinnedge.

The investigation revealed that neither the flag nor an Apollo 14 mission patch which is framed with the flag could have gone to the surface of the moon, as alleged in a "certificate of authentication" signed by a Mr. Alvin H. Bishop, Jr. This "certificate" is not a NASA document, and Mr. Bishop has never been a NASA employee.

As we discussed with Frank DiIuzio, we do not, in the draft letter to Mr. Vinnedge, address the question of

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whether the flag in question might be one which was carried in the Command Module on Apollo 14. As pointed out in the enclosed summary, flags carried in the Apollo 14 Command Module were given to Mr. Bishop; however, NASA would have no way of authenticating whether the particular flag in question is one of those.

Also, we do not address the tax questions raised by Mr. Vinnedge.

After the investigation was completed NASA advised the MDA that the American flag and Apollo 14 patch were not taken to the moon's surface as alleged in the "certification of authentication."

Prior to the flight of Apollo 16, we are instructing all of the astronauts that allowable personal items taken by them on space flights are not to be used for or given for any commercial or fund-raising purposes, including charities. Astronauts will be permitted to carry personal items in an Astronaut Preference Kit (APK) but such articles will be listed and submitted to a senior official at the Manned Spacecraft Center for approval or disapproval.

If I can provide any additional information, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

*Original signed by  
George M. Low*

George M. Low  
Deputy Administrator

Enclosures

Mr. Harlan H. Vinnedge  
205 N Piedmont Street, Apt. 3  
Arlington, Virginia 22203

Dear Mr. Vinnedge:

This responds to your letter dated December 13, 1971, concerning the New York Times advertisement of an American flag to the moon being offered to the highest bidder, with proceeds going to the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Inc.

NASA advises me that the certificate of authentication referred to in the advertisement is not a NASA document and the signer of that certificate is not and has never been a NASA employee. In addition to the American flag, also involved was an Apollo 14 flight patch. From NASA's investigation it was ascertained that neither the flag nor the flight patch were taken to the moon's surface as stated in the certificate of authentication. NASA does not assign dollar values to space flight artifacts. The value as stated in the New York Times advertisement was included in the certification and was based solely on the opinion of the individual who signed the document.

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The Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Inc. has been informed by NASA officials that the items referred to in the advertisement and the certification were not taken to and returned from the surface of the moon.

I am in accord with the views as expressed in your letter. NASA has informed me that its astronauts are being instructed that personal articles carried by them on space flights are restricted for their personal use and are not to be used for, or given for any commercial or fund raising purposes including charities.

Thank you for bringing this matter to my attention.

Sincerely, yours,

Clinton P. Anderson, Chairman  
Committee on Aeronautical and  
Space Sciences, U. S. Senate

## INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY

### Concerning Sale of Apollo 14 Flight Artifacts by the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Inc.

Through an advertisement in the December 15, 1971, and other editions of the New York Times, the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Inc. (MDAA) offered for sale to the highest bidder an American flag "that's been to the moon and back with our Astronauts." In the advertisement it was stated there was a "certificate of authentication which estimates its minimum value at \$20,000;" the flag was "to be sold to highest bidder - as announced on the Jerry Lewis Telethon by its present owner, TV host Mike Douglas." "All proceeds go to Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America. Bidding closes midnight December 31, 1971." The advertisement informed that "sealed bids to Moon Flag" be mailed to a named New York City P. O. Box address.

Although preliminary inquiry had previously been initiated, on December 21, 1971, at the direction of Dr. George M. Low, Deputy Administrator for NASA, the Inspections Division formally instituted an investigation to ascertain details relating to the American flag as described in the New York Times advertisement. Findings resulting from the investigation are hereafter summarized.

Five American flags, not Government property, which were carried on the command module of the Apollo 14 flight, were given by one of the crew members to Alvin H. Bishop, Jr. of Las Vegas, Nevada, who is engaged in commercial public relations activities. There was no certification relating to the flags provided Bishop and the flags he received were not taken to the moon's surface and no Apollo 14 patches were taken to the surface of the moon.

In August 1971, while in Las Vegas, Nevada, Mr. Mike Douglas, the TV entertainer, requested Bishop give him a space artifact which Douglas planned to present to the MDAA when Douglas would appear on the Jerry Lewis Telethon show for muscular dystrophy as scheduled for Labor Day. After Douglas returned to his home near Philadelphia, he received by mail from Bishop an American flag and an Apollo 14 patch with a letter certifying those items had "landed at Fra Mauro, Moon, on February 5, 1971, and were returned to the planet Earth on February 9, 1971,..." In his letter to Douglas, dated August 26, 1971, Bishop also certified "...I have placed a minimum value of \$20,500 on these rare collector's items." Bishop had his letter notarized by a Nevada Notary Public at the bottom of the page. In the upper left

corner of the letter was a facsimile of the Apollo 14 flight patch which Bishop stated he affixed to the stationary.

Mr. Douglas had the flag, patch, and Bishop's letter framed. While appearing on the Jerry Lewis Telethon, Douglas displayed the framed items and read aloud Bishop's certifying letter in its entirety. He suggested the artifacts be sold to the highest bidder as of December 31, 1971, with the proceeds going to the MDAA. Mr. Douglas presented it to Jerry Lewis for the MDAA.

The Executive Director, MDAA, sent Bishop, by registered mail, a letter dated December 15, 1971, requesting additional authentication of the flag and patch being offered for sale. As of December 28, 1971, no response had been received. Also, as of this latter date the highest bid received by MDAA was \$1900.00. MDAA officials are concerned about the authenticity of the articles and the General Counsel for the Association stated he wanted to avoid having MDAA being privy to a hoax on the public. Officials of MDAA were informed that Bishop has not been an official representative of NASA and that NASA has not placed a monetary value on artifacts such as are involved in this matter. Also, it was further explained that NASA in no way could authenticate the flag and patch sent to Mr. Douglas as having been on the flight of Apollo 14.

On January 11, 1971, the General Counsel for MDAA was advised that the flag and patch being offered for sale had not been taken to the surface of the moon as stated in the certification written by Bishop.

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ARTICLE FROM THE WASHINGTON POST

"THE U.S. FLAG FROM THE MOON VOYAGE FURLED AT \$25,000"

by Dorothy McCandle

Movie stars Cary Grant and John Wayne recently lost out on their bid for an American flag which went to the Moon and back with the Apollo 12 astronauts.

They were outbid by the wife of Las Vegas publisher Herman M. (Hank) Greenspan. Barbara Greenspan paid \$25,000 for the small flag. She had been saving the money to buy herself another emerald.

Since then she has been offered \$40,000 for the flag. But it's not for sale.

Barbara Greenspan got a couple of extra dividends with the flag. Both Cary Grant and John Wayne kissed her after she outbid them.

Greenspan talked about his wife's coup when he was in Washington a few days ago to announce the appointment of Bill and Kay Worstendick as new editors of his other paper the Colorado Springs Sun. The auction had been held at Las Vegas for the benefit of the American Cancer Society.

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

AUG - 2 1972

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Honorable Clinton P. Anderson  
Chairman  
Committee on Aeronautical and  
Space Sciences  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This responds to your letter of July 27 concerning a letter dated July 14 which you received from Mr. Lester E. Winick. Enclosed with Mr. Winick's letter were copies of four stamp covers and a note bearing Mr. Al Worden's signature.

The photocopy of the cover bearing the notation "Landed at Hadley Moon July 30, 1971" in the upper left hand corner appears to be a copy of one of the "400 unauthorized covers" referred to in detail in my letter to you of July 27.

The photocopy of the cover bearing the notation "American Revolution Bi-Centennial 1776-1976" on the right side is difficult to read, but it does not appear to be one of the covers carried on the Apollo 15 mission. If we were able to read the printing on this cover (which I understand is illegible in the copy you received) we would attempt to identify it.

The cover which bears the Shamrock in the upper left hand corner and the notation "This envelope flew to the moon on Apollo 15 - Jim Irwin" is, according to a statement of Mr. Irwin on July 31, 1972, one of eight such envelopes which he carried in his Astronaut Preference Kit. A review of Mr. Irwin's Astronaut Preference Kit list shows a listing of eight envelopes which were not further identified. As we understand it, the envelopes had been ordered by the Kennedy Space Center (KSC) Philatelic Society. Mr. Irwin gave one of these to Mr. Forrest J. Rhodes, a KSC employee who is responsible for the contract operation of the KSC post office. Mr. Rhodes has his cover in a frame in his home and says he has not reproduced or permitted anyone to take

a picture of it. The cover did not have a stamp on it when he received it, in late September 1971. Mr. Rhodes placed the stamp on the cover and had it cancelled at that time.

Mr. Irwin also gave one of the envelopes to Mr. Raymond Burton, a KSC employee who was the President of the KSC Philatelic Society at the time of the Apollo 15 flight. Mr. Burton said the envelope he received had no stamp. On the date he received it he placed a stamp on the cover and had it cancelled. This was in late September 1971. Mr. Burton has retained possession of the envelope.

Mr. Winick reported in a telephone conversation with a NASA Inspector in October, 1971, that Mr. Burton had sent a photocopy of his envelope to Mrs. Carole McCoy, Editor of the "Astrophile," a publication of the American Topical Association of Springfield, Ohio. We are advised that this latter organization is closely affiliated with Mr. Winick's Space Topics Study Group.

Mr. Irwin reports that he has retained the remaining six "Shamrock" covers and that they are probably at his new home in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

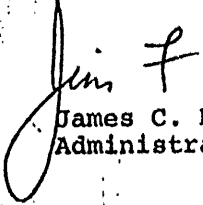
I was unaware of the "Shamrock" covers when I sent you my July 27 report. It does appear that the eight covers were listed on Mr. Irwin's Astronaut Preference Kit list as "(8) envelopes" and our inquiry into this matter reveals that all eight of the covers are properly accounted for, as noted above.

The photocopy of the cover depicting the 15 phases of the moon appears to be one of the "144 Authorized Covers" described in my July 27 letter to you. And the note bearing Mr. Al Worden's signature refers to the 100 of the 144 which were sent to Mr. F. Herrick Herrick. After receiving these covers, Mr. Herrick requested Mr. Worden to send him a handwritten note that would lend authentication to the covers as being taken on the Apollo 15 flight. Mr. Worden wrote the note, addressing it, we are informed, to "Dear Herrick." Mr. Herrick covered his name and made a number of photocopies of the note as an authentication to promote the sale of the covers. Mr. Herrick gave a photocopy to several stamp dealers, including Mr. Robert E. Siegel, who is mentioned in my previous letter.

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I should also mention that in addition to three sets of covers referred to in our previous report and the eight "Shamrock" covers, there was the authorized cover furnished by the U.S. Postal Service which was publicly cancelled on the moon by Col. Scott with a stamp and pad furnished by the Postal Service for that purpose. This envelope was returned to the Postal Service and has been on public exhibition at various locations.

Sincerely,

  
James C. Fletcher  
Administrator

*Mr. Curtis - Senator Curtis*

1 Senator Curtis. Mr. Chairman, I have no opening statement.

2 I concur with what was said and everything is all right.

3 The Chairman. Any other member desire to make a statement  
4 now?

5 (No response.)

6 The Chairman. Then we will proceed with Dr. Fletcher.

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1 STATEMENT OF DR. JAMES C. FLETCHER, ADMINISTRATOR,  
 2 COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES, ACCOMPANIED  
 3 BY: DR. GEORGE M. LOW, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR; MR. WILLIS  
 4 H. SHAPLEY, ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR; MR. DALE D.  
 5 MYERS, ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR OFFICE OF MANNED  
 6 SPACE FLIGHT; DR. CHRISTOPHER C. KRAFT, DIRECTOR,  
 7 MANNED SPACECRAFT CENTER, HOUSTON, TEXAS; MR. DONALD K.  
 8 SLAYTON, DIRECTOR, FLIGHT CREW OPERATIONS; MR. H. DALE  
 9 GRUBB, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS;  
 10 MR. NEIL HOSENBALL, DEPUTY GENERAL COUNSEL; MR. NEIL  
 11 HOSENBALL, DEPUTY GENERAL COUNSEL; MR. BARTLEY A. FUGLER,  
 12 DIRECTOR, INSPECTIONS DIVISION; COLONEL DAVID R. SCOTT;  
 13 COLONEL JAMES B. IRWIN; LT. COLONEL ALFRED M. WORDEN;  
 14 MR. ROBERT H. HOOD, AND MR. FRANCIS T. HOBAN  
 15 Dr. Fletcher. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee,  
 16

17 as requested in your letter of July 26, 1972, Dr. Low and I  
 18 are here today to review the circumstances surrounding the  
 19 selling of stamp covers carried to the moon, as the Chairman  
 20 indicated, and the selling of replicas of the small statue  
 21 named "Fallen Astronaut" left on the surface of the moon by  
 22 members of the APOLLO 15 crew.

23 Let me say at the outset, Mr. Chairman, that I regret very  
 24 much that the situation occurred which has made this hearing  
 25 necessary. It has nevertheless occurred, and NASA management  
 is doing its best to deal properly with it and at the same time

*Deputy Asst. Administrator Programme*

*Asst. Exec Secretary of Administration*

1 keep the committee informed of any new developments. 7

2 We have furnished summary and detailed information to the  
3 committee, and are here today to answer your questions candidly  
4 and as completely as we can.

5 Appearing with us are Mr. Willis H. Shapley, Associate  
6 Deputy Administrator -- most of these people you know so I will  
7 not ask them to acknowledge themselves; Mr. Dale Myers, Associ-  
8 ate Administrator for Office of Manned Space Flight; Dr.  
9 Christopher C. Kraft, Director, Manned Spacecraft Center,  
10 Houston, Texas; Mr. Donald K. Slayton, Director, Flight Crew  
11 Operations; Mr. H. Dale Grubb, Assistant Administrator for  
12 Legislative Affairs; Mr. <sup>B.</sup>Neil Rosenball, <sup>NASA</sup> Deputy General Counsel;  
13 Mr. Bartley A. Fugler, Director, <sup>J</sup>Inspections ~~Division~~, whose  
14 office has been primarily responsible for developing the facts  
15 as we know them to date. 5

16 They are here to assist Dr. Low and me in responding to  
17 the committee's questions as well as to answer any questions the  
18 committee may direct to them. 5

19 With your permission, Mr. Chairman, Dr. Low and I will  
20 call on them to supplement our testimony when we feel that  
21 this will help assure full and complete answers to whatever  
22 questions the committee has.

23 The members of the APOLLO 15 crew, Colonel David Scott,  
24 Lt. Colonel Alfred Worden, and Colonel James Irwin, are also  
25 present as desired by the committee.

NASA has previously advised each of the crew members that the matters to be addressed in the hearing are presently under review in the Department of Justice, as the Chairman mentioned, to determine whether any statutes have been violated and that they are entitled to be advised and represented by counsel of their own choosing at this hearing.

To avoid undue repetition, Mr. Chairman, I would like at this point to incorporate by reference in my statement the following correspondence in which the facts as known to NASA management have previously been reported to the committee:

1. Dr. Low's letter to the Chairman of July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1972 (in response to your letter of June 19, 1972), which summarized the facts related to the sale of postal covers carried on APOLLO 15 as known to NASA management at that time, and reported the disciplinary actions being taken by NASA with respect to Astronauts Scott, Worden, and Irwin;

2. My letter to the Chairman of July 27, 1972, which set forth in greater detail the facts related to the selling of the postal covers, and also summarized what we know of the selling of replicas of the statue named "Fallen Astronaut";

3. My letter to the Chairman of August 1, 1972, responding to questions asked by Mr. Gehrig for the Chairman relative to articles carried on previous APOLLA flights; and

4. My letter to the Chairman of August 2, 1972 (responding to your letter of July 27, 1972) which gives further



1 information on APOLLO 15 postal covers.

2 These documents, taken together, set forth in considerable  
3 detail the facts related to the APOLLO 15 incidents with which  
4 NASA and the committee are concerned. We will attempt to  
5 clarify or amplify these facts in any way we can in response  
6 to your questions today.

7 Before proceeding to your questions, I believe it may be  
8 helpful, Mr. Chairman, if I summarize briefly how and when  
9 NASA became aware of these incidents, what steps were taken  
10 and by whom, and where matters now stand. This will be a  
11 brief summary of the sequence.

12 As far as I have been able to determine, NASA's first  
13 knowledge that APOLLO 15 postal covers were being commercially  
14 exploited came early in November 1971, when MSC received an  
15 inquiry concerning advertisements offering for sale APOLLO 15  
16 postal covers said to have been taken to the moon. These  
17 covers were apparently some of the 144 authorized to be carried  
18 on APOLLO 15 by Astronaut Worden.

19 Astronaut Worden was directed at that time by Mr. Slayton,  
20 Director of Flight Crew Operations, to ensure that postal covers  
21 given by him to personal friends would not be further commer-  
22 cialized. This matter was handled as a management matter by  
23 the Astronaut Office at MSC and did not come to the attention  
24 of NASA top management at MSC or Headquarters.

25 The first indication NASA authorities had of the carrying

1 of unauthorized postal covers as distinguished from the 144  
2 authorized on APOLLO 15 apparently came as a result of the re-  
3 ferral from NASA Headquarters to the Astronaut Office at MSC  
4 of an inquiry received in March 1972 regarding advertisements  
5 in European newspapers offering for sale APOLLO 15 postal  
6 covers said to have gone to the moon.

7 I understand that Mr. Slayton ascertained from the APOLLO  
8 15 crew in April, just before the APOLLO 16 flight, that unauth-  
9 orized postal covers had been carried on APOLLO 15 and that  
10 some of these covers had been given to a friend in Germany.  
11 Mr. Slayton took what he decided were appropriate disciplinary  
12 actions on the only breach of astronaut rules he was then  
13 aware of: the carrying of unauthorized articles. He took  
14 these actions within his own office and authority, and did not  
15 inform NASA management at MSC and Headquarters of either the  
16 breach of rules or the disciplinary actions.

17 Early in June 1972 NASA management at Headquarters became  
18 concerned about repeated indications of commercialization of  
19 APOLLO 15 postal covers. Dr. Low requested Mr. Myers, Associ-  
20 ate Administrator for Manned Space Flight, to have the matter  
21 reviewed through line-management channels. Mr. Myers informed  
22 Dr. Low of the results of his inquiries on June 16 and on June  
23 26.

24 On the basis of these results and a discussion with me, Dr.  
25 Low on June 29 requested the NASA Inspections Division to

1 investigate. It was in this investigation that the arrange-  
2 ments made by the astronauts involving the sale of the postal  
3 covers first became known to any of us. Dr. Low kept me in-  
4 formed of his actions during this period.

5 By the end of the first week of July, the NASA investi-  
6 gation established that the APOLLO 15 crew had acted improperly  
7 and that formal NASA disciplinary action was required.

8 After consulting with me on two occasions (I was in Europe  
9 at the time) and with Secretary of the Air Force Dr. Robert  
10 Seamans, Dr. Low decided on July 9, with my approval, that the  
11 astronauts should receive written reprimands and that their  
12 conduct should be taken into account in relation to their future  
13 assignments. He personally met with two of the astronauts --  
14 Scott and Worden -- and talked by telephone with Irwin on the  
15 afternoon of July 10. Dr. Low's letter of July 10, 1972, ad-  
16 dressed to the Chairman, reported these conclusions and actions  
17 to the committee.

18 As the facts were being developed in the NASA investigation  
19 the NASA Office of General Counsel began a review to determine:

20 (a) whether there were any violations of NASA instructions  
21 or regulations,

22 (b) the ownership of the impounded covers, and

23 (c) whether there was an applicable criminal statute that  
24 may have been violated.

25 Before this review or the investigation could be completed

1 NASA received the letter from the Department of Justice, dated  
2 July 20, 1972, which has been furnished to the committee.

3 Although NASA's investigation into some aspects of the  
4 matter is still continuing, Mr. Chairman, I believe that the  
5 foregoing paragraphs, together with the reports that have been  
6 furnished the committee, fairly summarize my present under-  
7 standing of what has occurred to date.

8 As I mentioned at the outset, I regret very much that  
9 this situation has occurred. We are of course giving very  
10 serious consideration to the actions we must take to avoid  
11 situations like this in the future. In this regard we are going  
12 to establish new and much tighter procedures concerning arti-  
13 cles that may be carried on manned space flights, and we are  
14 determining the management steps that must be taken to assure  
15 a better and quicker flow of information to top management in  
16 matters of this kind.

17 Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared statement.

18 Mr. Gehrig. Dr. Fletcher, in the people that you listed  
19 who are with you, there are some people in the room whom you  
20 did not list, I believe.

21 Dr. Fletcher. Yes.

22 Mr. Gehrig. Would you please introduce them to the  
23 committee?

24 Dr. Fletcher. I do not know one gentleman.

25 Mr. Grubb. Robert Flanagan. He came with the crew.

1 Dr. Fletcher. He is from the Office of Public Affairs.

2 Bob Hood, would you raise your hand?

3 Mr. Gehrig. Would you please tell the committee what each  
4 of these people do?

5 Dr. Fletcher. Public relations, and Bob Hood is Office of  
6 Legislative Affairs, and Frank Hoban, who is assistant to Dr.  
7 Low.

8 Mr. Gehrig. It is understood that members of the commit-  
9 tee can address questions to any of the people accompanying  
10 you.

11 Dr. Fletcher. That is true, including the ones we have  
12 introduced.

13 Mr. Gehrig. It is also my understanding that the astro-  
14 nauts have not brought counsel with them; is that correct?

15 Dr. Fletcher. That is correct.

16 Mr. Gehrig. Did they elect to do this on their own initi-  
17 ative? This is voluntary?

18 Dr. Fletcher. You will have to address that to the  
19 astronauts.

20 Mr. Gehrig. Is that correct, Colonel Scott?

21 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

22 Mr. Gehrig. <sup>Col.</sup> Irwin?

23 Colonel Irwin. Yes, sir.

24 Mr. Gehrig. Colonel Worden?

25 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir.

1 Senator Curtis. Dr. Fletcher, how many mail covers,  
2 authorized and unauthorized, were carried aboard APOLLO 15?

3 Dr. Fletcher. I can give you an approximate count, but I  
4 will turn to Mr. Fugler, who has made as precise a count as  
5 possible of this.

6 Mr. Fugler. Yes, sir, there were 144 and eight -- 156  
7 authorized covers, and either 398 or 400 unauthorized covers.  
8 There is still a question about two of the unauthorized.

9 Senator Curtis. What were the dates of the APOLLO 15  
10 flight?

11 Mr. Fugler. I am sorry?

12 Senator Curtis. What were the dates of <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ APOLLO 15  
13 flight? *7 reply?*

14 Mr. Fugler. I would like to explain here that eight of  
15 these authorized covers were not APOLLO 15 covers. They were  
16 APOLLO 12 covers that were not carried in APOLLO 12 -- 88, I  
17 am sorry.

18 Dr. Fletcher. Let me see if I can recapitulate.

19 There were 144 covers carried by Al Worden that were  
20 authorized. There were 400 which probably --

21 The Chairman. How did you get that number? Is there now  
22 150 or -- 144?

23 Dr. Fletcher. 144 as near as we can determine was the num-  
24 ber carried and authorized by Al Worden.

25 Mr. Gehrig. The Chairman's question is why was the

1 number 144 -- why was it not 150 or 160 or 133?

2 Dr. Fletcher. I think that should be addressed to Al  
3 Worden.

4 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir, I will answer that question.

5 There were 144 simply because that is the number of covers  
6 I ended up with approximately a month before flight. There  
7 were some covers which were special covers; in other words,  
8 they had a special cachet on them. There were 100 of those  
9 covers.

10 Then I had a handful of first day covers and that turned  
11 out to be 44. That is the reason for the number.

12 Mr. Gehrig. So the 144 that you had included different  
13 kinds of space covers?

14 Colonel Worden. That is correct.

15 Mr. Gehrig. Some were first day covers?

16 Colonel Worden. That is correct.

17 Dr. Fletcher. Continuing with the counting, 144 authorized  
18 400 unauthorized carried by David Scott in his space suit.  
19 Then there were 88 APOLLO 12 covers carried by -- let me see,  
20 it was Jim Irwin. Then eight additional APOLLO 15 covers that  
21 were carried by Jim Irwin. That includes all of the authorized  
22 covers that we knew at the time we wrote the letter.

23 Since then, we have found two additional authorized  
24 covers.

25 Dr. Low. One in Worden's kit. That is a cover commemorating

1 the Wright brothers flight. And one in Irwin's kit, which is  
2 identified as a flown-to-the-moon cover with the first man on  
3 the moon stamp.

4 Dr. Fletcher. I think that completes the list.

5 Mr. Gehrig. There were two others?

6 Dr. Fletcher. I am sorry, there was one additional. Of  
7 course, the Post<sup>e</sup> Service asked us to cancel one of their  
8 own envelopes on the moon and that was done publicly, as you  
9 recall.

10 Mr. Gehrig. There was one other Postal Service cover?

11 Dr. Fletcher. Yes, two Postal Service covers.

12 Senator Symington. May I suggest that Dr. Fletcher give  
13 us the list of how many were carried, by whom, and what type  
14 and character they were, and submit it for the record? *most*

15 The Chairman. I think I can supply it right here.

16 Senator Symington. It is getting pretty involved. They  
17 find one, lose one, find three -- if we can have just a sum-  
18 mary for the record.

19 Senator Weicker. Will you just yield on that question?

20 Senator Curtis. Go ahead.

21 Senator Weicker. The 38 APOLLO 12 and the eight APOLLO 15  
22 covers -- were those authorized or unauthorized?

23 Mr. Fugler. They were authorized.

24 Senator Weicker. Everything was authorized with the ex-  
25 ception of the 400 on Colonel Scott?

Mr. Fugler. That is right.



1 Dr. Fletcher. Correct.

2 The Chairman. By whom?

3 Dr. Fletcher. Authorized by D. K. Slayton, who is here.

4 Senator Curtis. For the record, so we will get a chron-  
5 ology here, what were the dates of the flight of APOLLO 15?

6 Mr. Hosenball. July 26 to August 7, sir. It is in the  
7 report. That is 1971.

8 Senator Curtis. Now, when was the presence of the un-  
9 authorized mail covers on APOLLO 15 discovered?

10 Dr. Fletcher. Discovered at different times by different  
11 people.

12 Senator Curtis. Well, first, what was the first knowledge  
13 by NASA Headquarters, by your office?

14 Dr. Fletcher. I think it was early in June.

15 Dr. Low. Early June of this year.

16 Senator Curtis. 1972?

17 Dr. Low. Yes.

18 Senator Curtis. To your knowledge, when was it first dis-  
19 covered by any superior of the individuals involved in the  
20 incident?

21 Colonel Worden. In late March or early April of 1972 by  
22 Mr. Slayton.

23 The Chairman. Do I understand that Senator Symington's  
24 question is answered?

25 Senator Symington. Yes, I just asked if we could have a

1 summary of it for the record.

2 Dr. Fletcher. There is no problem with our delivering a  
3 summary for the record.

4 (The summary referred to follows:)

5 (COMMITTEE INSERT)

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1 Senator Curtis. Perhaps my next question can best be  
2 answered by Mr. Hosenball.

3 In the taking of unauthorized mail covers to the moon and  
4 back, did the astronauts violate any law?

5 Mr. Hosenball. Well, as indicated by the Chairman, the  
6 matter has been -- we have a report going to the Department of  
7 Justice. We have made in our review prior to the Justice De-  
8 partment letter an analysis of applicable statutes and case  
9 law as well and reached the conclusion that the matter should  
10 be referred to Justice, that there was a question of a possible  
11 violation of statute.

12 Prior to our referring it to Justice, the Department of  
13 Justice letter came in and, frankly, I think a determination of  
14 my legal opinion as to whether there was or was not a violation  
15 of a criminal statute really properly belongs in the Department  
16 of Justice at this stage. I would hate to give an opinion.  
17 I am not a criminal lawyer and they have the expertise on this,  
18 which I would rather they decide.

19 Senator Curtis. I will break my question down a little  
20 bit more.

21 My question relates merely to the taking of the unauthorized  
22 mail covers to the moon and back.

23 Mr. Hosenball. I can answer that question, sir.

24 I think the taking of unauthorized mail cover by -- un-  
25 authorized mail covers to the moon and back, by itself, with

1 no further facts as to any proof of any financial gain or any-  
2 thing like that would be strictly a violation of an instruction  
3 and is probably subject to administrative action. But in the  
4 absence of any --

5 Senator Curtis. To the best of your knowledge, that does  
6 not violate any law enacted by Congress?

7 Mr. Rosenball. In my opinion, that fact alone does not.

8 Senator Curtis. Now, did the taking of the unauthorized  
9 mail covers to the moon and back violate any regulations?

10 Here again, I am confining it to the taking them there  
11 and bringing them back. Did they violate any regulations?

12 Mr. Rosenball. There was an instruction -- I believe  
13 we have a copy of it -- I will try to get the data for it.

14 In August 18, 1965, this was still during the GEMINI  
15 program, there was a procedure established at MSC and was  
16 issued by a memorandum to the astronauts by Deke Slayton,  
17 setting out the rules for the approval of personal items to be  
18 taken on flights. This was, I think Deke can back me up on  
19 this -- this was during the GEMINI program and was carried  
20 through the APOLLO program. That was the only instruction,  
21 written instruction, that I believe the inspections Division  
22 has been able to uncover that was in existence prior to the  
23 APOLLO 15 flight.

24 Senator Curtis. Does that consist of just a paragraph?

25 Mr. Rosenball. No, sir, it is two pages.

1 Dr. Low. I might read a sentence out of that instruction,  
2 however, Senator Curtis, which says:

3 "The attempt on the part of anyone within the flight crew  
4 operations directorate to bootleg any item on board not ap-  
5 proved by me" -- this is Slayton who signed this -- "will re-  
6 sult in appropriate disciplinary action."

7 Mr. Hosenball. Sir, I can also add, Mr. Kraft says there  
8 were other memoranda or instructions issued concerning weight,  
9 storage I assume, that kind of instruction. But this is one  
10 instruction that we found directing specifically to the authori-  
11 zation for personal items.

12 Senator Curtis. And the sentence Dr. Low read was some-  
13 thing dating back to 1965?

14 Mr. Hosenball. Yes.

15 Senator Curtis. You can submit for the record the in-  
16 structions, as you call them, because they are too lengthy  
17 there to read now.

18 I have before me here this book dated October 1967, Stand-  
19 ards of Conduct for NASA Employees, page 1, paragraph 1. Was  
20 that a part of the 1965 instructions or is that something --

21 Mr. Hosenball. No, sir, this is our Standards of Conduct  
22 regulation, that was issued on October 21, 1967. It was in ef-  
23 fect prior to the APOLLO 15 flight. This Standard of Conduct  
24 regulation flowed from a Presidential Executive Order, Execu-  
25 tive Order 1122 in May of 1965, dealing with standards of

1 conduct for all government employees.

2 In the implementation of that order, there was a require-  
3 ment for implementation by the Civil Service Commission and  
4 by the heads of departments. As a result of that implementa-  
5 tion, we issued what we call the Yellow Book, which is given  
6 to each of our employees when they come on board. It covers  
7 many areas.

8 Senator Curtis. And this was directed at all employees  
9 and was not intended to cover specifically or to exclude,  
10 either, as far as that goes, what might be carried on a space  
11 flight?

12 Mr. Hosenball. Yes, sir, it is a general regulation.

13 Senator Curtis. Just a general regulation that, as it  
14 says here, "must refrain from the use of such a position, any  
15 use, which is motivated by or has the appearance of being moti-  
16 vated by private gain for himself or other persons."

17 That, as I understand the situation, was not intended as  
18 an instruction on what could be carried in a personal kit; is  
19 that correct?

20 Mr. Hosenball. Yes, sir, it is; it is a general compila-  
21 tion of standards of conduct for any employees.

22 The Chairman. Are you sure about that?

23 Mr. Hosenball. Mr. Chairman, not specifically directed  
24 to carrying of unauthorized covers. It is directed at conduct  
25 and I was answering Senator Curtis's questions with relation

1 to no additional facts on carrying authorized covers.

2       There is a problem, of course, if authorized covers were  
3 carried for financial gain, that this could be a violation of  
4 this regulation. And it was this regulation that caused our  
5 office, when the facts revealed that there may or may not have  
6 been an agreement on a financial arrangements, that raised in  
7 my mind the possibility that there might be a violation of  
8 statute as well as this regulation.

9       Dr. Low. I am not sure, Senator, whether one of Mr. Hosen-  
10 ball's answers was applied directly to your question.

11       This regulation, the Yellow Book, applies to all NASA  
12 employees, including the astronauts on a flight. It was not  
13 specifically written for that purpose, for only that purpose,  
14 but it applies to each and every one of us for whatever we do.  
15 It applies specifically, also, to astronauts and to space  
16 flights.

17       Senator Weicker. Well, if the senator will yield on his  
18 question; there is no question in your mind, however, Mr. Hosen-  
19 ball, after you ascertained or after the Inspections Division  
20 ascertained what had happened, that this had been violated, was  
21 there?

22       Mr. Hosenball. Well, I think there is question of inter-  
23 pretation whether it has or has not. I think that is something  
24 that is going to have to be resolved by the Department of Jus-  
25 tice, since the statute that they would consider applying

1 involves almost the same kind of thing, a financial gain ques-  
2 tion.

3 Senator Weicker. You mean as counsel for NASA, there was  
4 question in your mind, having known the facts that were un-  
5 earthed by the Inspections Division, that this Section 100 had  
6 been violated?

7 Mr. Hosenball. There was no question in my mind that  
8 Section 100 and other provisions of the regulation -- and they  
9 are very broad; they talk in terms of appearance, not only in  
10 terms of actuality, and there is no question in my mind that the  
11 regulation was violated by the astronauts. <sup>But</sup> it is a very  
12 broad regulation.

13 Senator Weicker. I understand that, but I just wanted to  
14 get this point clear, in other words, that you felt -- I am not  
15 saying any criminal statute or anything else, but this regula-  
16 tion.

17 Mr. Hosenball. Yes, sir.

18 Dr. Fletcher. May I interject?

19 He was careful to say the facts as he knows them, because  
20 all we have at the present time, all Mr. Hosenball has, is the  
21 facts as developed by Mr. Fugler.

22 Senator Weicker. Right.

23 Dr. Fletcher. We have to also make that proviso that  
24 the facts <sup>as</sup> we know them would indicate the attorney's state-  
25 ment. We have had a complete investigation --



1           Senator Weicker. That is why I asked the question as to  
2 the facts developed by Mr. Fugler, there was no question in  
3 your mind that this regulation had been violated?

4           Mr. Rosenball. No, sir.

5           Senator Curtis. Dr. Fletcher, according to your state-  
6 ment, page 4, Mr. Slayton, Director of Flight Crew Operations,  
7 became aware of commercialization of APOLLO 15 mail covers in  
8 November of last year. In April ~~of~~ this year, Mr. Slayton  
9 said he discovered the presence of unauthorized postal covers  
10 on APOLLO 15.

11           With regard to Mr. Slayton's handling of the matter, you  
12 say:

13           "He took these actions within his own office and authority  
14 and did not inform NASA management at MSC and Headquarters of  
15 either of the breach of rules or the disciplinary actions."

16           My question is, did Mr. Slayton have discretionary author-  
17 ity to the extent indicated by the sentence I quote?

18           Dr. Fletcher: In my best judgment, he had that discre-  
19 tionary authority.

20           Senator Curtis. Mr. Slayton, there was an interval of  
21 several months between your discovery of the unauthorized mail  
22 covers on APOLLO 15 and the time when NASA Headquarters was  
23 made aware of it. The question is this: Did you have discre-  
24 tionary authority to handle a matter of this nature without  
25 informing your superiors in Headquarters?

1 Mr. Slayton. Yes, sir, I thought I did. I became aware  
2 of the situation, as was indicated, in early April, shortly be-  
3 fore the APOLLO 16 mission. The only violation I was aware  
4 of at that time, and I queried on the subject, was a violation  
5 of the rule that was put in the record of 1965, which says  
6 there will not be anything carried on a spacecraft unless I  
7 authorize it. That was a rule that applied only to astronauts  
8 within my directorate; therefore, I thought this was within  
9 my managerial responsibilities and prerogatives to take the  
10 proper corrective action.

11 Senator Curtis. Thank you.

12 Dr. Fletcher, the question arises from this incident con-  
13 cerning Administration procedures within NASA. What rules  
14 or regulations does NASA have requiring that center directors  
15 notify Headquarters of any situation which may cause serious  
16 embarrassment to NASA as a whole?

17 Dr. Fletcher. I might have to be supported by Dr. Low,  
18 but in my investigations I was not able to discover any such  
19 written rules except the general rules of good judgment on let-  
20 ting the boss know what is going on. Other than that, there  
21 are no specific written regulations that I know of.

22 Senator Curtis. In your letter of July 27, 1972, to the  
23 Chairman, you stated:

24 "Eighty-eight covers bearing the cachet of the April 12  
25 APOLLO flight comprised a third set and were authorized to be

1 carried in Astronaut James Irwin's APK as a personal favor  
2 to former Astronaut Richard Gordon."

3 Was this batch of 88 carried aboard APOLLO 15 as a per-  
4 sonal favor to Astronaut Richard Gordon or to a member of his  
5 family?

6 Dr. Fletcher. I think I ought to ask Deke on that.

7 Mr. Slayton. I can answer it.

8 Maybe they would like to amplify it.

9 As far as my record, it was carried for Barbara Gordon,  
10 Dick Gordon's wife. As a matter of fact, they were carried  
11 for her on 15 because she asked her husband to carry them on  
12 APOLLO 12 and he refused to. So I think they were carried  
13 within --

14 Senator Curtis. Mrs. Gordon is described in your letter  
15 as an avid stamp collector and, as such, Mrs. Gordon can be  
16 presumed to have had a reasonably good idea of the value of  
17 the space covers. Is that not correct?

18 Dr. Fletcher. I am not as familiar with Mrs. Gordon as  
19 some of the others. I have no knowledge that she knew about  
20 it except for the fact that she was a stamp collector.

21 Does anybody else want to answer that?

22 Mr. Slayton. The only thing I can say about the subject  
23 is that these should be understood to be APOLLO 12 covers and  
24 not APOLLO 15 covers. They were not carried previously and  
25 they were carried in the command module. I do not think anybody

1 knows if they are worth anything or not, because it has never  
2 been proposed that they be commercialized upon. I do not know  
3 if there is any way of knowing whether they have commercial  
4 value or not.

5 Senator Curtis. I have been informed by the Postal Serv-  
6 ice that properly prepared mail covers that go to the moon  
7 have a value of upwards of \$1,000.

8 Further, this probable value could be estimated prior to  
9 the flight of APOLLO 15.

10 In other words, the APOLLO 15 astronauts carried space  
11 covers -- carried mail covers that had a potential value of  
12 at least \$632,000, or possibly more.

13 Now, also, I think it is pertinent here to point out that  
14 the published reports that each astronaut or his family may  
15 have benefited to the extent of \$7,000 each, that \$21,000 is  
16 about three percent of the value of these covers if they have  
17 such a value, which I think is quite significant -- three per-  
18 cent of their value based upon that.

19 I just have one more question because I will not take too  
20 much time here. Is NASA reviewing the problem of mail covers  
21 so far as APOLLO 17 is concerned?

22 Dr. Fletcher. Yes, sir, I will have to take that on; very  
23 much so and we expect to greatly tighten up our procedures  
24 with regard to the astronauts' preference kits. We do not  
25 yet know precisely what those new procedures will be.

1 Senator Curtis. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

2 The Chairman. Senator Symington?

3 Senator Symington. Mr. Hosenball, at this time, I would  
4 like to ask one question.

5 The letter from the Department of Justice says that the  
6 facts allege and the newspaper article indicate possible vio-  
7 lation of various federal laws. That is a pretty broad state-  
8 ment. Violating a regulation and violating a law are two  
9 entirely different things.

10 I have the article here now and I do not see any violation  
11 of law. Do you know of any violation of law?

12 Mr. Hosenball. I think it depends on the facts, Senator  
13 Symington.

14 Senator Symington. Well, you know more about those than  
15 I do.

16 Mr. Hosenball. The Justice Department has indicated  
17 that there is a potential violation of 18 USC. 201, and that  
18 is why they are looking into it.

19 Senator Symington. But you do not want to sort of dele-  
20 gate all of this to the Justice Department. You have the pride  
21 of your own service, your own organization, and we are here  
22 to get the facts.

23 Mr. Hosenball. Yes, sir.

24 Senator Symington. The Justice Department does not control  
25 this committee's inquiry, you see, and your thinking. I am

1 asking you as a lawyer. Do you think there is any legal vio-  
2 lation? I do not see any myself, so I am only asking the  
3 question to know just what your thinking was about it.

4 Mr. Rosenball. Well, we did some research into some of  
5 the case law. The usual situation under this statute is an  
6 Internal Revenue Bureau man who gets paid for auditing a return  
7 in a certain way and reducing taxes or some other Custom offi-  
8 cial closes his eyes and lets things through, or a procurement  
9 official who takes some money for deviation. This situation  
10 is much different from that.

11 However, we found some indication that it may be applicable.  
12 If I personally felt that there was a clear violation, I would  
13 have been in a much greater hurry to get it over to the Jus-  
14 tice Department. I wanted to do a detailed review and I did a  
15 detailed review. I wanted to have all the facts and present  
16 all the facts to Justice before they made their decision.

17 But I do not think it would be proper for me as counsel  
18 to NASA to say whether there was or was not a criminal viola-  
19 tion. I think that is the province of the Department of Jus-  
20 tice.

21 Senator Symington. Did not the astronauts tell the man  
22 they did not want any remuneration from him?

23 Mr. Rosenball. That is my understanding, sir, yes.

24 Senator Symington. That was my understanding and I want  
25 to listen to the man.

1 Dr. Fletcher, I would like to ask you this question. It  
2 coordinates with something the senator from Nebraska asked.

3 How serious does a matter have to be before you are told  
4 about it? What is your organizational set-up?

5 Do you delegate entirely the responsibility of matters  
6 like this to your subordinates?

7 Dr. Fletcher. There are no regulations other than, as I  
8 said, good judgment. But I in retrospect felt that there  
9 should have been information passing to Headquarters earlier  
10 than it did on this particular matter.

11 Senator Symington. I only mention it because you say  
12 twice it happened, in your letter.

13 Dr. Fletcher. Yes.

14 Well, it was the same circumstances, however. It did  
15 happen and I feel that we have to tighten up those procedures,  
16 too, in the future so that we have a quicker and better under-  
17 standing of potential serious difficulties.

18 Senator Symington. Thank you, Doctor.

19 Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions at this time.

20 The Chairman. Senator Smith?

21 Senator Smith. Mr. Chairman, I have some questions, but  
22 I would like them answered for the record.

23 Immediately, Dr. Fletcher, it seems to me in past years  
24 we have had a good deal of talk about the restrictions about  
25 what the astronauts could take on board on the flight. What

1 has become of those restrictions? Are they still in being?  
2 I think, not because of the law, but because of the weight  
3 and because of other considerations.

4 Dr. Fletcher. Yes, those restrictions started probably in  
5 1965, with the document we described earlier, but they have  
6 been amplified as the flights went along to define more pre-  
7 cisely what weights were involved -- first, in the lunar  
8 module and then later in the command module -- and then sup-  
9 plemented by other regulations.

10 We can show you these supplementary -- pardon me, not  
11 regulations, instructions to the astronauts. But they all  
12 refer back to the basic document in 1965.

13 Senator Smith. It seems to me that we have had discus-  
14 sion, and I think the Chairman would remember better than I,  
15 or perhaps the staff, discussions on what we might as members  
16 of the committee, might have taken on these flights, and we  
17 have been told there was no chance at all. This is what dis-  
18 turbs me so very, very much.

19 If there are any laws that have been ignored, then would  
20 not the next step be, is the moon a foreign country as far  
21 as immigration is concerned?

22 I am not a lawyer and I do not know, but it seemed to me  
23 that would be --

24 Dr. Fletcher. That is a tough question. I would have to  
25 turn that over to the lawyer.



1        Senator Smith. You do not have to answer it to me, but  
2 it seems to me that would be the next question.

3        Mr. Chairman, that is all the questions I want to ask  
4 now, I will not ask any more questions now, but I would like  
5 to ask some questions for the record, if I may.

6        The Chairman. That will be done.

7        (Senator Smith's questions follow:)

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1        Senator Cannon. Dr. Fletcher, NASA has received a letter  
2 from the Justice Department that the Justice Department is  
3 looking into the matter. In that letter is a reference to  
4 28 U.S.C. 535 (b), which provides any information, allegation,  
5 or complaint received in a department or agency of the Execu-  
6 tive Branch of the government relating to violations of Title  
7 18 regarding government-authorized employees shall be expa-  
8 ditiously reported to the Attorney General by the head of  
9 that department or agency.

10        Mr. Chairman, the committee has a copy of that letter  
11 and I suggest that it be made a part of the hearing record,  
12 if we may.

13        The Chairman. That will be done.

14        (The letter follows:)

15        (COMMITTEE INSERT)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Address Reply to the  
Division Indicated

to Envelope and Number

REP: CWB: SMW: km

July 20, 1972

Mr. Spencer M. Beresford  
General Counsel  
National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration  
Washington, D. C.

Re: David R. Scott; James B. Irwin;  
Alfred M. Worden; Possible  
Criminal Violations of Title 18,  
United States Code

Dear Mr. Beresford:

On July 12, 1972, the Washington Post carried an article which indicates that the three captioned astronauts had carried an additional 400 souvenir stamped envelopes to the Moon on the Apollo 15 mission. According to the Post article, their actions were without official permission, without official knowledge, and in violation of NASA regulations.

Your attention is drawn to 28 U.S.C. 535(b) which provides:

"Any information, allegation, or complaint received in a department or agency of the executive branch of the Government relating to violations of title 18 involving Government officers and employees shall be expeditiously reported to the Attorney General by the head of the department or agency."

This reporting requirement of 28 U.S.C. 535(b) has been reaffirmed by several memorandums of the Attorney General, the latest being February 9, 1971.

The facts alleged in the newspaper article indicate possible violations of various Federal laws. Accordingly, you are requested to furnish this office a report regarding this matter and to advise what, if any, administrative action was taken by your agency against these aforementioned individuals.

The attorney in the Criminal Division primarily following this matter is Mr. Stephen M. Weglian. Mr. Weglian's telephone number is 739-2346. Your report will be reviewed by this Department to determine whether any prosecutive action is warranted by this Department.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

HENRY E. PETERSEN  
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

By:

*Carl W. Belcher*  
CARL W. BELCHER  
Chief, General Crimes Section



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

JUL 10 1972

Honorable Clinton P. Anderson  
Chairman  
Committee on Aeronautical and  
Space Sciences  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As a result of press reports and in accordance with your request of June 19, 1972, we have inquired into the question of unauthorized postal covers reported to have been carried by the crew on the Apollo 15 mission last July. The information we have developed to date is as follows:

Astronauts David Scott, Alfred Worden, and James Irwin have acknowledged carrying approximately 400 unauthorized postal covers on this mission, 100 of which were given by the crew to an acquaintance who is now in Germany. These are the postal covers which apparently were later sold to stamp collectors for approximately \$1500 each.

In the course of its inquiry, NASA learned that the Apollo 15 crew had at one time agreed to provide 100 of the covers to their acquaintance in return for a "trust fund" for their children. After the covers had been given to the friend, however, they realized--on their own--that this was improper and declined to accept either the "trust fund" or an alternative offer of stamps in exchange for the 100 postal covers.

NASA has authorized astronauts, within established procedures, to carry personal souvenir-type items, including some postal covers, on Apollo 15 and other manned space flights, subject to the condition that those articles would be retained by the astronauts or given to personal friends and were not to be used or given for commercial or fund-raising purposes or personal gain. (On Apollo 15 232 covers were authorized in addition to the 400 unauthorized covers.)

1           Senator Cannon. Let me ask you, why did not NASA report  
2 immediately to the Justice Department under that law or the  
3 requirement of that law?

4           Mr. Hosenball. As the statute says, an allegation of  
5 Title 18. We had no allegation of a violation of Title 18  
6 at the time that this thing was turned over to the Inspections  
7 Division.

8           As a result of the investigation, there appeared in my  
9 mind a potential for a violation, and in accordance with our  
10 statute, which is incorporated in our regulation dealing with  
11 the Inspections Division, we are required to report even  
12 doubtful, very doubtful, doubtful cases where there may be a  
13 violation of 18 U. S. C.

14           Now, we had to develop facts. The statutes that are in-  
15 volved are very specific as to what might be shown, in addi-  
16 tion to which I wanted to make sure that there was a foundation  
17 in law for reporting the -- not a firm foundation, but some  
18 reason for reporting it.

19           Now, since the Justice Department letter, we have received  
20 inquiries that it would be an illegality. If we had received  
21 those letters at the time, I think the Inspections Division,  
22 which does have the prime responsibility, would have immedi-  
23 ately referred it to the Department of Justice.

24           Actually, you know, it has only been less than three weeks,  
25 really, since we have had this, up to the time of the July 20

1 letter. So I do not want to be apologetic, but I think we  
2 were trying to do a reasonable job of getting the facts and  
3 determining what statutes were potentially violated. In fact,  
4 a memo had been prepared in my office in draft form, ready  
5 to go to the Administrator, recommending that under this sec-  
6 tion we had to report facts to the Department of Justice.

7 Senator Cannon. Well, I do not think that is very re-  
8 sponsive to my question. It is obvious that you had some in-  
9 formation as early as June.

10 Now, the statute says any information, it does not say  
11 that there has to be a provable charge of violation of Title  
12 18; it says any information received in the department or  
13 agency of the Executive Branch relating to violations of Title  
14 18.

15 Now, would you not say that the information you had as  
16 early as June was relating to possible violations of Title 18?

17 Mr. Hosenball. Well, sir, I had no information until  
18 about the same time as the Investigations Division was turned  
19 on, which is June 29. At that time they just started their  
20 investigation.

21 Actually, we started our research shortly after that,  
22 identified possible violations of regulations; we were also  
23 looking at these other questions.

24 We also wanted to look at the question as to whether, be-  
25 sides the astronauts, any other individuals had violated any

1 statutes. So there was a fourth question.

2 Senator Cannon. I am trying to distinguish here between  
3 the requirement for reporting when you have any information  
4 independent and apart from any violation.

5 Personally, I do not think there is a lawyer, I do not  
6 think there has been any violation from what I heard. But I  
7 do think that NASA did not carry out its responsibility in  
8 conveying information to the Department under this provision  
9 of the law when they first had that information.

10 Dr. Low. Senator, if I may add something to the answer  
11 here, it was not until toward the end of the first week in  
12 July that any of us in NASA management knew of even the intent  
13 to sell the covers at one time. Until that time, the only  
14 information we had was that there had been unauthorized covers  
15 on board and that we had had since the middle of June.

16 The Chairman. Did I not raise a question about it?

17 Dr. Low. Sir?

18 Senator Cannon. He said did he not raise a question about  
19 it?

20 The Chairman. On June 19.

21 Mr. Gehrig. The Chairman said did he not raise a question  
22 about this on June 19 in his letter to the director, and sent  
23 a copy of a newspaper article that appeared, which says, I  
24 believe, as I recall, that unauthorized covers had been taken  
25 and had been sold.



1 The Chairman. Did that not tip you off to something?

2 Dr. Low. Yes, sir.

3 The Chairman. What did you do about it?

4 Dr. Low. We had before that letter, as Dr. Fletcher  
5 pointed out in his statement, and during the time we received  
6 that letter, a management investigation under way to determine  
7 whether indeed unauthorized covers had been carried and whether  
8 they had been sold or whether there had been any intent to sell  
9 them by the astronauts.

10 However, it was not until the first week in July that we  
11 received the detailed information back on that investigation  
12 which indicated that the astronauts had at one time intended  
13 to sell the covers. So it was only from then on that Mr.  
14 Hosenball was able to start his determination as to whether  
15 or not the law had been violated.

16 The Chairman. He did not have to rule on it, he just  
17 had to have a report. Did he have such a report?

18 Dr. Fletcher. I think the question is a good one, did he  
19 have the report. The investigation by Mr. Fugler was not com-  
20 pleted. If you are referring to your letter, yes, Mr. Hosen-  
21 ball had that --

22 The Chairman. Mr. Hosenball said he wanted some infor-  
23 mation. You had some information. Why was it not followed  
24 up?

25 Dr. Fletcher. There are two facts which I think, with

1 your permission, need to be differentiated.

2 One fact was that 400 authorized letters were carried.  
3 That is one fact. That is one we knew early in June.

4 The other fact is that money was offered for doing this.  
5 That fact was not known until toward the end of June and  
6 not really established until the investigation was complete.  
7 That second fact is what raised the question of a criminal  
8 investigation.

9 Senator Cannon. Well, you are quibbling here. It seems  
10 to me you are trying to determine when you felt you had a  
11 case rather than when you had information. I think that is  
12 the distinction.

13 The statute says any information, allegation, or complaint.

14 Now, there may not have been a complaint, although Sena-  
15 tor Anderson did write you on June 19. And when he wrote  
16 you on the 19th, he enclosed a copy of an article in the Wash-  
17 ington Star dated June 18, which said that these covers had  
18 been taken and that a dealer, a German dealer, had sold 100  
19 of them for 4850 marks each.

20 Now, I would have said that that would be information,  
21 at least, that ought to have been called to the attention of  
22 the Justice Department when you had it.

23 Mr. Rosenball. Sir, in the astronauta sold it themselves,  
24 even -- it would be a violation of our regulation, it would be  
25 a violation of breach of duty to the government. But until

1 one of the key facts of the statute is some--one of the key  
2 facts of the statute is some financial gain to the astronauts  
3 in the performance of their duty. So until you even get  
4 any hint of that kind of information, I would not have reported  
5 it under the statute.

6 Maybe that is an error in judgment on my part, but I  
7 would have no reason to suspect that in fact there was any  
8 sort of intent or arrangement or anything else with respect  
9 to somebody paying the astronauts for doing, for carrying  
10 covers to the moon.

11 I hope that is responsive.

12 Senator Cannon. It is responsive when you say that  
13 you would not have reported it on that basis. I would have.  
14 That is why I was asking the questions.

15 I felt that NASA should have reported it based on that  
16 much information, because it is information. It does not re-  
17 quire a complaint, although that would be one thing. But it  
18 is information relating to a possible violation and this is for  
19 the purpose of letting the Justice Department investigate it.

20 What you are saying is that you did not have it investi-  
21 gated and you wanted to investigate it and find out and if you  
22 found out that it was true that the astronauts benefited, then  
23 maybe you would have reported it. That seems to be what you  
24 are saying.

25 Mr. Rosenball. That is not quite true, sir.

1 The Chairman. What is?

2 Mr. Rosenball. I think the answer is that at the time  
3 that I was asked to look into the question of a violation of  
4 regulation or a violation of a statute, I had no facts other  
5 than that covers were being sold. I will agree that in my  
6 judgment the fact that covers were being sold -- they could  
7 have been sold by friends, they could have been sold by the  
8 astronauts, but in either of those cases I would not consider  
9 that as an allegation of a violation of Title 18.

10 The minute information did come to me -- meanwhile, I  
11 had been looking at the statutes. As soon as the investiga-  
12 tion started, when there were facts developed that seemed to  
13 indicate that there was a possibility where, one, the astro-  
14 nauts were selling it and, two, there may have been a finan-  
15 cial arrangement -- then I think, yes, I became concerned.

16 I did discuss with Mr. Fugler the possible violation of  
17 Title 18 and informed him that-- we knew about the regulation,  
18 our own regulation as well as the reporting requirement.

19 Now, this all happened in less than ten days, frankly,  
20 from the time we started until we reached the conclusion that  
21 we should make a report to the Department of Justice.

22 Mr. Fugler. And if I might add, sir, we have been pre-  
23 paring a report to send over to them. Historically, our asso-  
24 ciation with the Justice Department is that they want a little  
25 bit more than just want the statute, what the instructions

1 really say. They would like to have some evidence that some-  
2 thing like this has occurred.

3 Senator Cannon. You say historically that has been the  
4 situation. Have you had a number of these instances occur  
5 that you can refer to?

6 Mr. Fugler. No, historically on criminal violation re-  
7 ferrals, not this type of thing.

8 Senator Cannon. Have you had a number of criminal viola-  
9 tion referrals?

10 Mr. Fugler We have had a number of conflict of interests,  
11 a number of possible violations on the part of our contractors,  
12 yes, we have had. We have done an inquiry and we have referred  
13 it to the Justice Department.

14 Senator Cannon. Dr. Fletcher, in your letter of July 27  
15 to the Chairman, you state that in reference to the 88 covers  
16 from the APOLLO 12 flight, you say this set remained in the  
17 command module and is now reportedly in the possession of Mrs.  
18 Barbara Gordon, wife of Richard Gordon, of the APOLLO 12 crew.  
19 Why do you say reportedly? Do you not know it?

20 Dr. Fletcher. When I say reportedly, I refer to the in-  
21 vestigators' report.

22 Mr. Fugler. Our investigators have talked to Mrs. Gordon.  
23 We have talked to Mrs. Gordon. She has it, she tells us  
24 she has the envelopes in her possession. She is a stamp col-  
25 lector. She is going to keep them in her possession. She has

1 no intention of selling them.

2 The Chairman. At \$1,000 a clip?

3 Mr. Fugler. She says they are of sentimental value to  
4 her and she has no intention of ever releasing them.

5 The Chairman. Do you believe that?

6 Mr. Fugler. Yes, I do.

7 The Chairman. After checking the information to find that  
8 they can be sold at \$1,000 apiece?

9 Mr. Fugler. You asked me what I believe. I believe she  
10 would keep these things, yes, sir.

11 Senator Symington. Would the senator yield?

12 Senator Cannon. Yes.

13 Senator Symington. Has she made any arrangements to  
14 pass them back to the government on her death?

15 Mr. Fugler. Not as far as I know.

16 Senator Symington. Then regardless of what she thought,  
17 the estate could sell them for as much as she could get?

18 Mr. Fugler. Yes, sir.

19 Senator Cannon. Did any employee other than the three  
20 astronauts aboard the APOLLO 15 receive <sup>the</sup> covers?

21 Dr. Fletcher. I am trying to think.

22 Mr. Fugler. I can answer some of the questions.

23 There are 88 covers -- are you talking about APOLLO 15  
24 or any flight?

25 Senator Cannon. Any of the covers that were taken on.

1 Mr. Fugler. On APOLLO 15 there were two covers that  
2 were given to two employees of NASA. One of them is a man who  
3 is responsible for our district post office and the other  
4 one is president of the KSC Stamp Club, which is an employees'  
5 club. We have seen these. They are presently in their pos-  
6 session.

7 Senator Cannon. That is one to each one of them?

8 Mr. Fugler. One to each one of them, yes, sir.

9 Senator Cannon. Did any other NASA employees <sup>receive these covers</sup> ~~also~~ than those  
10 two?

11 Mr. Fugler. On the APOLLO 15?

12 Senator Cannon. Yes.

13 Mr. Fugler. No, sir, to our knowledge.

14 Senator Cannon. Did any NASA management employee receive  
15 any of the covers or either of those NASA management --

16 Dr. Fletcher. Hold it, we have a little conference here.

17 Dr. Low. Senator, we have, I believe, in the letter of  
18 July 27, the statement that some number of the 144 authorized  
19 covers were given by Colonel Worden to some friends. I do not  
20 know and I am not sure whether Mr. Fugler knows whether some  
21 of those friends were NASA employees.

22 Senator Cannon. I will ask him that in a few minutes.

23 Did any member of the crew of APOLLO 15 profit directly  
24 or indirectly from the stamp covers?

25 Mr. Fugler. Our investigation has not developed that that

1 is so.

2 Senator Cannon. Well, has it developed that it is not so  
3 or you just cannot say? What are you saying, that you just do  
4 not know? Is that it?

5 Mr. Fugler. The information that we have developed is  
6 that they did not profit.

7 Senator Cannon. did any other NASA employee profit directly  
8 or indirectly from the sale of the stamp covers?

9 Mr. Fugler. Not to our knowledge.

10 Senator Cannon. Now, Colonel Worden, Dr. Fletcher's re-  
11 port to the committee states that you gave 28 space covers to  
12 friends, excluding those which you gave to Mr. Herrick. To  
13 whom did you give those covers?

14 For example, personal friends, work associates, or who?

15 Colonel Worden. Sir, I believe there were 145. I have  
16 to remember the numbers myself. I believe there were 18,  
17 18 or 14, that were destroyed by the mail handlers. There  
18 were 40 given to Mr. Herrick. Two of those have been destroyed.  
19 Actually, there were 38 given to him. Of that 38, he was to  
20 distribute some to the gentleman in New York, the artist in New  
21 York who did the special cachet, and some to his son in New  
22 York, who had arranged for the artist to make the cachet.  
23 The remainder were given to friends, none of them within  
24 NASA, but they were distributed to friends and I would be hard  
25 pressed to remember who they all were at this point.



1           Senator Cannon. Is it your belief that the recipients  
2 of those that were given out would be retained as personal  
3 gifts?

4           Colonel Worden. Yes, sir.

5           Senator Cannon. Or do you think they would eventually be  
6 sold for monetary gain?

7           Colonel Worden. No, sir, I think that is in the same  
8 category as pictures we give out or flags that we give out,  
9 some of the other items. I do not see any difference in the  
10 giving or taking of those items.

11          Senator Cannon. Well, what about the 16 that were de-  
12 stroyed? What happened?

13          Colonel Worden. Somebody tried to pull the stamps off.

14          Senator Cannon. Did you receive any money from Mr. Herrick,  
15 his son, or Mr. Sieger, for the covers that you delivered to  
16 them?

17          Colonel Worden. No, sir, I did not.

18          Senator Cannon. Is it correct that Mr. Herrick paid for  
19 all the covers, the art work, the stamps, and other costs as-  
20 sociated with the 144 covers that he presented to you to carry  
21 on APOLLO 15?

22          Colonel Worden. As far as I know, sir. To the best of  
23 my knowledge, that is probably true.

24          Senator Cannon. Mr. Chairman, you interrupt me when I  
25 have used up enough time, because I have a lot of questions.

1 The Chairman. Go ahead.

2 Senator Cannon. Doctor, on the top of page 3 of your  
3 letter, you state:

4 "It is our understanding that the actual amount deposited  
5 was \$21,000."

6 On page 13, the letter states that no consideration, mone-  
7 tary or otherwise, "was ever furnished the APOLLO 15 flight  
8 crew or their families."

9 On page 12, you state that:

10 "Colonel Scott telephonically contacted Eierman. During  
11 this telephone conversation, Colonel Scott informed Eiermann  
12 that he and his fellow crew members would not accept any  
13 moneys for the envelopes delivered."

14 Now, in what German bank was the money deposited and how  
15 much?

16 Dr. Fletcher. We have tried very hard to get the answer  
17 to that question and as of this time I do not believe we have  
18 the answer. But we will furnish it to the committee as soon  
19 as we have it.

20 Senator Cannon. Do you know in whose name the bank ac-  
21 count actually was?

22 Mr. Fugler. The information we had was that they were  
23 three separate accounts to the three crew members.

24 Senator Cannon. Three separate accounts to the three  
25 crew members?

1 Mr. Fugler. Yes.

2 Senator Cannon. In their names only?

3 Mr. Fugler. In their names only.

4 Senator Cannon. What is the status of the account today?

5 Mr. Fugler. The information we have is that it is closed  
6 out, bankbooks destroyed.

7 Senator Cannon. Closed out by whom?

8 Mr. Fugler. I think perhaps you might ask this question  
9 of the crew members at this particular time, sir. This is  
10 information we got from the crew members.

11 Senator Cannon. I see. Well, I think I will then.

12 Who would like to respond to that? Explain to us how the  
13 accounts were closed out and what happened to the money.

14 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

15 Senator Cannon, I would first like to express our appreci-  
16 ation to have the opportunity to participate in this inquiry  
17 and we appreciate also your support throughout the space pro-  
18 gram. We would like to offer no excuses for our failures and  
19 we are quite proud of the accomplishments of APOLLO 15.

20 We would like today to cooperate in any way we can to  
21 help clarify the matter and we will answer any questions as  
22 directly as possible and try to help prevent such an event from  
23 occurring in the future.

24 As to the --

25 Senator Cannon. Now, you have been already told that the

1 information you give here might be used either for or against  
2 you if any criminal violation were to be determined to have  
3 been made.

4 Have you been informed of that?

5 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, I have.

6 I feel, all three of us feel that the matter is such that  
7 we should clarify it completely with the committee.

8 To explain the bank account --

9 Senator Weicker. Mr. Senator, if the senator would yield  
10 for one minute while Colonel Scott is on his feet, I wonder if  
11 this might not be a good time, in addition to responding to  
12 your question, Senator, to have the three astronauts sit before  
13 us here and in narrative form indicate their story. I think  
14 that to me, certainly, it would be helpful instead of going  
15 back and forth.

16 The colonel has indicated that they do want to speak and  
17 I know this question you have asked is obviously a part of the  
18 entire sequence. Rather than go back and forth, why not give  
19 them the opportunity to speak before us.

20 Senator Cannon. That is perfectly fine.

21 Is that satisfactory, Mr. Chairman?

22 The Chairman. go ahead.

23 Senator Cannon. Would you let the three of them just move  
24 up here and be seated and just tell us the story as it occurred?

25 The Chairman. Be sure to answer the question now/pending.

1 Senator Cannon. Yes, he is responding to my question.

2 Colonel Scott. Well, sir, I will try in brief narrative  
3 form the sequence of events which occurred from the time  
4 prior to the flight, in which we got involved in the situation,  
5 which I believe is your desire.

6 Mr. Biermann was a friend of ours at the Cape. I had  
7 met him several times and I had dinner at his house and he had  
8 become a rather close friend. He knew many people at the Cape,  
9 he was quite well-acquainted with previous crews and other  
10 space employees.

11 At one of these dinners, during the latter months of prepara-  
12 tion prior to the flight --

13 Senator Symington. What dinners?

14 Colonel Scott. At his house, sir.

15 During the latter months of preparation prior to the  
16 flight, he approached us with a suggestion that perhaps if we  
17 took 100 covers for him, space-stamped envelopes, upon the  
18 completion of the flight, in a very private and personal sense,  
19 he would take these covers and have subsequently deposited for  
20 us a savings account in a bank, which we could use for any  
21 purpose that we desired.

22 We discussed this particular fact amongst ourselves and  
23 my interpretation was that this would be a very private and  
24 noncommercial enterprise. I admit that this is wrong. I under-  
25 stand it very clearly now. But at the time, for some naive

1 and thoughtless reason, I did not appreciate the significance  
2 of it.

3 My intent was to have this particular fund in a savings  
4 account to be left for some future use for my children.

5 The covers themselves were supposed to be put away and  
6 in no way commercialized or advertised. We discussed this  
7 amongs the three of us and agreed to perform this.

8 We also felt that covers such as this, with which we have  
9 had very little familiarity, would be nice personal gifts.  
10 Therefore, we also prepared 100 for ourselves, each, to be  
11 given as personal mementoes after the flight.

12 Now, the 400 covers in question were never intended to  
13 be smuggled or bootlegged aboard. They were, the envelopes  
14 themselves were purchased by the Astronaut office. We pur-  
15 chased the stamps. The secretaries in the office placed the  
16 stamps on the envelopes. The Postal Department, on the morn-  
17 ing of the launch, properly canceled the envelopes. The flight  
18 crew support team, which are the people to whom we give our  
19 Personal Preference Kit items for logging, took the envelopes  
20 on launch morning and properly packaged them so that they would  
21 be according to specifications for flight.

22 Then at the time of launch, when we were suited up with  
23 all of the equipment with which we were to fly on board, they  
24 were placed in our pockets -- in my pocket.

25 Seantor Cannon. Was there any agreement up to that time

1 as to whether they would or would not be listed among the  
2 personal items to be taken?

3 Colonel Scott. No, sir. It was my intent to have every-  
4 thing listed. However, I failed to do that. We had been  
5 giving all our personal items to the crew support team and  
6 they were to list these things in the PPK list. I do not  
7 check the list. I should have checked the list.

8 On launch morning I just was involved in the launch and  
9 I did not mention it because it was one of many articles.  
10 It was one of these things in passing which I did not concern  
11 myself with particularly.

12 The time prior to the flight was one in which I did not  
13 consider this particular act to be an act of commercialization.  
14 I understand commercialization and, for some reason, I felt  
15 this was a private, noncommercial kind of thing. I gave it  
16 very little thought with the other things going on prior to  
17 the flight. I realize that is wrong.

18 The Chairman. You did take an \$18,000 deposit slip,  
19 did you not?

20 Colonel Scott. May I proceed, sir?

21 Yes, sir, I can answer that question.

22 Not at that time. We did not take anything at that time.

23 The Chairman. Did you not have a knowledge that you  
24 would receive a deposit of \$18,000 apiece?

25 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, the amount that was to be deposited

1 was discussed previously and the three of us have different  
2 ideas because it was not discussed in great detail. It was  
3 mentioned casually. The number was on the order of \$7,000  
4 apiece for the account. We had no understanding at the time  
5 of the value of those particular covers, the actual value.

6 There was no written agreement. As I mentioned, this oc-  
7 curred through several casual conversations with Mr. Eiermann.

8 After the flight, we had the covers canceled on the car-  
9 rier along with many thousands of other covers. The recovery  
10 carrier accepts philatelic mail for cancellation upon splash-  
11 down and our covers were canceled and stamped along with many  
12 other thousands by the Navy on the ship.

13 We signed the covers. The covers were notarized, and I  
14 sent -- 100 of the covers were notarized. I sent these to  
15 Mr. Eiermann by mail shortly after the flight.

16 The Chairman. How were they shipped?

17 Colonel Scott. No, sir, I sent them from Houston.

18 Mr. Gehrig. How did you send them from Houston, by air  
19 mail?

20 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

21 The Chairman. Does the government have a record of that?

22 Colonel Scott. Do we have a record?

23 The Chairman. Yes.

24 Colonel Scott. I have no record, no, sir.

25 Mr. Gehrig. Were they not shipped by registered mail?



1 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

2 Mr. Gehrig. So there must be a record of that.

3 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, but I have no record.

4 Dr. Fletcher. We have a record of that; Mr. Fugler does.

5 Mr. Fugler. A registry number.

6 Colonel Scott. From that point on --

7 Senator Cannon. Approximately when was that shipment  
8 sent?

9 Colonel Scott. It was in late August or early September,  
10 just several weeks after the flight.

11 After we had done that, we continued to participate in our  
12 post-flight activities. I am not exactly certain of the spe-  
13 cific times of the next series of events. I can give you  
14 chronological order, but we were very busy at the time and  
15 these were passing events.

16 The next thing that happened was the receipt of the bank  
17 books that Mr. Eiermann had initiated for us. He provided  
18 three savings accounts in a German bank and we received these  
19 books.

20 Shortly after that, in I believe something like November  
21 -- no, let me get these events straight.

22 I think prior to the time that-- it was in the latter part  
23 of the year or early January that we received the books and  
24 it was some time in November that we became aware that the  
25 covers were being sold commercially. We were in Europe at the

1 time and we heard that they were being sold commercially.

2 I called Mr. Eiermann and questioned him on this. I was  
3 quite disturbed that such items had become of commercial value.  
4 He said he would look into the matter. I heard nothing from  
5 him then until we got the bank books.

6 We discussed among ourselves the fact that we had re-  
7 ceived money for something we should not have received money  
8 for and we returned the bank books to Mr. Eiermann in the late  
9 part of February with instructions to cancel the accounts and  
10 return the deposits to the originator.

11 Senator Weicker. Do you know -- I gather Mr. Fugler did  
12 not know the name of the bank in Germany where these accounts  
13 existed.

14 Colonel Scott. That is correct, sir.

15 Senator Weicker. You do not know the name of the bank?

16 Colonel Scott. I know the name of the bank.

17 Senator Weicker. You do know?

18 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

19 Senator Weicker. Can you tell me the name of the bank?

20 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, it is called the Volksbank  
21 Suffenhausen and it is near Stuttgart.

22 Senator Weicker. The Volksbank?

23 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, it is a German name.

24 Senator Weicker. What is the last part of it?

25 Colonel Scott. Suffenhausen.

1 Senator Weicker. In Stuttgart?

2 Colonel Scott. It is not in Stuttgart, it is a suburb of  
3 Stuttgart, but I guess the address would be Stuttgart.

4 Senator Weicker. Is this something you can pursue, Mr.  
5 Fugler, on the basis of the information?

6 Mr. Fugler. Yes, sir.

7 Senator Symington. Colonel Scott, I would like to ask  
8 you something.

9 When you agreed with Mr. Eiermann to give him 100 of  
10 those stamp covers, what did he tell you or did you think,  
11 what was his discussion about what he would do with them?

12 Colonel Scott. He was going to give them to a stamp  
13 dealer.

14 Senator Symington. Sell them for his profit?

15 Colonel Scott. Well, he was going to give them to a  
16 German stamp dealer, who would then provide the funds for our  
17 savings account. What Mr. Eiermann was to get out of this  
18 transaction, I do not know.

19 The Chairman. You were to get \$21,000?

20 Colonel Scott. We were to get that, yes, sir. I do not  
21 know what Mr. Eiermann's arrangements were with the dealer.

22 Senator Cannon. In whose names were the accounts when  
23 you received the books?

24 Colonel Scott. In my name and Colonel Worden's and Colo-  
25 nel Irwin's.

1           Senator Cannon. Not in the names of your children? It  
2 was in each of your names?

3           Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

4           Senator Symington. Now could I ask this question? Who  
5 was your direct superior? You were the commander.

6           Colonel Scott. Mr. Slayton.

7           Senator Symington. Did you discuss this with him?

8           Colonel Scott. No, sir.

9           Senator Symington. Until when?

10          Colonel Scott. Until I was question on it in April of  
11 this year.

12          Senator Symington. By whom?

13          Colonel Scott. Mr. Slayton.

14          Senator Symington. That is the first time he knew about it?

15          Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

16          Senator Symington. Thank you.

17          Colonel Scott. After declining the bank account, I talked  
18 to Mr. Eiermann on the phone, instructing him to close it, that  
19 we did not want to accept anything. He felt that we should  
20 accept something for the covers and our efforts. Discussion  
21 ensued in which we then, again incorrectly, agreed at that  
22 time to accept some stamp books for the children, which were  
23 to be Aerospace-oriented with the APOLLO 15 stamps and other  
24 Aerospace stamps, which would make them mementos of not only  
25 our flight, but Aerospace in general.

1 We did at that time agree to accept these books.

2 Subsequently, upon re-evaluation of our decision, we then  
3 decided that that was also improper and instructed Mr. Eier-  
4 mann to -- we never had received the books. I did not know  
5 whether they have ever been completed. We instructed  
6 him to not send us the books, that we wanted nothing at all for  
7 these covers and that we wanted no further arrangements with  
8 Mr. Eiermann whatsoever.

9 That is the story to this point. I think you know the  
10 rest of the events which bring us to the current situation.

11 Senator Cannon. Now, do you know Mr. Eiermann's arrange-  
12 ment between himself and Mr. Siegel?

13 Colonel Scott. No, sir, I do not.

14 Senator Cannon. You do not know how much Mr. Eiermann  
15 sold the covers for or what he got in the way of return at  
16 all?

17 Colonel Scott. No, sir. I do not.

18 Senator Cannon. The reports are -- there have been some  
19 reports that he received a ten percent commission, about  
20 \$15,000. Are you aware of that report?

21 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, I have heard that number, but --

22 Senator Cannon. But you do not have any information?

23 Colonel Scott. No, sir, I have no knowledge of it.

24 Senator Cannon. And when you notified Eiermann that you  
25 did not want the stamp collection that you discussed, was that

1 after there had been any investigative action on this or was  
2 it before?

3 Colonel Scott. It was before that, sir. It was at the  
4 time I had discussed the matter with Mr. Slayton.

5 Senator Cannon. It was at a time that you discussed it  
6 with Mr. Slayton?

7 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

8 Senator Symington. If the senator will yield, why did  
9 you discuss the matter? What had come up that you discussed  
10 the matter with Mr. Slayton?

11 Colonel Scott. Mr. Slayton questioned me on the covers,  
12 sir.

13 Senator Symington. How did he know about it?

14 Colonel Scott. I do not know.

15 Mr. Slayton. Sir, I found out about it due to a letter  
16 that Mr. Beresford, NASA legal counsel, had received from Mr.  
17 Winick, who had a series of seven or eight questions regarding  
18 covers for sale in Germany. He had an advertisement associ-  
19 ated with it and he had a question whether these were legiti-  
20 mate covers or not, whether they had in fact been carried on  
21 the flight.

22 At that point, of course, the only covers that I knew of  
23 were the ones that I knew Colonel Worden had carried, and of  
24 course we discussed that previously. So my immediate assump-  
25 tion was that these must be the same covers that were under

1 discussion. That is when I queried the crew on it and in  
2 fact discovered there were other covers that I did not know  
3 about on board.

4 Senator Cannon. How many covers did you okay for the  
5 Personal Preference Kits?

6 Mr. Slayton. All of them but the 400.

7 Senator Cannon. Had there been a request by any of  
8 these gentlemen for an okay of the 400? What is the procedure?  
9 Would you have okayed the 400?

10 Mr. Slayton. I probably would have, sir. If they had  
11 been on the list, I am quite certain I would have, because I  
12 had no reason not to have, other than one fact. If they pro-  
13 posed that they go on the LEM, I would have said no, because  
14 we have a one and a half pound weight allowance on the LEM  
15 total, or a total of eight ounces per crew member. We already  
16 had one and a half pounds allocated on the LEM and I would have  
17 said no, they could not carry it on the LEM.

18 Over and above that, we had already exceeded our command  
19 module limit, which is 15 pounds. I would have negotiated  
20 that with the flight manager and said we had an offload, 15  
21 pounds. Had I known about it, I would have discussed it with  
22 him and asked if we could have afforded to carry that additional  
23 weight or not, which I think is something like seven-tenths of  
24 a pound.

25 Senator Cannon. But the probability is you would have

1 okayed it except for the IEM?

2 Mr. Slayton. Yes, sir.

3 Senator Cannon. Would you go into that weight again?  
4 How many ounces did you say?

5 Mr. Slayton. Our agreements are that we would carry  
6 eight ounces --

7 Senator Cannon. No, no, what was the weight of these 400  
8 covers?

9 Mr. Slayton. The numbers I remember, sir, are eight-tenths  
10 of a gram per cover, which is 400 covers, comes out at 320  
11 grams, so that would be in the ball park of seven-tenths of a  
12 pound. Of course, then they would probably have packaged them  
13 in the PPK and so the exact weight I cannot give you, but it  
14 would have been probably one pound.

15 Senator Cannon. So it is less than a pound. I think Dr.  
16 Fletcher's letter indicated eight ounces per hundred, which  
17 would have been 32 ounces, which would have been two pounds.

18 What is the correct situation, as far as you know?

19 Dr. Fletcher. Our information was derived from the esti-  
20 mated mailing and I think Mr. Fugler estimated the eight ounces  
21 from the total weight of the package.

22 Mr. Gehrig. Well, on page 12 of your report it says it  
23 had been determined that 100 of these type envelopes would have  
24 weighed approximately 8.34 ounces. If 100 weighs 8.4 ounces,  
25 400 would have weighed about 33 ounces, which is getting over



1 two pounds.

2 Dr. Fletcher. I do not want to say which one is right.  
3 Ours was derived from estimating the weight of the transmittal  
4 envelope. We, of course, have no knowledge of what the  
5 package weight was.

6 Mr. Gehrig. Did you weigh the envelopes that have been  
7 impounded?

8 Mr. Fugler. The weight was estimated. It is purely an  
9 estimation based on the air mail postage charge.

10 Mr. Gehrig. There are some 298 or 300 of the envelopes  
11 impounded. Have you weighted them?

12 Mr. Fugler. No, we have not.

13 The Chairman. Are you not curious?

14 Mr. Slayton. Sir, may I make a statement?

15 One of my people told me that they had weighed an enve-  
16 lope which weighed eight-tenths of a gram. That is the only  
17 information I have.

18 Colonel Scott. May I add, sir, that possibly the dis-  
19 crepancy here lies in the fact that after the flight, two  
20 stamps were affixed to each envelope, which would add to the  
21 weight of the envelope.

22 Mr. Gehrig. That would make the difference between  
23 seven-tenths of a pound and a little over two pounds?

24 Dr. Low. Mr. Chairman, could we weigh the envelopes we  
25 now have in hand and provide that for the record?

1           Senator Cannon. Certainly. Eight hundred stamps would  
2 weigh something. If you had two stamps on 400 letters, that  
3 would make a good deal, probably, of that weight.

4           Dr. Fletcher. I think the way to settle it is the  
5 way Dr. Low suggested; let's just weigh them with the stamps.

6           Senator Cannon. Did you say in your report, Dr. Fletcher,  
7 that the astronauts had received a reprimand?

8           Dr. Fletcher. Yes, I did.

9           Senator Cannon. Is that a written reprimand?

10          Dr. Fletcher. Yes, it is. It was a reprimand written  
11 by, I think, Deke Slayton.

12          Senator Weicker. Will the senator yield at this point?

13          Senator Cannon. Yes.

14          Senator Weicker. I wonder if Mr. Slayton might give to  
15 the committee the gist of the conversation that occurred be-  
16 tween him and Colonel Scott in April at the time this was  
17 brought to his attention?

18          Mr. Slayton. Yes, sir, I will.

19          I was trying to establish -- I think I talked to Colonel  
20 Worden first on the subject, because, as I said, I had assumed  
21 that these were the covers that were under discussion. He  
22 told me at that time that is not necessarily correct and I  
23 should talk to Colonel Scott about it.

24          So I did talk to Colonel Scott and he told me at that  
25 point that yes, he had carried 400 covers which I was not

1 aware of and that 100 of these had been given to a friend.  
2 That of course was my first knowledge of the subject.

3 Senator Symington. I did not hear you. One hundred what?  
4 Mr. Slayton. One hundred had been given to a friend.

5 Senator Weicker. At the time this came to your attention,  
6 this information, was that all that was discussed? Was not  
7 your curiosity sort of aroused as to the large number of un-  
8 authorized covers?

9 Did you make further inquiry?

10 Mr. Slayton. Yes, sir.

11 Senator Weicker. Did you learn of any other names in-  
12 volved? Did you learn at this time about Mr. Eiermann, was  
13 that brought up as to where these went?

14 Mr. Slayton. I believe it was, yes, sir, that name was  
15 brought up. I did in fact ask them directly whether there  
16 was any financial arrangement involved here. They told me at  
17 the time that it had been discussed, that they had not re-  
18 ceived any money, that there had been a discussion of receiv-  
19 ing the stamp books that Colonel Scott mentioned and that they  
20 had elected not to receive the stamp books.

21 Senator Symington. Did they say there had been a discus-  
22 sion or an agreement?

23 Mr. Slayton. I believe the words were "discussion."

24 Is that correct, Dave?

25 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, we said we had considered

1 receiving money for it.

2 Senator Weicker. But in essence, in April most of the  
3 story as it has developed since then was known to you on the  
4 basis of that discussion with Colonel Worden and Colonel Scott?

5 Mr. Slayton. I knew, sir, that the covers had been car-  
6 ried, I knew that they had been given to this individual,  
7 and I was told by the crew that they had not received any  
8 profit as a result of it. I did not get into the question of  
9 whether they ever intended to or not.

10 Other than that, that, of course, is correct.

11 Mr. Gehrig. Did you report this back to the general coun-  
12 sel? You said you initiated your inquiry as a result of a  
13 letter that the general counsel had received from Mr. Winick.  
14 Did you report this back to the general counsel?

15 Mr. Slayton. I sent a copy of my letter to Mr. Winick  
16 back to the general counsel. At that time we were right in  
17 the middle of APOLLO 16 and my last conversation with the crew  
18 was the day before the launch of APOLLO 16. So we were pretty  
19 busy with that, obviously, in that time frame and I did not  
20 answer that letter until toward the end of the month.

21 I do not remember the exact date, but I believe Dr. Low  
22 has that in his records.

23 Mr. Gehrig. What is that date?

24 Dr. Low. April 25, 1972.

25 Mr. Slayton. I may have misled you. That letter did not

1 say that the covers were unauthorized. It merely confirmed  
2 that there were covers carried.

3 It further said that we cannot certify that the  
4 covers under discussion -- in other words, there was no way  
5 the crew, I, or anybody else could confirm the fact that they  
6 were those covers. We could only confirm that covers were  
7 carried and it is a possibility that there were some.

8 Mr. Gehrig. Was there an indication at that time that  
9 there had been some sale of the covers?

10 Mr. Slayton. Yes, sir, that is what triggered the inquiry,  
11 the advertisement that said those covers were for sale.

12 Mr. Gehrig. Mr. Rosenball, what did the general counsel's  
13 office do about this?

14 We had understood earlier that you did not know about this  
15 until June. Now there is a letter in April or May.

16 Mr. Rosenball. Sir, I was in Europe on a Space delegation  
17 from about April 10. There was a copy of this letter sent to  
18 us. My understanding is that it was directed into our associ-  
19 ate general counsel, who had in the meantime sent out a letter  
20 to Mr. Winick advising him that the facts were being developed  
21 in Houston and he would be hearing directly from Mr. Slayton.

22 You can draw several conclusions from that letter that  
23 is pretty much as indicated. I do not have any personal knowl-  
24 edge as to what was done. I had discussed it with Mr. Beres-  
25 ford. He has no recollection of the letter coming in.

1           Looking at it at first blush, a carbon copy also went  
2 to Mr. Lloyd in Public Affairs. Those are the two carbon  
3 copies that went.

4           Our usual procedure is exactly that. If there is a poten-  
5 tial for publicity, we do turn it over to Mr. Lloyd and then  
6 it goes into the management channel and we are directed to  
7 take any further action with respect to investigation or legal  
8 review of something like that.

9           That is the extent of my knowledge, sir.

10          Senator Symington. Excuse me. You are talking about the  
11 bureaucracy set-up. You are not saying that you, as a general  
12 counsel, getting something from Mr. Slayton, or who was in  
13 charge in your absence, would discuss the matter with the  
14 public relations department before they would get into the  
15 charge? Is that what you are telling us?

16          Mr. Rosenball. No. I am deputy general counsel. If  
17 there was something that the general counsel felt was a poten-  
18 tial problem, he would not only discuss it with Mr. Lloyd,  
19 he would bring it to the attention of either Dr. Fletcher or  
20 Dr. Low.

21          Senator Weicker. Where is the general counsel? Is he  
22 here today?

23          Mr. Rosenball. He is testifying over at the Senate Foreign  
24 Relations Committee on the liability treaty. He was on leave  
25 and on travel at the time the investigation was assigned, the

1 assignment by Dr. Low to look into the legal matters was  
2 started. Therefore, I have carried it all the way through.  
3 So we believed I was probably the best one to be here to  
4 answer your questions.

5 Senator Weicker. I understand.

6 On the other hand, certainly he is not going to be testi-  
7 fying all day today.

8 Would it be possible, Dr. Fletcher, to see that he comes  
9 before this committee? We are going to be here for a little  
10 while, I think, to check with him and see if he finishes  
11 testifying. If he does, he should get here.

12 Dr. Fletcher. May I tell him so I can instruct him, do  
13 you want him to be here for the rest of the questions?

14 Senator Weicker. There are some questions to be asked of  
15 him. I do not think it is fair to ask Mr. Rosenball, who was  
16 away when it occurred.

17 Mr. Gehrig. I would like to say one thing.

18 The purpose of the hearing is to get the facts in this  
19 matter. When the committee questions a witness -- we appreciate  
20 that you, personally, Mr. Rosenball, were in Europe at the  
21 time and may not know this. But it seems to me, Dr. Fletcher,  
22 that the people who are giving the committee the facts ought  
23 to have all the facts.

24 Mr. Rosenball. It was intended that Mr. Beresford be here  
25 with me.

1 Mr. Gehrig. I am not speaking of Mr. Beresford. I am  
2 speaking of the fact that there was a letter in April that b  
3 brought this matter to the attention of the general counsel's  
4 office and that somehow this did not come to the attention of  
5 the Administrator.

6 The previous testimony says that they did not know about  
7 this until sometime in June.

8 Mr. Hosenball. No, sir, I think in Dr. Fletcher's state-  
9 ment there is a reference that this came to the attention of  
10 Headquarters on whatever the date was. That is the reference  
11 to the letter.

12 Mr. Gehrig. Could you make that letter available to the  
13 committee, please?

14 Mr. Hosenball. It is here.

15 Dr. Fletcher. We have it here.

16 Mr. Hosenball. I think the letter from Duke Slayton is  
17 here, too.

18 Senator Symington. Did you say Mr. Beresford was on leave  
19 when this happened, also?

20 Mr. Hosenball. I said he was on leave in the July period.

21 Senator Symington. Was he here when you first got the  
22 word from Mr. Slayton?

23 Mr. Hosenball. I do not know, sir.

24 Senator Symington. Have you ever checked that?

25 Dr. Fletcher. I think Mr. Beresford will try to get here



1 this afternoon.

2 Senator Symington. Just for the matter of organization,  
3 you were away, is that it?

4 Mr. Hosenball. Yes, sir.

5 Senator Symington. Who was in charge while you were away?

6 Mr. Hosenball. I assume Mr. Beresford was in charge  
7 while I was away.

8 Senator Symington. Have you not checked on these facts  
9 over the period of days and weeks you have had to check it?

10 Mr. Hosenball. We did anticipate that Mr. Beresford  
11 would be here with me and it was just the concurrence of the  
12 two committee hearings that prevented him from attending. He  
13 will be here.

14 Senator Symington. I would ask this question. I am on  
15 that other committee. Why would they consider that more import-  
16 ant than to come here and give us the facts in this case, an  
17 executive hearing?

18 Dr. Fletcher. I cannot answer the question on that score.

19 Senator Symington. Did you make any request that he be  
20 allowed to come here? I am sure that would have been supported.

21 Dr. Fletcher. There was no intention to prevent him from  
22 coming here. We thought Mr. Hosenball would have the bulk of  
23 the information you wanted to know.

24 Senator Symington. So now you are finding out there is  
25 a bulk of information you did not know about?

1 Dr. Fletcher. No, I am not finding out anything --  
2 Senator Symington. I thought you said you are finding  
3 out information that you did not know.

4 Dr. Fletcher. The only information I do not have is  
5 whether Mr. Beresford was there in charge at every day during  
6 the period that Mr. Hosenball was on leave.

7 Mr. Hosenball. Senator, I did discuss the letter --  
8 Senator Symington. I want to make one more statement,  
9 Dr. Fletcher. That is, what I am trying to do in my mind is  
10 establish the chain of command of responsibility, because it  
11 was broken once, and that is clear. But you did not know about  
12 it, Mr. Slayton did not pass it on up, but he did give it to  
13 the general counsel and therefore, in effect, he did pass it  
14 up.

15 Now, where was the chain of responsibility broken so you  
16 were not on top of this? This is what interests me.

17 Dr. Fletcher. I understand.

18 Senator Symington. Thank you.

19 The Chairman. Can you answer?

20 Dr. Fletcher. As I indicated earlier, Mr. Chairman, I  
21 think that the obligation of NASA employees to inform Dr. Low  
22 and myself of possible difficulties within NASA, the policy is  
23 not as clear as we would like to have it.

24 I do think that we will have to make it clear for the  
25 future, and this has helped make up our minds in this regard.

1 I do think, for example, that we should have been informed  
2 in the case of the letter that Mr. Beresford had received  
3 from Mr. Winick.

4 Senator Smith. Mr. Chairman, this is the old story.  
5 We have had this from the very beginning of the space activities.  
6 We have been on this committee and we thought we had this all  
7 straightened out some years ago, that the head of NASA would  
8 know what was going on and report to this committee. Now we  
9 find that they do not have any general rule for reporting from  
10 their personnel to the Administrator.

11 Why have an administrator if he does not know what is  
12 going on and why have them come in here if we cannot find out  
13 what is going on?

14 I think this is more than a violation of the law; I think  
15 it is ethics in the worst degree.

16 Senator Weicker. Do you feel, Dr. Fletcher, that Mr.  
17 Beresford should have reported to your office or to Dr. Low's  
18 office?

19 Dr. Fletcher. From what I know about it, yes, I do.

20 Senator Weicker. Do you feel that Deke Slayton should  
21 have reported to your office on the basis of what was told to  
22 him?

23 Dr. Fletcher. Yes, I definitely do.

24 Senator Weicker. So you feel at least from two sources,  
25 your or Dr. Low's office should have received information?

1 Dr. Fletcher. Yes, sir.

2 The Chairman. Of course, I sent a letter in June, and  
3 30 days later we get a reply.

4 Senator Symington. Mr. Chairman, I do not know any of these  
5 gentlemen, to the best of my knowledge; I have probably met  
6 them, but I would say if the general counsel failed to send,  
7 the letter Mr. Slayton sent to him, that is infinitely more  
8 serious.

9 Mr. Slayton sent it to your Headquarters and your Head-  
10 quarters fouled it up. There you say you definitely do. I do  
11 not see why you definitely do with him and not definitely do  
12 with your counsel. Your counsel is supposed to be working  
13 with you all the time on matters having to do with law and  
14 regulations.

15 If Mr. Slayton wrote to counsel, to me he is entirely in  
16 the clear. It is not whether somebody is on vacation or some-  
17 body else. It is your own counsel. I would think it would be  
18 a matter of great interest to you.

19 I say that with great respect, but --

20 Dr. Fletcher. I want to distinguish between a letter that  
21 Deke Slayton sent to counsel having to do with Winick's report  
22 on the covers -- that is one piece of information.

23 The other piece of information is the fact that Mr. Slay-  
24 ton did not tell us what he had learned from Astronaut Scott.  
25 He also did not tell us of the specific disciplinary actions

1 that resulted therefrom.

2 Those are two different kinds of information.

3 Senator Symington. I agree to that, but if you had Mr.  
4 Winick's letter from your general counsel, would not your  
5 curiosity have been stimulated immediately as to whether some-  
6 thing funny was going on?

7 Dr. Fletcher. Yes, sir.

8 Senator Symington. Thank you.

9 Senator Weicker. May I ask this question of Mr. Slayton?

10 Who is your immediate superior, whom you would report to?  
11 I gather it is not Dr. Fletcher. Who stands between you and  
12 Dr. Fletcher.

13 Mr. Slayton. Dr. Kraft, sir.

14 I would like to indicate that the letter that I answered  
15 did not in any way imply that the crew had profited or that the  
16 covers were unauthorized. There was nothing of that kind of  
17 connotation. I take full responsibility for not notifying Dr.  
18 Kraft and Dr. Fletcher. I erred, I know it now.

and rh  
19  
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1 I apologize for it.

2 Senator Weicker. Well, let me ask you, did you,  
3 subsequent to your conversations with Colonel Scott and Colonel  
4 Worden, discuss any aspect of this matter with <sup>Dr.</sup> Kraft?

5 Mr. Slayton. No, sir, I did not.

6 Senator Weicker. Dr. Kraft, when was the first time that  
7 you received notice of the fact that Mr. Slayton had had these  
8 discussions with Colonel Scott and Colonel Worden?

9 Dr. Kraft. I received a message from NASA Headquarters  
10 and was asked to investigate the matter with the Manned Space-  
11 craft Center from Mr. Myers in early June. At that time, Dr.  
12 Slayton was in Africa, I believe, on leave, and I discussed  
13 the matter with Tom Stafford, who is his Deputy. He described  
14 the events that had taken place relative to the 400 covers.  
15 I gave this information back to Mr. Myers and this was given  
16 to Dr. Low.

17 Senator Weicker. In other words, after your interviews  
18 with Colonel Scott and Colonel Worden and Colonel Irwin, you  
19 had discussed this with somebody else, Tom Stafford, so he  
20 had knowledge of it?

21 Mr. Slayton. I had discussed it with Tom Stafford and  
22 I had discussed it with the Apollo 16 crew and some of the crew  
23 members, because I wanted to make damn sure that they knew  
24 what had happened and that it did not happen again. But I  
25 considered this all part of, as I indicated earlier, an inter-

1 directorate problem. There was no law that had been violated,  
2 no NASA regulation other than my own. That was poor judgment,  
3 to act within my own judgment, within my own discretion. I  
4 should also say we have done similar things in similar  
5 occasions and --

6 Senator Weicker. Do you think your own judgment is colored  
7 at all by the fact that you share a similar profession with  
8 these men?

9 Mr. Slayton. I think it might be a little bit, but I  
10 took the proper disciplinary action, that I considered proper  
11 at the time.

12 Senator Weicker. I am sorry.

13 Senator Cannon. While we are on that, you gave them  
14 a letter of reprimand and that is in their file, as I understand  
15 it?

16 Mr. Slayton. The letter of reprimand, sir, was written  
17 toward the end of July -- maybe you have the exact date. I  
18 do not remember what that is.

19 The official action I took within my directorate, I  
20 am responsible for endorsing their officer efficiency reports,  
21 they are all military officers and they all had an efficiency  
22 report in process. In fact, I had signed them once, I withdrew  
23 them and I requested that the rating officer redo those and send  
24 send them back to me for endorsement reflecting lack of poor  
25 judgment. In my opinion, that is the best disciplinary action

1 that can be taken against military officers.

2 Senator Cannon. Now, you referred to discussing this  
3 situation with the Apollo 16 crew. Were there any unauthorized  
4 covers involved in the mission on the Apollo 16 crew?

5 Mr. Slayton. No, sir, there were not.

6 Senator Cannon. Can you tell us what was in the  
7 astronauts personal preference kits on Apollo 16?

8 Mr. Slayton. I cannot in any detail. I can give you a  
9 generalized feel for it. It is similar to all the others. It  
10 is probably predominantly flags, U.S. and international flags,  
11 crew patches. Each crew normally has a little medallion made  
12 up, which is a replica of their particular patch. They normally  
13 choose to carry some of these along. It is that sort of thing.  
14 I do not have a detailed list. The Captain of the crew does  
15 have it.

16 Senator Cannon. Dr. Fletcher, is there any indication that  
17 the presence of these envelopes interfered with the mission in  
18 any way, either on the mission or the lunar surface?

19 Dr. Fletcher. I have not been able to determine and Mr.  
20 Slayton informs me that he has not been able to.

21 Senator Cannon. May I ask the crew, did the carrying of  
22 these articles interfere with the conduct of the mission in  
23 any way?

24 Colonel Scott. No, sir, absolutely not.

25 Colonel Worden. No, sir.



1           Senator CARROLL. I would like to give somebody else a  
2 chance. I have a lot of other questions.

3           Senator Walcker. Thank you very much, I will be glad to  
4 go ahead and yield in the course of my questioning.

5           As I see it, we are very much on a two-track problem here,  
6 the problem as relates to these gentlemen here and also the  
7 problem as relates to the structure within NASA. I would  
8 like to return for a minute, if I could, to the astronauts  
9 themselves.

10          When we left off the questioning here, it was about at  
11 the point, I believe, where the bank books had been returned  
12 to Mr. Eiermann. Now, would you like to continue your narra-  
13 tive from that point on? This being when, in January of  
14 1972, that this occurred?

15          Colonel Scott. In February, sir.

16          Mr. Gehrig. May I interject a question there? You say you  
17 returned the books to Eiermann?

18          Colonel Scott. That is correct.

19          Mr. Gehrig. But the money was deposited in a bank? How  
20 did it get out of a bank if it were deposited to each of you?

21          Colonel Scott. We gave him the authority to withdraw the  
22 money and return it to his deposit.

23          The Chairman. When was that?

24          Colonel Scott. In late February.

25          Mr. Gehrig. Do you know that he has done this?

5  
1 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

2 Senator Weicker. How?

3 Colonel Scott. I called the bank, sir.

4 Senator Weicker. Do you have a copy of the document which  
5 he signed?

6 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, the documents which we signed to  
7 authorize him to withdraw the funds, I do have a copy of  
8 those.

9 Senator Weicker. Would it be helpful, Mr. Pugler, to your  
10 Department to have copies of those documents at this time?

11 Mr. Pugler. Yes, sir. If we were to continue the investi-  
12 gation, yes, sir.

13 Senator Weicker. If you were to continue the investigation?

14 Mr. Pugler. When I say that, I mean when we refer to  
15 information to the Department of Justice, we do not interfere  
16 with anything that they plan to do at that particular time.  
17 In other words, if they are investigating this thing under  
18 criminal provisions, we cease and desist from any further  
19 investigation. However, if they decide not to, we are so  
20 informed and we can carry on administratively in our  
21 administrative investigation. This is why I say it like that.

22 Senator Weicker. When do you expect to get an opinion out  
23 of Justice as to whether or not --

24 Mr. Pugler. We are getting a complete report at the end  
25 of the week and we will be in daily contact at the end of that.

1 Mr. Hosenball. Sir, they indicated that at the end of two  
2 or three weeks, they would make a determination whether to  
3 turn the matter over for further investigation, say to the  
4 FBI, or they would give us an indication of what action they  
5 intend to take.

6 Senator Weicker. Colonel Scott, please proceed. We are  
7 in February now and the bank deposits have been turned back.

8 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

9 As I mentioned, sir, Mr. Eiermann, in a conversation with  
10 him on the telephone, we agreed at that time to receive some  
11 stamp books, stamp albums, for our children, one for each  
12 child, based on the aerospace series of stamps.

13 We again discussed this and realized that that, too, was  
14 incorrect and improper. In April, we informed Mr. Eiermann  
15 that we wanted nothing from the flight. We have received nothing,  
16 we have nothing in our possession, nor do we have any arrange-  
17 ment of any sort to proceed with arrangements or discussions  
18 with Mr. Eiermann.

19 Senator Weicker. May I interrupt here now? At this  
20 point in time, was your motivation in fact that publicity  
21 was appearing relative to the sale of these covers? Was this  
22 making you nervous?

23 Colonel Scott. The initial publicity did, yes, sir, but  
24 I think more than that was the realization that we had received  
25 something of value for the covers. We had had time now to sit

1 back and reflect on it and I think we focused on the severity  
2 of the problem and took action relative to our understanding of  
3 it.

4 Senator Weicker. One thing I cannot understand, and  
5 this is the one thing that I think is in your favor, the fact  
6 that I just do not see how you ever expected that this matter  
7 was not going to surface with a rather large bang. One hundred  
8 covers that have gone to the moon and are offered for sale  
9 are certainly not going to be handled privately. This is what  
10 I find hard to understand. Did you not realize at the time  
11 you decided to embark on this project that eventually, it would  
12 hit public knowledge?

13 Colonel Scott. No, sir, I did not realize that, primarily  
14 because I did not realize the value of the covers and I was  
15 led to believe by Mr. Eiermann that these covers would be handled  
16 from individual to individual.

17 Senator Weicker. Now, if I am not mistaken, one of you,  
18 either Colonel Worden or yourself did have some knowledge of  
19 stamp collecting?

20 Colonel Worden. I have a stamp album which I have  
21 collected for a number of years. However, I am not aware of  
22 stamp values. I buy stamps that come in a little pack and  
23 they say, this stamp is worth so much. But that is about all  
24 I know about stamp collecting. Particularly in the area of  
25 covers. I think that is something that caught us all by

1 surprise, how much value these covers actually ended up having.  
2 I do not think we realized that there was any value in things  
3 at all when the discussion first came up.

4 Senator Weicker. Colonel Worden, when did you first  
5 realize the substantial values attached to these covers?

6 Colonel Worden. Well, it was when we got the first  
7 reports of the sales in Europe.

8 Senator Weicker. Wait a minute. Prior to any reports of  
9 such sales, there had been an agreed upon figure between  
10 yourself and Eiemann?

11 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir.

12 Senator Weicker. That figure was roughly \$7,000?

13 Colonel Worden. \$7,000 apiece.

14 Colonel Irwin. Dave, if I may say something, I think it  
15 is important in the basic agreement that we had with Walter  
16 Eiemann, it was that these envelopes would not be sold until  
17 after the Apollo program, perhaps several years, a time when we  
18 would probably be out of the program and private citizens. I  
19 do not know whether that was brought up.

20 Senator Weicker. But, Colonel Irwin, you do not feel  
21 that that in any way justified embarking on the project?

22 Colonel Irwin. No.

23 Senator Weicker. All you are telling me is that you were  
24 postponing it to that time when financial benefit would  
25 accrue to you. In the case of stamps, actually, they accelerate

1 and appreciate in value the longer they are withheld from  
2 the market. I do not quite understand that.

3 Colonel Irwin. The only reason I bring it up, Senator,  
4 is perhaps to allow you to understand the basic agreement  
5 with Walter Eiermann.

6 Senator Weicker. Tell me something about this fellow,  
7 Eiermann. You all indicate that you knew him, that other  
8 people at the Space Center knew him. How did you come, each  
9 one of you, how did you come to become friends with this man?

10 Colonel Scott. I met him at a party during Apollo 14,  
11 during the launch period of Apollo 14. Subsequent to that,  
12 we spent a great deal of our time at the Cape in preparation  
13 for Apollo 15, like about five days a week. During that  
14 period, Mr. Eiermann invited me over to his house several times  
15 for a drink or for dinner. During these periods, we discussed  
16 many aspects --

17 Senator Weicker. Did you meet him through another  
18 astronaut?

19 Colonel Scott. No, sir, I met him just in a casual  
20 conversation at a party which many people were attending  
21 during the Apollo 14 activities. He lived at the Cape and  
22 invited me to his house, which I did several times. We  
23 discussed many mutual interests in the space program. Through  
24 that way, I became a friend of his.

25 Senator Weicker. And when did the subject first come

10 1 up? In what context did it come up, this business of carrying  
2 covers to the moon?

3 Colonel Scott. Well, as I mentioned, it was, as I  
4 remember, at dinner at his house one evening.

5 Senator Weicker. Were Colonel Worden and Colonel Irwin  
6 with you at this time?

7 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, I believe they were.

8 Senator Weicker. All three of you at this dinner?

9 Colonel Scott. Exactly which times Colonel Worden and  
10 Colonel Irwin were at Mr. Eiermann's house, I will let them  
11 answer, of course.

12 Senator Weicker. Would you do that for me while we are  
13 at this point?

14 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir.

15 Senator Weicker. When did you first meet Mr. Eiermann?

16 Colonel Worden. I first met Mr. Eiermann the night the  
17 three of us went over to dinner specifically to talk about  
18 these covers. All those events in there are a little bit  
19 hazy.

20 Senator Weicker. In other words, you were introduced to  
21 Mr. Eiermann through Colonel Scott?

22 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir, that is correct.

23 Senator Weicker. How about yourself?

24 Colonel Irwin. The same is true. I think Dave and I  
25 were over there one night without Al, but I do not think there

11 1 was any discussion about envelopes that night.

2 Colonel Scott. The first time the envelopes were discussed  
3 was the time we were all there and he brought the subject  
4 up.

5 Senator Weicker. For a particular dinner?

6 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

7 Senator Weicker. Can any or all of you tell me in what  
8 context the subject of covers came up?

9 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

10 Senator Weicker. Was this a dinner to discuss the sale of  
11 covers, or was this a dinner just to have a dinner and it came  
12 up?

13 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, this was a dinner to just have  
14 a dinner. I do not recall the exact point of the evening at  
15 which the covers were discussed, but at some point during the  
16 course of the evening, Mr. Eiermann suggested the situation  
17 with the covers. Subsequent to that, the three of us discussed  
18 it and I again talked to him later on and told him we agreed  
19 to do it. He provided the information by which we could  
20 properly stamp the covers, provide the necessary documentation  
21 that would make the covers useful. There was never any written  
22 agreement, nor was there ever any initiation on our part to  
23 do this. We merely went along with what I felt was a friend  
24 who had an interest in money, incorrectly so. We did not  
25 properly evaluate the situation at the time. That is basically



12  
1 the reason we got into it.

2 Senator Weicker. At the time you agreed with Eiermann  
3 to conduct this project, did you know of any other sales of  
4 covers?

5 Colonel Scott. No, sir.

6 Senator Weicker. That had been to the moon and either  
7 sold by an individual or in the family?

8 Colonel Scott. No, sir, I did not.

9 The Chairman. May I ask a question there?

10 Senator Weicker. Yes, sir.

11 The Chairman. What about these values? How much did you  
12 say one of these covers was worth?

13 Colonel Scott. What did he say the covers were worth?

14 The Chairman. No, what did you say? Did you think this  
15 was a very important transaction? What was it?

16 Colonel Scott. Well, he said that the exchange of the  
17 covers, if we would give him the 100 covers, that he would  
18 provide for us a savings account each of \$7,000.

19 Senator Weicker. When was that figure agreed to?

20 Colonel Scott. I think he probably mentioned it during  
21 the initial discussion of the covers.

22 Mr. Gehrig. About what time was the date?

23 Senator Weicker. At this dinner?

24 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

25 Mr. Gehrig. When was the dinner? What was the date of the

13  
1 dinner?

2 Colonel Scott. I would say it was probably in May. It  
3 was a couple of months before the flight. I do not remember  
4 the exact date.

5 The Chairman. When you were discussing this, what  
6 price tag did it have at the time that you agreed?

7 Colonel Scott. He did not specify a value on each cover,  
8 a price that he could get or somebody else could get for the  
9 cover. He merely discussed if we gave him the 100 covers, he  
10 would provide for us a savings account of \$7,000. He did not  
11 discuss how much he thought the covers were actually worth,  
12 nor did he discuss what he would get for the covers.

13 The Chairman. You were satisfied with his suggestion?

14 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

15 The Chairman. Later on, it was found that they were  
16 worth a thousand dollars, maybe?

17 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, we understand that they have been  
18 advertised for that.

19 The Chairman. \$1,500?

20 Colonel Scott. Right.

21 The Chairman. That is about \$150,000. Is that an  
22 ordinary checking account?

23 Mr. Gehrig. Is that an ordinary arrangement, to accept  
24 \$21,000 for something that is worth \$150,000?

25 Colonel Scott. Sir, I had no idea what value those covers

h 14  
1 would be.

2 The Chairman. You must have had some idea of the value  
3 of it.

4 Colonel Scott. The only value I understood the covers  
5 to have was in relation to the fact that if we gave him 100,  
6 he would put \$21,000 in our three savings accounts. I had no  
7 idea of the actual value of any cover.

8 Mr. Gehrig. Did you have any understanding or did you  
9 think the covers would be sold at some time in the future, say,  
10 after the Apollo program was concluded?

11 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, I understood that they would be  
12 put away and that some time after the program, they would then  
13 be dispersed to private individuals in a private manner, with  
14 no advertising or any commercialization.

15 Mr. Gehrig. But you did expect that he would receive  
16 money for the covers?

17 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

18 Mr. Gehrig. And he offered you \$21,000. Did that not  
19 cause you to wonder what the covers would really be worth, the  
20 fact that he offered you \$21,000?

21 Colonel Scott. I must admit, Mr. Gehrig, that I did not  
22 reflect on it at all. I accepted it as an offer from a friend  
23 and had I reflected on it, I am sure I would have realized  
24 the mistake at that time. We were in a very intense and  
25 structured period of activity and we did not take the proper

15 1 time to evaluate this angle.

2 Senator Weicker. Let us assume the fact that the dollar  
3 amount did not arouse your curiosity. The fact that these  
4 accounts were going to be opened in a German bank, rather than  
5 just deposited into accounts for all of you here in the U.S..  
6 Did this not indicate to you that something might not exactly  
7 be the way it was expected to be?

8 Who suggested the German bank account?

9 Colonel Scott. Mr. Eiermann.

10 Senator Weicker. Well, I am asking you a question. Why  
11 a German bank account? The only people I know who put money  
12 in Germany or Switzerland or any place else are people who  
13 have something to hide. Anybody who earns legitimate money feels  
14 it is perfectly proper to deposit it here in the U.S.

15 Colonel Scott. My intent was not to use the money for a  
16 long period of time. Mr. Eiermann was moving to Germany and  
17 again, I did not reflect on the situation and accepted his  
18 suggestions that it would be as good a place as any to leave  
19 it.

20 Senator Smith. Will the Senator yield?

21 Senator Weicker. Yes, sir.

22 Senator Smith. What is this man's business? How did he  
23 happen to be located at the Cape?

24 Colonel Scott. He works for a company called Dynatherm at  
25 the Cape, which supplies installation materials for many things,

1 including the boosters. He had lived at the Cape, as I under-  
2 stand it, for seven or eight years and had been closely  
3 associated with NASA and many of the people at Cape Kennedy  
4 in the program.

5 Senator Smith. Did he do a lot of entertaining?

6 Colonel Scott. Yes, ma'am, I think he did a fair amount  
7 of entertaining. I do not know exactly how much, but he was  
8 a very cordial host.

9 Senator Smith. I think one of you said that you were just  
10 there to have dinner, one of the three of you. I understood  
11 you to say that you went there to dinner for the purpose of  
12 discussing the covers. Did I understand that?

13 Colonel Worden. Yes, ma'am. I said that, and again, it  
14 is difficult for me to construct exactly what happened there  
15 in sequence and reflecting on it just after Dave discussed  
16 that, I guess we went there for dinner that evening and that  
17 came up in the course of the conversation. I was just there  
18 the one evening and met him and he was, of course, a charming  
19 man. During the course of the dinner, the conversation on  
20 the covers did come up.

21 Senator Smith. One of you must have known that subject  
22 was to be discussed. Did any of you know that that was the  
23 reason you were being invited, to discuss this particular  
24 project?

25 Colonel Scott. No, ma'am, I did not know that was going to

17 1 be discussed. I had been to Glimax at his home several times  
2 before and it was not an unusual invitation.

3 Senator Curtis. Did this gentleman then move to Germany?

4 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, he did, after the flight.

5 Senator Curtis. Is this an American company for whom he  
6 was employed?

7 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

8 Senator Curtis. Is he a citizen of this country?

9 Colonel Scott. Is he what, sir?

10 Senator Curtis. Is he a citizen of the U.S.?

11 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, I believe he is a naturalized  
12 citizen.

13 Senator Curtis. He went back to Germany to retire?

14 Colonel Scott. No, I believe he was somehow taking over  
15 his father's business.

16 The Chairman. He is in New York, is he not? Do you  
17 know his present address?

18 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, he lives in Stuttgart.

19 The Chairman. What is his present address?

20 Colonel Scott. I do not know the exact numbers, but I can  
21 obtain it for you, sir.

22 The Chairman. What is the name of the street, what area?

23 Colonel Scott. The name of the street is -- it is a long  
24 German name. I think Friedrich Haller Strasse. I can get the  
25 exact name for you.

1 Mr. Gahrig. What was his position with this company?

2 Colonel Scott. I do not know. I think he was -- he was  
3 a technical representative or some sort of vice president, as  
4 I remember it, of the company.

5 Senator Smith. How old a man was he?

6 Colonel Scott. I would say he is in the order of 40.  
7 He is a contemporary of ours.

8 Senator Weicker. In response to earlier questions --  
9 I just want to get back to this -- it was my understanding  
10 that Colonel Irwin indicated that according to the plan devised  
11 by Eiermann and yourselves, there was to be no sale of these  
12 covers until after the Apollo program was ended. Is that  
13 correct?

14 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, that was our understanding.

15 Senator Weicker. But that you did understand that at that  
16 point in time, the covers would be sold?

17 Colonel Scott. There was no agreement as to a specific  
18 time.

19 Senator Weicker. I understand, no agreement as to a  
20 specific time, except that it would not take place until after  
21 the Apollo program was ended.

22 Colonel Scott. That was our understanding.

23 Senator Weicker. But at that point in time or any  
24 subsequent time, they could be sold by Mr. Eiermann?

25 Colonel Scott. We never understood that Mr. Eiermann

19  
1 would sell them, sir. We understood that Mr. Eiermann was  
2 going to give them to a stamp dealer who had private individuals  
3 to which he would sell them.

4 Senator Weicker. Sell them?

5 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

6 Senator Weicker. After your meeting -- let me back up  
7 for a minute. Who met with Mr. Slayton? All three of you  
8 met with Mr. Slayton?

9 I gather he went to you first, Colonel Worden?

10 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir.

11 Senator Weicker. On the assumption that the covers which  
12 had come to his attention were part of the authorized package  
13 which you carried?

14 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir.

15 Senator Weicker. At which point you indicated that that  
16 might not be the case and there were other covers aboard the  
17 Apollo 15?

18 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir, and subsequent to that, the  
19 three of us met with Mr. Slayton personally. I believe our  
20 first conversation was a telephone conversation. As a result  
21 of that, the three of us sat down with Mr. Slayton and  
22 discussed it.

23 Colonel Irwin. I was not there. I was fishing.

24 Colonel Worden. Well, it was Colonel Scott and myself,  
25 then.



1 Senator Weicker. At that meeting with Mr. Slayton?

2 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir.

3 Senator Weicker. At the time you met with Mr. Slayton,  
4 what was the status of your relationship with Eiermann, the  
5 bank accounts, et cetera, over in Europe? In other words,  
6 at the time you met with Mr. Slayton, had the bank books been  
7 returned?

8 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

9 Senator Weicker. They had been returned?

10 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir.

11 Senator Weicker. Even before, in other words, you met  
12 with Mr. Slayton?

13 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

14 Senator Weicker. The stamp albums had been rejected?

15 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

16 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir.

17 Senator Weicker. So at the time that you met with  
18 Mr. Slayton, you informed him of everything that you have told  
19 us here this morning?

20 Colonel Scott. We did not go into that detail, no, sir.

21 Senator Weicker. What detail did you leave out?

22 Colonel Scott. We left out the detail of the bank accounts.  
23 He asked us if we had ever received any money; we said we had  
24 considered that and that we had subsequently considered the  
25 stamp books. At that time, we had actually nothing to show for

21 1 the venture.

2 Senator Curtis. Had the bank accounts been terminated at  
3 that time?

4 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, they had.

5 Mr. Gehrig. When was the money first deposited that  
6 you received the bank books?

7 Colonel Scott. I do not know the exact date, sir. I think  
8 it was either in the latter part -- December or January;  
9 somewhere in that point. We were overseas on a trip in  
10 November and another one in January. There was some point  
11 there that it was deposited.

12 Mr. Gehrig. You returned the bank books with authority  
13 to liquidate the deposits --

14 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

15 Mr. Gehrig. -- in February. How long before that did  
16 you have the bank books? Do you have any recollection?

17 Colonel Scott. I think we probably had them a couple of  
18 months, sir.

19 Mr. Gehrig. A couple of months?

20 Colonel Scott. Some of the time we were gone.

21 Senator Irwin. The bank books we only had a week.

22 Colonel Scott. Sir, I am sorry, I stand corrected on that.  
23 Will you go ahead? The bank books, they inform me --  
24 what I am thinking of is the arrangement by which we were to  
25 open an account.

1 Correct me if I am wrong, they both think it was a week.

2 Mr. Gehrig. Colonel Worden?

3 Colonel Worden. Sir, as I recall, to the best of my  
4 knowledge, we got the bank books after we got back from the  
5 trip in January and it was very shortly after that that we  
6 sent the books back.

7 Now, I do not recall the exact dates, but I believe we  
8 had the books after we got back from the trip in January and  
9 that would have been the end of January.

10 The Chairman. We can find out what the date is. You  
11 already agreed to that, have you not?

12 Colonel Worden. Sir, I would think the dates would be  
13 recorded somewhere.

14 Mr. Gehrig. Do you agree with that, Colonel Irwin?

15 Colonel Irwin. Yes, sir, we had the bank books for about  
16 a week.

17 Mr. Gehrig. About a week before you --

18 Colonel Irwin. No, we had them for a period of about one  
19 week in our possession before we sent them back.

20 Mr. Gehrig. Then, you returned them to Germany, so there  
21 is only a week between the time you received them and you  
22 returned them with authority to liquidate their accounts?

23 Colonel Irwin. Yes, sir.

24 Mr. Gehrig. Mr. Fugler, does your information bear this  
25 out?

h 23  
1 Mr. Fugler. We were not given this information in this  
2 detail.

3 Senator Weicker. May I backtrack for a second, because I  
4 think we are off another matter that we have not inquired  
5 about.

6 The covers were mailed to Eiermann from the carrier?

7 Colonel Scott. No, sir, they were mailed from Houston.

8 Senator Weicker. This was at what time, roughly?

9 Colonel Scott. The end of August, the first of September.

10 Senator Weicker. Now, Colonel Scott, Colonel Worden,  
11 Colonel Irwin, fill me in as to the period of time between  
12 when the covers were mailed from Houston and when these bank  
13 accounts were opened. In other words, what transpired during  
14 this period of time? I am a little bit confused. For example,  
15 was it within that period of time that you had gone over to  
16 Europe and met with Eiermann in Europe, et cetera? I think  
17 there is a blank space.

18 Colonel Scott. We did have a European trip. We did not  
19 meet with Mr. Eiermann. But during this trip --

20 Senator Weicker. Wait a minute. The covers are mailed  
21 from Houston?

22 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

23 Senator Weicker. Now, relate to me what happened as far  
24 as you are concerned, as far as covers are concerned, Eiermann,  
25 anything else, between that time and the receipt of the bank

24 1 book.

2 Colonel Scott. Nothing transpired other than --  
3 chronologically, nothing happened until we got to Europe in  
4 November.

5 Senator Weicker. In November.

6 Colonel Scott. Then we heard that the covers were being  
7 commercialized.

8 Senator Weicker. This is the first it came to your  
9 attention, in November, that the covers were being sold on  
10 the open market?

11 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

12 Senator Weicker. Contrary to what you thought was going  
13 to happen.

14 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir. At that time, I called Mr.  
15 Eiermann, expressed my concern, and at that time, I also asked  
16 him to try to return the covers to us.

17 Senator Weicker. What did Eiermann say?

18 Colonel Scott. He said he would try, that he was not aware  
19 of the fact that they were being sold, that he would attempt  
20 to get the covers back.

21 Senator Weicker. But at this period of time, now, there  
22 must have been further discussion also. Did anybody ask for  
23 money? Because the bank accounts had not been opened up at  
24 that time, is that correct?

25 Colonel Scott. That is correct.

h 25 1 Senator Weicker. Did you make inquiries as to what had  
2 happened to the bank accounts?

3 Colonel Scott. No, sir, I do not remember discussing  
4 the account. I think I was mostly concerned with the fact that  
5 the covers were being sold.

6 I guess the next step was authorizing him to open the  
7 bank account.

8 Senator Weicker. Let us stop there. When you open up a  
9 bank account -- I do not know if the habits are the same  
10 in Germany as in the U.S., but does not the person whose  
11 account is being opened up have to sign a signature card?

12 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

13 Senator Weicker. Did you all have to sign signature  
14 cards?

15 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

16 Senator Weicker. When did you receive the necessary  
17 documentation to open up the accounts?

18 Colonel Scott. I think we received that when we returned  
19 from Europe, after a trip, in December.

20 Senator Weicker. December?

21 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

22 Senator Weicker. And you received the necessary materials  
23 and mailed these back to the bank?

24 Colonel Irwin, are you shaky on these dates?

25 Colonel Irwin. I think we signed those slips for setting

26  
1 up the bank account before we went on that second trip to  
2 Europe. I think it was on the first trip to Europe that we  
3 heard the covers were being sold.

4 Senator Wicker. The first trip was when?

5 Colonel Scott. I guess you are saying that we signed the  
6 slips before the trip to Europe.

7 That is possibly true, sir.

8 Senator Weicker. Let us start again. We are in August  
9 now and we have mailed the covers from Houston. Now, when is  
10 the first trip to Europe?

11 Colonel Scott. November, sir.

12 Was it not?

13 Senator Weicker. When was the second trip to Europe?

14 Colonel Scott. In January.

15 Senator Curtis. Will the gentleman yield? I would like  
16 to ask a question on procedures.

17 Mr. Chairman, what is the plan as far as adjournment is  
18 concerned?

19 Senator Weicker. I would appreciate it if I could just  
20 finish this line of questioning, Mr. Chairman, while we are  
21 all concentrating on it.

22 Senator Smith. Mr. Chairman, I have an Armed Services  
23 conference this afternoon and may not be able to make it.

24 Mr. Gehrig. We will recess in about 15 minutes and  
25 come back at 2:30 this afternoon.

27 1 Senator Weicker. All right.

2 It is now November, you are on the first trip to Europe,  
3 you discover the fact that the covers are being sold on  
4 the open market, and you are in communication with Eiermann.  
5 Was there any mention at this time of opening the bank accounts,  
6 on the first trip to Europe?

7 Colonel Scott. I do not recall discussing the bank  
8 account at that time.

9 Senator Weicker. Or had the bank accounts been opened up  
10 prior to your first trip to Europe?

11 Colonel Irwin. I thought they had been authorized.

12 Senator Weicker. You received the material for signature  
13 prior to the first trip to Europe?

14 Colonel Irwin. (Shakes his head, yes.)

15 Senator Weicker. Are you agreed on that? I am not trying  
16 to confuse anybody, I just want to see it in sequence here.

17 Colonel Scott. I think they probably were signed before  
18 the first trip to Europe.

19 Senator Weicker. Then you got to Europe, saw the covers  
20 were being sold, indicated your displeasure to Eiermann?

21 Colonel Scott. Right.

22 Senator Weicker. Then you returned to the U.S.?

23 Colonel Scott. Yes.

24 Senator Weicker. Now, can you give me the approximate date  
25 as to when the deposits were made officially opening these



28 1 bank accounts?

2 Colonel Scott. No, sir, I have no recollection --- I do  
3 not know.

4 Senator Weicker. All right, sir, when did you receive the  
5 bank books? Was it prior to your second trip to Europe or  
6 upon your return?

7 Colonel Worden. Sir, I believe it was right after the  
8 second trip.

9 Senator Weicker. During the course of your second trip  
10 to Europe, did you have further discussions with Eiermann?

11 Colonel Scott. No, sir.

12 Senator Weicker. None?

13 Colonel Scott. None.

14 Colonel Worden. No, sir.

15 Senator Weicker. When you returned to the U.S. in  
16 January -- was it the end of January?

17 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir.

18 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

19 Senator Weicker. It was then you received the bank books?

20 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, I think it was some time after  
21 that, like the middle of February.

22 Senator Weicker. And to the best of your knowledge, it  
23 was within a short period of time, a week, two weeks, whatever,  
24 after the receipt of the bank books in February that they were  
25 mailed back to Eiermann?

29 1 Colonel Scott. That is correct.

2 Senator Welcker. I have now gotten to that point, does  
3 anybody have any questions? I yield to Senator Symington.

4 Senator Symington. Colonel Scott, your record, are you a  
5 graduate of one of the academies?

6 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, I am.

7 Senator Symington. You, too?

8 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir.

9 Senator Symington. And you, Colonel Irwin?

10 Colonel Irwin. Yes, sir.

11 Senator Symington. Where did each of you go?

12 Colonel Scott. Military Academy in 1954.

13 Colonel Worden. West Point, 1955.

14 Colonel Irwin. Naval Academy, 1951.

15 Senator Symington. What worries me is you have all done  
16 a superb patriotic mission, performed it. Colonel Scott, you  
17 have been on thres and you are all in this sort of together.  
18 If you had that type and character of education, you must  
19 know, as you have said, that this is wrong. Did you ever  
20 consider when you discussed it together whether it was wrong  
21 before you did it, before you agreed to accept these bank  
22 accounts?

23 Colonel Scott. No, sir, I do not believe that we  
24 considered the whole transaction wrong at the time. I have  
25 no excuses for why we did it.

30

1           Senator Symington. You have my complete sympathy and  
2 you certainly have my support to the extent that I can give  
3 it. There is no problem about that. I am just curious in  
4 my mind that with the superb careers and the tremendous educa-  
5 tion that you have had that you did not realize that if you  
6 accepted a bank book with \$7,000 -- which is not a hell of a  
7 lot of money any way you look at it -- but in your name, that  
8 you would be vulnerable. Did that thought never cross your  
9 mind at all when you were discussing this matter together as  
10 three officers of the U.S. military?

11           Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, I have asked myself that question  
12 innumerable times, Senator. I frankly do not understand why  
13 all three of us did not see through that and correct ourselves.  
14 One comment from one man would have turned it off. But for  
15 some reason, during that period of time, our minds were  
16 occupied by some other things that we gave this only casual  
17 consideration, which was incorrect. I can see very clearly  
18 now, there is no question in my mind as to the fallacy of  
19 the whole situation.

20           I would like to be able to offer some reason why we got  
21 ourselves into this situation, but I am afraid I cannot, because  
22 I do not understand it myself. I see very clearly now what was  
23 wrong and how our actions developed.

24           I think what probably happened at the time was that there  
25 were so many things going on, a series of events, with a private

31 1 friend offering to help us and we had many, many other  
2 people requesting us to do things for them on the flight --  
3 you know, personal kinds of things. We turned off 99 percent  
4 of them and did not accept them. There was just this constant  
5 interference by people offering to do things for us or asking  
6 us to do things for them.

7 We just made the mistake, sir. I regret that we did it.  
8 I do not understand why we did it. We know better. There is  
9 no question in my mind that all three of us understand some-  
10 thing like that. But somehow or other, it got away from us.

11 Senator Symington. Colonel Worden, do you have any  
12 comment on that?

13 Colonel Worden. No, sir, he expressed my feelings  
14 exactly.

15 Senator Symington. How about you, Colonel Irwin?

16 Colonel Irwin. No, sir, the same goes for me.

17 Senator Weicker. I found the question that I started  
18 off with. We now have the April meeting with Mr. Slayton, so  
19 in effect, at that meeting with Mr. Slayton, all of the facts  
20 in the case had occurred, both as to the inception of the idea,  
21 the hesitation and the cancellation. All this had happened  
22 when you met with Deke Slayton in April. Is that correct?

23 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

24 Senator Weidker. Why, then, at that particular moment  
25 in time did you not choose to divulge anything?

32 1 Colonel Scott. Well, I guess we just were not pressed  
2 on the issues, sir. Mr. Slayton asked us a few questions and  
3 we answered them and it was a short and brief discussion.

4 Senator Weicker. Mr. Slayton, you felt no obligation on  
5 the basis of the few facts that were afforded you to conduct  
6 any further investigation?

7 Mr. Slayton. I asked them very straightforward questions  
8 and I got what I considered straightforward answers, sir. I  
9 asked them whether they had in fact profited. I did not ask them  
10 whether they intended to. They said they had not. There had  
11 been a discussion about the bank account and a discussion about  
12 the bank books.

13 Senator Weicker. Did you say they did indicate the  
14 bank account?

15 Mr. Slayton. No, they did not say the bank account,  
16 they said there had been a discussion of some financial  
17 arrangement, but only a discussion. I do not think there was  
18 any mention of a bank account at that point that I recollect.

19 Senator Weicker. But in any event, in other words, you did  
20 not reveal yourself as fully to Mr. Slayton as you have to  
21 this Committee this morning. Is that right?

22 Colonel Scott. That is correct.

23 Colonel Worden. That is right.

24 Senator Smith. Mr. Chairman, may I ask just one question  
25 there?

1           Senator Cannon. Surely.

2           Senator Smith. Mr. Slayton, has there never been any  
3 consideration given for a procedure to be set up that would  
4 protect these young men who are going out under this great  
5 stress and strain against some of these people who are around  
6 looking for such gains?

7           Mr. Slayton. Well, Senator, that is a very difficult  
8 question to answer. We certainly do not have any formal  
9 screening that would protect them from association with any-  
10 body they choose to associate with. I guess our feeling is  
11 that they are all mature adults and it certainly is not our  
12 prerogative to tell them whom they can associate with  
13 socially.

14           Senator Smith. But there is a matter of ethics involved  
15 here, I think, and it would seem to me that they are busy with  
16 this great project ahead of them. I have great sympathy for  
17 it. It would seem to me somewhere along the way, there ought  
18 to be some consideration given to these people who are out to  
19 make gains on such things.

20           Now, you said you did the authorization, you authorized  
21 these covers to go with them.

22           Mr. Slayton. Yes, sir.

23           Senator Smith. I do not quite understand the authorized  
24 and the unauthorized. Perhaps I should.

25           Mr. Slayton. There is only one difference by our

1 definition. Authorized is on a list presented to me, which I  
2 know our people are properly packaging and it is going on  
3 the spacecraft. There should not be anything carried on the  
4 spacecraft in the personal preference kit that I am not  
5 personally aware of and certify to the Mission Director that  
6 I know it is on board and is packaged and meets all the  
7 quality standards.

8 The only difference between authorized and unauthorized,  
9 in this case, I was not aware that those particular 400 were  
10 on board.

11 Senator Smith. Why were you not? Who was aware?

12 Mr. Slayton. They were aware of it.

13 Senator Smith. Were any of them transferred to the LEM?

14 Mr. Slayton. I cannot answer that question. Colonel  
15 Scott can answer that question.

16 Senator Smith. Can anyone answer that question?

17 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, ma'am, I can answer the  
18 question. They were.

19 Senator Smith. How many.

20 Colonel Scott. The 400.

21 Senator Smith. Even though it was against the rules?

22 Colonel Scott. Yes, ma'am.

23 Senator Smith. Who was responsible? Were you responsible?

24 Colonel Scott. Yes, ma'am, I was responsible.

25 Senator Smith. The other two were not?

35 1 Colonel Scott. I have to accept the responsibility.

2 Senator Smith. Did you two astronauts know that?

3 Colonel Worden. Senator, I think that --

4 Mr. Gehrige. Did you know that the covers were being  
5 carried on the LEM?

6 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir. I do not believe that ever  
7 came up as an item of discussion in the flight.

8 Mr. Gehrige. Did you know?

9 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir. At the time, we knew the  
10 covers were in the command module. But I think when we got to  
11 the point in the flight where everything went into the LEM,  
12 everything else was forgotten but getting into the LEM and  
13 getting it down on the surface.

14 Senator Smith. I can understand that, but what I am  
15 asking is did you know that this particular transfer was being  
16 made?

17 Colonel Worden. No, ma'am, I cannot say.

18 Senator Smith. I am trying to find out if all three of you  
19 knew it.

20 Colonel Worden. No, ma'am, I cannot say that for sure.

21 Mr. Gehrige. How did you take them into the LEM? Where  
22 were they when you were on the LEM?

23 Colonel Scott. Well, sir, two packets. We have a great  
24 number of things to be transferred to the lunar module from  
25 the command module at a particular time. We gathered up these



36 1 objects. They had been in my suit in a pocket. I do not  
2 remember exactly where they were or how they were transferred,  
3 whether they were still in my suit pocket or whether there was  
4 other equipment with which they were included.

5 The Chairman. Did you not have that in the pocket?

6 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, I did.

7 The Chairman. Therefore, you must have known it was there.

8 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, I knew it was there, because  
9 it was shown to me.

10 Senator Smith. I am trying to find out if the other two  
11 knew it.

12 Colonel Scott. The suit technicians who helped us on with  
13 our suits put them in my pocket, showed them to me. Sun glasses,  
14 all the items which are carried in the suit were placed in  
15 the pockets. The exact method or place where they were  
16 transferred to the lunar module, I do not remember. I do  
17 know, and I guess the only way we can ever even verify that  
18 the envelopes went to the moon is the fact that I remember when  
19 we came back that they were in the bag that we transferred  
20 back from the lunar module to the command module.

21 So with all the equipment we had there, I do not remember  
22 the specific point or place where they were transferred. But  
23 I do believe that in fact, they were transferred.

24 Senator Smith. Mr. Slayton, I think this may have been  
25 established before. Do I understand that you have full

1 authority above what is to go on these flights without any  
2 knowledge being transferred to NASA?

3 Mr.Slayton. Yes, ma'am, that is correct.

4 Senator Smith. And under what authority do you have that  
5 authority?

6 Mr.Slayton. I guess by virtue of my job as being Director  
7 of Technical Operations.

8 Senator Smith. So you could authorize anything to go on  
9 one of these flights as far as Dr. Fletcher --

10 Mr.Slayton. No, sir -- well, ma'am, I would not authorize  
11 anything.

12 Senator Smith. But you could?

13 Mr.Slayton. I could, yes, ma'am. I would certify to the  
14 Mission Director, who works for the Office of Manned Space  
15 Flight, prior to each mission that I am aware of what is in the  
16 packages, that there is nothing there that is in poor  
17 taste or is not properly packaged, et cetera. But I do not  
18 discuss with him the contents.

19 Senator Smith. How long have you been in this position?

20 Mr.Slayton. Oh, ma'am, since 1962, I guess.

21 Senator Smith. You have had this authority all those  
22 years?

23 Mr.Slayton. Yes, ma'am. This came up after Gemini  
24 II, as I recollect, when we established this particular  
25 procedure. It has been in existence ever since.

h 38 1 Senator Smith. Have you authorized other items that would  
2 be of value?

3 Mr. Slayton. Ma'am, I would guess any item that is carried  
4 on a space flight is certainly of some value to a recipient.  
5 But our clearly understood rules have always been that the  
6 crew can in no way profit from anything that is carried. We  
7 cannot guarantee what any person will do who is given one  
8 as a memento. We will hope he will retain it as a personal  
9 memento, but we cannot control what he will do with it.

10 Senator Smith. You would not expect anyone to hold 400  
11 covers as a memento?

12 Mr. Slayton. Well, we carry large numbers of crew patches,  
13 for example, which in turn are passed out to employees of  
14 NASA, employees of the contractors, et cetera. It is called  
15 Manned Flight Awareness or employee incentive. We think it is  
16 a very good incentive for the crew on the hardware to get an  
17 object back from the flight.

18 Senator Curtis. I think it would be of interest to have  
19 supplied for the record other authorized items through the  
20 years on some of these flights.

21 The Chairman. Without objection, that will be done. You  
22 will get a report for this Committee.

23 (The document referred to follows:)

24 (COMMITTEE INSERT)

25

39  
1 Senator Cannon. May I ask just another couple of questions  
2 before we recess?

3 Dr. Fletcher. May I interrupt just so you know, Mr.  
4 Beresford is now here. I do not know whether you want to  
5 question him now, but he will also be here this afternoon.

6 Senator Cannon. I would just like to finish up with Mr.  
7 Slayton on this, because it is a sort of summary now.

8 As I understand it, then, from your testimony, had you  
9 been requested to certify those in a personal preference kit,  
10 if they did not go over the weight limit, you would have  
11 undoubtedly certified them to go, is that correct?

12 Mr. Slayton. Yes, sir I probably would have.

13 Senator Cannon. And there is nothing in the regulations  
14 or nothing in the law specifically that prohibits a person  
15 from selling anything that may have gone to the moon in one of  
16 those preference kits when it comes back and is presented to  
17 somebody?

18 Mr. Slayton. There is a very specific law that prevents  
19 the crew from doing this. There is nothing in the law that  
20 I am aware of that prevents the recipient of a particular item  
21 from doing whatever he chooses with it, because at that point,  
22 it is his personal property. As a very typical example, if  
23 something, similar to this were carried and I gave it to an  
24 individual, there would be nothing to prevent him from melting  
25 it down in a ton of aluminum and saying, I have an object that

h 40  
1 was carried to the Moon.

2 Senator Symington. Would that involve other members of  
3 NASA, from the Director down also?

4 Mr. Slayton. Yes, sir.

5 Senator Symington. Then the regulation is that nobody  
6 connected with NASA in any way can profit by something coming  
7 back?

8 Dr. Kraft. No, sir, that is not correct. As Director, I  
9 would not agree with that. Any NASA employee that would have  
10 anything on board that personal preference kit for purposes  
11 of gain would be under the same regulation and that would  
12 be a violation of the regulation and in my opinion, may be a  
13 violation of the law.

14 Senator Symington. How far does that go? Is it any  
15 Government employee or is it just, as long as you are good e  
16 enough to interpret it, is it just employee or a member of  
17 NASA?

18 Mr. Hosenball. Would you repeat the question?

19 Senator Symington. As I understand it, the crew you say,  
20 could not sell anything. I then asked if anybody connected  
21 with NASA could sell anything at a profit without breaking  
22 the law or the regulation -- without breaking the regulation.

23 Mr. Hosenball. If they used their position, used  
24 their Government position for financial gain, then they would  
25 be violating the regulation. The law would only come into

41 1 effect if they received something and there were several --

2 Senator Symington. Suppose, for example, you were given  
3 one of these when it came back, and then later on, you needed  
4 some money and decided to sell it. Would that be violating  
5 the law?

6 Mr. Hosenball. I think they would be violating our  
7 regulation, not the law.

8 Senator Symington. Violating the regulation. That is  
9 what I meant.

10 Mr. Hosenball. If they got that cover as a result of  
11 their position.

12 Senator Symington. How about you in your position?

13 Mr. Hosenball. In my position, I do not care what employee.

14 Senator Symington. Now, how far does it go? I am trying  
15 to find out on the regulation. Does it go for a member of the  
16 Justice Department or a member of the Defense Department, a  
17 Government employee?

18 Mr. Hosenball. Yes, sir, it is based on an Executive  
19 Order, says the same thing essentially as our regulation, that  
20 no one can use their position for financial gain.

21 Senator Symington. In the Government, in the Executive  
22 Branch?

23 Mr. Hosenball. That is right, yes, sir. And actually,  
24 Senator, it is based on, it followed a Congressional declara-  
25 tion as well as on the same subject.

42  
1 Senator Symington. Follows a what?

2 Mr. Hosenball. It followed a Congressional declaration.

3 Senator Symington. So if any Senator or Congressman took  
4 one of these and then sold it later, that would be a  
5 violation?

6 Mr. Hosenball. If he used his position to get it. No,  
7 it would not be a violation of our regulation. I am not  
8 familiar with the Congressional code of ethics at all. Our  
9 regulation would not apply --

10 Senator Symington. I thought you mentioned the legislative.  
11 I do not want to pursue it in detail.

12 Mr. Hosenball. Our regulation and the Executive Order  
13 just covers Executive Branch employees.

14 Senator Symington. And you do not know anything about  
15 the Congressional.

16 Mr. Hosenball. No, I do not.

17 Senator Symington. Thank you.

18 Senator Cannon. But is not the distinction there whether  
19 they use their position to personally gain?

20 Mr. Hosenball. Yes, sir.

21 Senator Cannon. Now, an employee of NASA who may have  
22 been given one of these by a crew is not necessarily using his  
23 position to get that?

24 Mr. Hosenball. That is right.

25 Senator Cannon. And if he turned around and sold it, there

43 1 would have to be a clear showing that he got it by virtue of  
2 his official position, is that not correct?

3 Mr. Hosenball. That is correct, sir. He used his position  
4 -- for example, if it were a supervisory employee, you can  
5 say that he is using his position to get that envelop. Now,  
6 it is a question of fact, but that is the key and that is why  
7 I mentioned that it must be the use of his position. And the  
8 statute is very broad. It even talks of the appearance of  
9 getting a financial gain. It is a very broad regulation which  
10 is based on that Executive Order.

11 Senator Cannon. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

12 The Chairman. I wish printed in the record at this point  
13 the ethics and standards of conduct, which I think are very  
14 important.

15 (The document referred to follows.)  
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25



44 1 The Chairman. We will adjourn until 2:30.

2 Mr. Gehrig. Let me say just a word that it is our under-  
3 standing that there are a large number of newspaper people  
4 out in the hall. So, I am sure there will be many, many  
5 questions. As I understand it, the Committee will make no  
6 announcement about the hearing.

7 Mr. Slayton, I just want it understood that you will  
8 provide for the Committee on a mission-by-mission basis a list  
9 of the articles authorized or unauthorized that have been  
10 taken to the vicinity of the moon and/or to the surface of the  
11 moon and insofar as possible, let the Committee know what  
12 disposition has been made of those articles. I understand that  
13 there may be lots of patches and so forth that you cannot give  
14 individual names on. That is not the kind of thing we are  
15 thinking of.

16 Mr. Slayton. Let me say on that subject that I do not  
17 personally have those lists. Colonel Scott does have these  
18 lists from Apollo --

19 Mr. Gehrig. Do you not have an inventory of what was in  
20 the personal preference kit?

21 Mr. Slayton. I did have an inventory. I do not have it  
22 at the present time.

23 Mr. Gehrig. I am talking about Senator Smith's request.  
24 I want to make sure it is understood.

25 Dr. Fletcher. The request was understood. I do not believe

45  
1 we agreed to comply with the request, but I think the question  
2 should be reasked in the regular hearings and we will respond  
3 to it.

4 Mr. Gehrig. This is the regular hearing.

5 Mr. Shapley. No, no, there is no Senator here.

6 Mr. Gehrig. I will bring it up with Senator Smith.

7 (Whereupon, at 12:45 o'clock p.m., the hearing was  
8 recessed, to reconvene at 2:30 p.m., this day.)  
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## 1 AFTERNOON SESSION

2 2:30 p.m.

3 (Present: Senators Anderson (Chairman) presiding,  
4 Cannon, Curtis, and Welcker.

5 Also Present: James J. Gehrig, Staff Director; Dr. Glen  
6 P. Wilson, Craig Voorhees, and Charles Lombard, Professional  
7 Staff Members; and Mary Rita Robbins, Clerical Assistant.)

8 *Frank C. DeLongo, Asst. to Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, Patricia  
9 Robinson, & Paul Adams.*

10 Dr. Fletcher. Mr. Chairman, Senator Smith asked some  
11 questions of Deke Slayton about the personal preference list  
12 in other flights. I do not think Deke completely understood  
13 what the nature of the question was and I think he wants to  
14 clarify his answer to the question. If the question could  
15 be repeated to Deke, then he could respond accordingly.

16 Mr. Gehrig. Let me repeat -- rephrase I think is a better  
17 word -- Senator Smith's question. She would like NASA to  
18 provide for the Committee on a mission-by-mission basis a  
19 list of the articles, authorized and unauthorized, that have  
20 been taken to the vicinity of the moon and/or to the surface  
21 of the moon and, insofar as possible, what disposition has  
22 been made of these articles.

*Answer to Committee, National Council, N.A.S.A.  
Robert Flanagan - Office of Public Affairs - ?*

1 STATEMENT OF DR. JAMES C. FLETCHER, ADMINISTRATOR,  
2 COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES;  
3 ACCOMPANIED BY DR. GEORGE M. LOW, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR;  
4 WILLIS H. SHAPLEY, ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR; DALE  
5 D. MEYERS, ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR OFFICE OF MANNED  
6 FLIGHT; DR. CHRISTOPHER C. KRAFT, DIRECTOR, MANNED  
7 SPACECRAFT CENTER, HOUSTON, TEXAS; DONALD K. SLAYTON,  
8 DIRECTOR, FLIGHT CREW OPERATIONS; H. DALE GRUBB,  
9 ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS; NEIL  
10 HOSENBALL, DEPUTY GENERAL COUNSEL; BARTLEY A. FUGLER,  
11 DIRECTOR, INSPECTIONS DIVISION; COLONEL DAVID R. SCOTT;  
12 COLONEL JAMES B. IRWIN; LIEUTENANT COLONEL ALFRED M.  
13 WORDEN; ROBERT H. HOOD; AND FRANCIS T. HOBAN (Resumed)

14 Mr. Slayton. Yes, sir. We have an agreement with each crew  
15 that the contents of the kits and the public knowledge of what  
16 is in them is their prerogative to disclose. They have these  
17 lists. I have discussed with each crew commander yesterday  
18 whether or not -- assuming this question might come up --  
19 whether they had any objection or not to presenting their  
20 list to the Committee. With one exception, they all said they  
21 had no objection. They did request the privilege, however, of  
22 personally presenting their list to the Committee, since they  
23 are the only individuals who are totally knowledgeable as to  
24 why items were carried and to the disposition and none of the  
25 rest of us have the answer to that.

1 Secondly, they wished to ask that these lists not be made  
2 public.

3 Mr. Gehrig. Who was the exception?

4 Mr. Slayton. The exception was Neil Armstrong and the  
5 reason I cannot contact him is that he is on leave and I was  
6 not able to locate him.

7 Mr. Gehrig. So he has not refused?

8 Mr. Slayton. No, just that I have not been able to contact  
9 him.

10 Mr. Gehrig. Why was it that NASA does not have an inventory  
11 of these articles that were taken to the moon?

12 Mr. Slayton. I do have an inventory of each flight so I  
13 could know exactly what is on there and so that I could carry  
14 out the obligations that I am obligated to do and I do retain  
15 this through the flight. Once the crew gets back on the  
16 ground, then they are available to answer all the questions  
17 that are asked and I would have no further reason for this.

18 Mr. Gehrig. Why would NASA have an agreement with the  
19 crews to this effect?

20 Mr. Slayton. NASA did not. I did this, because it is a  
21 personal preference kit.

22 Mr. Gehrig. Will this be changed so that will be  
23 available to NASA?

24 Mr. Slayton. That will certainly be subject to review.  
25 I can only tell you that has been the practice in the past.

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1 Dr. Fletcher. May I respond to that? I intend to tighten  
2 up in the future the procedures on the personal preference kit.  
3 I cannot tell you at this time what the tightening up will  
4 consist of, but certainly removing them from the personal domain  
5 will be one of the considerations.

6 The Chairman. Thank you

7 Senator Weicker?

8 Senator Weicker. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to  
9 get into one or two other matters that relate to this  
10 particular Apollo crew. First, the Bulova chrono-graph and  
11 Bulova timer carried by Colonel Scott.

12 Could you comment on that?

13 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir. Those were carried by myself --  
14 first, I would like to say, sir, I would not like to see any  
15 commercialization based on this particular incident. I have  
16 done my best to assure that there was no commercialization  
17 and at the present time, to the best of my knowledge, there  
18 will be none. The people at Bulova have assured me that there  
19 would be no commercialization on it. As a matter of fact, the  
20 only two people who knew that I actually carried these watches  
21 until today were Mr. Slayton and myself.

22 Now, prior to the flight, I was asked by several people  
23 to evaluate a Bulova watch, because these watches seemed to  
24 be comparable to the watches we were using at the time. I  
25 agreed to evaluate in training the watches.

1 Senator Weicker. What people asked you to do this?

2 Colonel Scott. A gentleman from Bulova, and I forget his  
3 name, but he is associated with General McCormack, who is an  
4 official of the company.

5 I also received a letter from Frank Borman.

6 Senator Weicker. An official of what company, Colonel  
7 Scott?

8 Colonel Scott. Bulova.

9 Senator Weicker. General McCormack is an official of  
10 Bulova?

11 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

12 Senator Weicker. And how did Frank Borman get into  
13 this?

14 Colonel Scott. He wrote me a letter requesting that I do  
15 this.

16 Senator Weicker. In his capacity with Eastern Airlines?

17 Colonel Scott. No, sir, just as a friend.

18 Senator Weicker. Through a letter?

19 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

20 Senator Weicker. A letter introducing you to General  
21 McCormack?

22 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

23 Senator Weicker. In other words, Frank Borman introduced  
24 you to General McCormack?

25 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

51 1 Senator Weicker. Requesting you to do what?

2 Colonel Scott. That I evaluate this in flight. When I  
3 wrote, I said NASA would not procure any further watches for  
4 the space program because I know we had plenty of watches and  
5 it was not necessary. However, I did say we would evaluate  
6 these watches in training, which we did.

7 I decided at a later period of time that the watches  
8 were an operational requirement and it was too late to procure  
9 or go through a procurement or discussion of them. I did in  
10 fact carry the watches with me and they were quite useful  
11 operationally.

12 Senator Weicker. When you say watches plural, how many  
13 watches?

14 Colonel Scott. There was a wrist watch and a stop watch.  
15 The stop watch was used for a particular maneuver in which we  
16 have to manually terminate the engine within 4/10ths of a  
17 second, which I felt it was a necessity to have a sweep second  
18 hand.

19 Senator Weicker. Now, these particular items, the timer  
20 and the chrono-graph, however, were not authorized?

21 Colonel Scott. That is correct.

22 Senator Weicker. Were these declared to Mr. Slayton in  
23 his operation?

24 Colonel Scott. Not prior to flight, no, sir.

25 Senator Weicker. And when did all this come out? When did



52 1 we find out -- Mr. Slayton, do you want to respond as to when  
2 was the first time that you heard of these items being in  
3 possession of Colonel Scott?

4 Mr. Slayton. Well, sir, I do not remember the exact date.  
5 The best I recollect is it was in the late fall of last year.

6 Is that right?

7 Colonel Scott. I think that is right, yes, sir, late  
8 fall.

9 Senator Weicker. And what happened relative to these  
10 items and relative to General McCormack and Bulova after the  
11 flight?

12 Colonel Scott. Mr. Slayton quizzed me on them and said it  
13 was his understanding that there was some effort to advertise  
14 based on the fact that the watches had been on board. He  
15 informed me that the company had apparently made gestures for  
16 several years relative to having a watch on the flight, which  
17 I was not aware of.

18 Senator Weicker. You say there was commercialization?

19 Colonel Scott. No, sir, there was no commercialization.  
20 There were attempts by the company, apparently, to have the  
21 watches included in the program, in the space program.

22 Senator Weicker. But how did this come to your attention,  
23 Mr. Slayton?

24 Mr. Slayton. Colonel Scott mentioned it to me in the fall  
25 period, whenever that happened to be.

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1 Senator Weicker. You say the fall period. What occasioned  
2 his explanation to you? Was it at the same time you discussed  
3 the stamps?

4 Mr. Slayton. No, sir, I think it was long before that. I  
5 would say long before that period. I believe, as I remember  
6 the question, at least when Dave mentioned it to me, it was  
7 because he had a request from General McCormack to verify  
8 whether or not he had in fact carried the watch. He solicited  
9 my advice on whether he should tell him that or not and my  
10 recommendation was that he should not.

11 Senator Weicker. Then what happened?

12 Colonel Scott. I discussed it with General McCormack  
13 and I told him the purpose of the watches was to assist  
14 us during the flight, not to be commercialized. He understood  
15 that and agreed that that would be the end of the matter. As  
16 far as I know, that has been the end of the matter.

17 Senator Weicker. Where are the watches?

18 Colonel Scott. I have them in my possession. I offered  
19 to send them back to General McCormack, and he said, no, that  
20 will not be necessary. So that is all.

21 Senator Weicker. This particular incident was personal  
22 to you, there was no involvement of any other member of the  
23 crew in this Bulova operation?

24 Colonel Scott. No, sir, other than the fact that we  
25 evaluated the necessity of having those particular, the stop

54 1 watch in particular. We evaluated that in training for several  
2 months prior to flight.

3 Senator Weicker. All right, now, would you like to, in  
4 your own words, describe the Fallen Astronaut incident?

5 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, I certainly would.

6 Prior to the flight again, approximately, I guess, six  
7 weeks, three Soviet cosmonauts died during reentry. There was  
8 a great deal of concern, of course, why they perished and how  
9 we could assure that we did not get into the same situation on  
10 our flight. But at the same time, there was a great deal of  
11 sympathy for them relative to their contributions. We felt  
12 quite sad that our counterparts on the other side had lost  
13 three people. And there was a lot of discussion about how we  
14 might memorialize those three individuals.

15 At the same time, I had for some time, and Al, Jim and  
16 I discussed it, sought some way of memorializing the American  
17 astronauts who have died in the same program, all of whom were  
18 close friends of ours. We had considered doing it in some very  
19 simple and personal way, something that would be discreet and  
20 meaningful and not in any way overtly public or commercial.

21 We discussed this for some time and finally, as the two,  
22 the Russian and the American astronaut deaths sort of came  
23 together we thought it would be nice to memorialize all together,  
24 irrespective of their country of origin.

25 During this period, I met at dinner a Belgian sculptor

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1 by the name of Van Horneback, and during the process of  
2 the dinner, some mention was made, and I do not know exactly  
3 how the conversation got started, but mention was made of  
4 the memorialization of the perished astronauts. He offered to  
5 help provide some small, meaningful token of their contributions.

6 I discussed it at length with him, how personal and  
7 private this particular thing was -- to me in particular, and  
8 Al and Jim, and the whole program --- and that this was the  
9 kind of thing that we wanted to do on our own for both sides,  
10 because I felt it would be a worthwhile gesture to show the  
11 Soviets that we appreciated their contributions and also the  
12 contributions of our fellow astronauts. I tried to get across  
13 to him the personal nature of this, because I am very close  
14 to many of the wives of the men who have been killed and I  
15 did not want any commercialization, nor any overt public  
16 act on the thing.

17 He agreed to this and he apparently, at the time, under-  
18 stood that this was a personal and private matter and said he  
19 would work on some meaningful figure, which he did. He  
20 provided a small aluminum statuette, which I discussed with  
21 Mr. Slayton. All of this I discussed with Mr. Slayton, primarily  
22 from the standpoint of what should we do for the Soviets  
23 who had perished and what should we do for our people.

24 He mentioned to me that there was a lot of discussion in  
25 Washington about doing something. I suggested the idea that we

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1 had a simple plaque with the names of the individuals who  
2 had died and a small figure. Apparently, Mr. Slayton discussed  
3 that with management because he came back and told me that was  
4 an acceptable thing to do and to proceed, which we did.

5 Senator Weicker. May I just interrupt at that point?

6 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

7 Senator Weicker. Mr. Slayton, aside from your discussions  
8 with the astronauts, who in management did you discuss this  
9 matter with?

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1 Mr. Slayton. I did not discuss it with anybody else in  
2 arrangements.

3 Senator Weicker. Go ahead.

4 Colonel Scott. We proceeded with the placement during  
5 the mission and after the mission; we felt it appropriate to  
6 include this particular gesture in our post-flight conference,  
7 because we all three felt it was meaningful and something that  
8 could possibly help tie the two countries together. As a  
9 matter of fact, one of the Soviet cosmonauts I had met several  
10 years before at the Paris Air Show and he had died, and he  
11 was a close friend.

12 The fact that we had left this on the moon was common  
13 knowledge from the time the flight was over. I think it was  
14 meaningful to the program and to us.

15 I was very disturbed to find out at the beginning of this  
16 year -- I should first add that last fall, sometime in late  
17 fall, the Smithsonian requested that they put on display a  
18 replica of the statuette and the plaque.

19 The Chairman. Who was this?

20 Colonel Scott. The Smithsonian Institution, sir. They  
21 asked me to put on display a replica of the Fallen Astronaut  
22 and the plaque.

23 I discussed it with Al and Jim and they agreed. I dis-  
24 cussed it with Mr. Slayton and he said he thought that was  
25 all right. So we told the Smithsonian that we felt that was

1 all right if it could be done in good taste. We certainly  
2 did not want home -- how should I say it -- loud or boisterous  
3 kind of thing, that we wanted a very simple and plain display.

4 They wanted an exact duplicate by the artist. They felt  
5 that that was necessary. So I put them in contact with Mr.  
6 Van Hoeydonck, and we also had the gentleman in Houston who  
7 had made the plaque reconstruct the plaque so that they would  
8 be, for the purposes of the Smithsonian, exact duplicates.

9 I was then distressed to find out in, I believe it was  
10 January or so, the early part of the year that a gallery in  
11 New York, called the Waddell Gallery, had planned a display  
12 of Mr. Van Hoeydonck's art. Among his art was a duplicate of  
13 this figurine.

14 I wrote him a letter and I told him that I did not think  
15 that was appropriate that it should be displayed in public and  
16 I would hope that he would reconsider such a display.

17 I received an answer in which he said that he felt the  
18 artist should be known and something like that which was so  
19 meaningful should be shown to the public. So I asked him if  
20 he would have lunch with me at Cape Kennedy during the launch  
21 of APOLLO 16, because I would like to pursue it further and try  
22 to convince him that we did not want to have this particular  
23 item a public item.

24 I did have lunch with him. He had also in the meantime  
25 scheduled an interview with Walter Cronkite on the matter. I

1 requested him not to have the interview nor to display his  
2 figurine. Again I got the answer that the artist's work is  
3 so important that it should be known and who could be better  
4 to discuss it with than Walter Cronkite.

5 I tried everything I could think of short of being mean --  
6 I tried to be nice to him and convince him in some way that  
7 this was not desirable and it would hurt the feelings of the  
8 wives and it would hurt our feelings, apparently to no avail.

9 Shortly after the launch of APOLLO 16, I heard that these  
10 figures were going to be sold, duplicates of the figurines  
11 would be sold. I then wrote him a letter and told him that I  
12 felt rumors were not good information, that I had heard this  
13 rumor and I would like for him to clarify the rumor, because  
14 I did not feel that these duplicates should be sold. It was  
15 not the intent of our original display.

16 I also mentioned to him that he was advertising, appar-  
17 ently, this was the first art on the moon and I was sure that  
18 there had been some art left on the moon prior to this. In  
19 checking with the other crews, I found that they had left  
20 such things as medallions, which can be considered a work of  
21 art, and I did not feel that this was anything like the first  
22 work of art.

23 Again I got a response which was rather negative, in that  
24 he was going to do this because he felt that it was the right  
25 thing to do. He had gone to a very reputable firm to produce



1 them and he had even gone to the extent of having the figurine  
2 copyrighted.

3 I guess at that point I felt that the man had essentially  
4 violated our agreement, the intent of the whole thing, and he  
5 was out to profit for himself. I felt quite bad about that, be-  
6 cause I think it has tarnished the image that we had attempted  
7 to leave. I think it was a meaningful thing to do. I did it  
8 in all sincerity, in hopes that perhaps we could remember  
9 people who had contributed and also tie together our two  
10 countries.

11 I am extremely sorry that this man has taken it upon him-  
12 self to tarnish that particular idea.

13 Senator Weicker. Now, one last question, then I think in-  
14 sofar as my questions of Colonel Irwin, Worden and Scott, they  
15 are pretty much ended.

16 Now, Colonel Worden, you had additionally authorized  
17 covers in your possession. So there is no question as to the  
18 fact that they were authorized. But I would appreciate your  
19 telling me as to the disposition, what the disposition of those  
20 covers was.

21 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir. Some period of time before  
22 the flight, and I believe it was about three months before the  
23 flight, a friend of mine and myself were discussing the flight,  
24 and he is a man who is very interested in the flight and we  
25 had had some dealings before.

1           Senator Welch: What is his name?

2           Colonel Worden: He is a 70-year-old man from Miami named  
3           Herrick Herrick. We got round to the discussion of was there  
4           something I could carry on the flight to give my kids. Since  
5           he was a stamp collector, or stamp dealer -- I believe, I do  
6           not know this for a fact, but I believe he is a registered  
7           stamp dealer in Canada -- not in this country but in Canada.  
8           We discussed the possibility of making up some special enve-  
9           lopes that I could put in the safety deposit box for my girls.  
10          And we agreed on that.

11          I said well, look, if we are going to make some special  
12          envelopes, why do we not make up a hundred envelopes and then  
13          I will give you some of them back just for your efforts and  
14          for your time and interest in the thing. So we did. We made  
15          up 1100 covers.

16          Now, to make up the covers, he had contacted his son, Bill  
17          Herrick, who lives in New York City, who has access to artists  
18          and in the commercial advertising world in New York. He con-  
19          tacted a commercial artist, who came to the Cape at one time  
20          and we discussed the design. The design turned out to be  
21          15 faces of the moon to symbolize APOLLO 15.

22          The covers were made and sent to the Cape. He brought  
23          them up, I guess -- again I cannot give you an exact date,  
24          but it was sometime about a month before flight at least,  
25          because I turned those covers over to the flight crew support

1 people, the flight crew support team, approximately three  
2 weeks before flight for inclusion in the DPK.

3 Now, at the same time, I also had some loose covers;  
4 they were first day type covers. I took a handful of those  
5 and it turns out to be 44, and stuck those in the same kit.

6 Well, they flew on the mission in my Personal Preference  
7 Kit. They stayed in the command module the whole flight.

8 When we got back to the OKINAWA, I think Dave mentioned  
9 that he was getting the other covers out for stamping on the  
10 OKINAWA and I thought, gentlemen, maybe that would be a good  
11 thing on mine, so I grabbed mine, too, and had them stamped  
12 on the OKINAWA.

13 Since we were involved -- that first month or two back  
14 is a very involved, very busy period -- I took the hundred  
15 covers, sent them to Mr. Herrick, and said, okay, you keep  
16 the number, and I think the number was 40, but I said out of  
17 that 40 I want you to make sure they are distributed, some to  
18 your son and some to the artist to make sure they have some-  
19 thing for their efforts in doing the work for me.

20 I also was under the impression from Mr. Herrick that he  
21 would give them to his personal friends.

22 The first day covers were handed out individually and I  
23 certainly would not be able to come up with a list of people  
24 who have those now, no more than I would be able to come up  
25 with a list of people I sent pictures to of the flight and

1 that sort of thing.

2 There were two of them that were damaged, by the way, of  
3 those 40 covers, which he destroyed. I believe he sent 12  
4 to his son. I have not discussed with him how many he sent  
5 to the artist, but at least they were in his control. But he  
6 put the other 60 in a safety deposit box in my name in New  
7 York City, which were under his control.

8 Senator Weicker. I thought you had sent him 40. You indi-  
9 cated you had sent him 100.

10 Colonel Worden. I sent him the whole 100 after the flight,  
11 simply because I did not want to fool with them and I packaged  
12 the whole thing up and sent it to him and asked him to take  
13 his 40 and put the other 60 in a safe deposit box for me, which  
14 he did.

15 When the other question came up, Admiral Shepard asked me  
16 to return them to him, which I did, and I believe he has them  
17 in his possession now.

18 Senator Weicker. Did you believe Mr. Herrick would go  
19 ahead and sell these covers in a commercial sense?

20 Colonel Worden. No, sir, I did not.

21 Senator Weicker. Did you write to Mr. Herrick a letter  
22 in which you state:

23 "I just want to drop you a note to tell you the covers  
24 sent you did in fact go with us to the moon and back on APOLLO  
25 15. They were autographed in flight and if that question ever

1 comes up, I will be glad to verify all this personally. It  
2 is good to know we are back home. I will get in touch with you  
3 later. Cheers, Al Worden."

4 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir, I did send him a letter.

5 Senator Weicker. What was the nature of the circumstances  
6 that he requested such a letter?

7 Colonel Worden. There was no request for such a letter,  
8 sir. Every time we send an item out that was carried on a  
9 flight, we attempt to send some kind of written note certi-  
10 fying that item was carried on the flight.

11 Now, that note was just to certify.

12 Senator Weicker. This note accompanied the 100 covers?

13 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir.

14 Senator Weicker. I have no further questions at this  
15 time, Mr. Chairman.

16 The Chairman. By what authority do you set yourself up to  
17 be an art judge and a publicity judge and all the rest of these  
18 things? What gave you the right to handle this for the govern-  
19 ment?

20 Colonel Worden. Are you talking about the covers, sir?

21 The Chairman. Either one. You had a \$750 price, you had  
22 over a thousand of them. That is quite a bit of money, is it  
23 not? \$700,000.

24 Mr. Gehrig. This relates, I think, to the Fallen Astro-  
25 naut figure, which are being offered for sale, 950 at \$750 each.

1 Colonel Scott. What to the question, sir? I believe  
2 I can answer it.

3 The Chairman. By what authority to you set yourself up  
4 to handle this transaction? Did you set the \$750 and then  
5 figure out the several hundred thousand dollars? How did you  
6 set yourself up in that?

7 Colonel Scott. No, sir, I had no knowledge of the trans-  
8 action or any sale of the figurines whatsoever.

9 The Chairman. You did not just automatically do this,  
10 did you, without checking with the proper authorities?

11 Colonel Scott. No, sir, it was not my -- I have not  
12 authorized any reproduction, sale -- I have not authorized any  
13 sale, reproduction of distribution of the figurines. I have  
14 attempted to discourage that.

15 As a matter of fact, I informed the artist that the only  
16 way he can confirm that the figure on the moon is the one he  
17 constructed is if I verify that, and I have not.

18 The Chairman. But you are being called in on this matter?

19 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

20 The Chairman. What was the reason you had to do it?

21 Colonel Scott. To place the figure on the moon?

22 The Chairman. Yes. Who delegated you to do that?

23 Colonel Scott. Sir, that was an idea which we had in order  
24 to memorialize astronauts and cosmonauts.

25 The Chairman. It was not to memorialize, it was for

1 profit.

2 Colonel Scott. No, sir, there was no intent for profit  
3 at all.

4 Mr. Gehrig. Who introduced you, Colonel Scott, to the  
5 artist?

6 Colonel Scott. A man by the name of Lawler.

7 Mr. Gehrig. Who is Lawler?

8 Colonel Scott. Lawler was a friend of ours whom we had  
9 met at the Cape.

10 Mr. Gehrig. What does he do ordinarily?

11 Colonel Scott. Well, as far as I know, sir, I believe he  
12 is a former professional golfer.

13 The Chairman. Golfer?

14 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir. And at a dinner which the three  
15 of us attended at Cape Kennedy one evening in a restaurant, we  
16 met this particular artist.

17 Mr. Gehrig. What kind of a dinner was it?

18 Colonel Scott. It was a simple dinner.

19 I think your family was there, was it not, Jim?

20 Colonel Irwin. Yes.

21 Mr. Gehrig. Was there anybody at the dinner other than  
22 you and Mr. Lawler?

23 Colonel Scott. Mr. Lawler and I and the artist and  
24 Colonel Irwin's family.

25 Were you there?

Colonel Gordon. I do not think I have seen.

Mr. Gehrig. Was the Waddell Gallery?

Colonel Scott. No, sir; I have never heard of the Waddell Gallery until about January of this year, when I found out they were going to display the figurine.

Mr. Gehrig. You do not know anything else about Danny Lawler except when you met him at this dinner?

Colonel Scott. No, I know Dan Lawler from other occasions.

Mr. Gehrig. What other occasions?

Colonel Scott. I had met him at the Cape and have been at several social functions with him.

Mr. Gehrig. His name seems to crop up in a number of these instances as a promoter. He was the promoter here, I understand, between the Franklin Mint and the 200 minimedals that Admiral Shepard took to the moon. His name cropped up in another deal in which he tried to promote an exposition of some of these coins down at the Smithsonian with former Astronaut Collins.

Is he a well-known figure among the astronauts?

Colonel Scott. I think he is well-known by many astronauts, yes, sir.

The Chairman. What is his name?

Mr. Gehrig. Danny Lawler.

The Chairman. I question this a little bit, because I have been on the Smithsonian Board and I have never heard of him.



1 Mr. Gehring. No, I do not think you would.

2 Senator Curtis. May I ask a question?

3 The Chairman. Yes.

4 Senator Curtis. Was your sole participation in this  
5 Fallen Astronaut one of leaving on the moon a symbolic memorial  
6 for the deceased astronauts?

7 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

8 Senator Curtis. Did any of these discussions or infor-  
9 mation concerning the production of replicas and selling them,  
10 did any of that occur prior to or during any of the time that  
11 you were involved in this for the memorial's sake?

12 Colonel Scott. No, sir, absolutely not.

13 Senator Curtis. About how much later was it?

14 Colonel Scott. I was not aware of any reproduction or  
15 even display until about January of this year, when I found  
16 out that the Waddell Gallery was going to put on display a  
17 replica. Up to that time, my understanding was that this was  
18 a single small statute that had been left there with no commer-  
19 cial implications or any intent on anybody's part to ever  
20 reproduce it, other than for the Smithsonian.

21 Senator Curtis. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

22 Senator Weicker. I have a further question if I could,  
23 just for one follow-up on something that I asked before that I  
24 forgot.

25 The Chairman. Go ahead.

1           Senator Feicker. That is the matter of Colonel Worden's  
2 authorized covers that were turned over to this fellow Herrick.  
3 Herrick turned a group of them over to an individual, as I  
4 understand it, named Robert Siegel, which individual sold five  
5 of the covers to customers for various prices, the highest  
6 being \$1500. "Proceeds received from the sale of these five  
7 covers totaled \$4,900. He sold five additional covers to a  
8 Ridgefield, Connecticut stamp dealer for a total of \$3,000.  
9 This dealer, Sanabria, Inc., resold these five covers for  
10 \$3,750."

11           So Siegel received a total of \$7,900 for his sales of  
12 ten envelopes. "He has sent Herrick \$3,500 on account and  
13 intends to send Herrick the additional \$2,425. Siegel has an  
14 agreement with Herrick that Siegel's commission for such sales  
15 was 25 percent.

16           "Siegel said that in November 1971 Herrick directed that  
17 no more covers be sold until further notified. In June 1972,  
18 Herrick told Siegel to send 6060 covers directly to Worden at  
19 the Manned Spacecraft Center, which Siegel did, by registered  
20 mail. Siegel said that until he was directed by Herrick to  
21 send 60 covers to Worden, he, Siegel, believed them to be owned  
22 by Herrick. Siegel had no arrangement to make any payments to  
23 Worden or anyone other than Herrick."

24           Were you aware of the relationship between Siegel and  
25 Herrick?

1 Colonel Worden. No, sir, and to that extent.

2 Senator Waicker. What do you mean by to that extent?

3 Colonel Worden. Well, I was under the impression and I  
4 felt that Mr. Herrick had sent the covers to New York. I  
5 know that Mr. Siegel had them in his safety deposit box. What  
6 arrangements he had with Mr. Siegel with regard to the 40 covers  
7 I knew nothing about. My only knowledge of that was that the  
8 60 covers which supposedly were being kept in my name were  
9 being kept in my name and they were under my control.

10 Mr. Gehrig. If they were in his safety deposit box, how  
11 could they be in your control?

12 Colonel Worden. Well, sir, this was in the keeping of  
13 Mr. Herrick at the time and how I could endorse that, at this  
14 point I do not know.

15 Mr. Gehrig. So they were not under your control?

16 Colonel Worden. No, sir, they were not.

17 Mr. Gehrig. How did you get involved in this transaction?

18 Colonel Worden. My part in the transaction was to send  
19 the covers to Mr. Herrick, tell him to keep 40 and put 80  
20 in a safety deposit box for me. At the time I did not know  
21 he was going to put them in Mr. Siegel's safety deposit box.

22 Mr. Gehrig. Did you ask?

23 Colonel Worden. It came out later that they were in  
24 Mr. Siegel's safety deposit box; yes, sir, I did finally ask.

25 The Chairman. Senator Cannon?

1 Senator Cannon. What do you, Mr. Chairman,

2 What did the three of you gentlemen plan to do with the  
3 other 300 covers of the 400 that you took?

4 Colonel Scott. I do not believe we had any specific plan,  
5 sir. I think our intent was to at some period of time present  
6 them as personal mementoes of the flight. We even had small  
7 cards made up which signified they had been sent on the flight  
8 which we were going to sign when we gave them to the individual  
9 to whom we would give them.

10 Senator Cannon. What did you in fact do with them at  
11 the time you sent the 100 to the fellow in Germany?

12 Colonel Scott. I put mine in a safety deposit box.

13 Senator Cannon. I see. You just divided them up. Each  
14 of you took 100 and put them away?

15 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

16 Mr. Gehrig. There seems to be some question whether  
17 there are 298 or 300 covers here.

18 Colonel Scott. There are 298 because someplace two covers  
19 were misplaced. I do not know where. Apparently it was some  
20 time after the flight.

21 Senator Cannon. Do you know for a fact that there were  
22 400 covers to begin with?

23 Colonel Scott. No, sir, I never counted the covers be-  
24 fore we went.

25 Senator Cannon. So there could in fact have been only 398?

1 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

2 Senator Cannon. Now, was the back-up crew to the APOLLO  
3 15 involved in any way in connection with this?

4 Colonel Scott. Only insofar as Captain Gordon was my  
5 back-up and we carried 88 covers for his wife. But other than  
6 that, the back-up crew was not involved.

7 Senator Cannon. He did not know about the other 400 covers?

8 Colonel Scott. I do not know, sir. I would have to ask  
9 him.

10 Senator Cannon. But you never discussed it with him?

11 Colonel Scott. No, sir, I did not discuss it.

12 Senator Cannon. Now, when you were talking about making  
13 up your Personal Preference Kits, who makes those up? Who  
14 packages them?

15 Colonel Scott. The flight crew support team packages  
16 them and we merely give them the items --

17 Senator Cannon. You give them the things to pack?

18 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

19 Senator Cannon. Do they have any way of knowing whether  
20 those are approved items or not?

21 Colonel Scott. Well, I believe the package them and they  
22 make the list and they give the list to Mr. Slayton. That is  
23 the procedure.

24 Senator Cannon. In this instance, when they packaged  
25 the 400 covers, did they include that on the list to Mr. Slayton?

1 Colonel Scott. Ep, sir.

2 Senator Cannon. Did you tell them not to include it?

3 Colonel Scott. No, sir, I did not.

4 Senator Cannon. Do you know why they did not include it?

5 Colonel Scott. I believe -- it is my understanding that  
6 they had a misinterpretation of which covers were which covers  
7 and they had the understanding that the covers they were pack-  
8 aging were already logged on Mr. Worden's list.

9 Senator Cannon. But they were a separate package than  
10 the ones that were already logged?

11 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

12 Senator Cannon. Has anybody talked to the crews as to  
13 what happened here?

14 Dr. Fletcher. That is in the report.

15 Mr. Fugler can answer that.

16 Mr. Fugler. It is in the report, sir. The person re-  
17 sponsible for packaging these things verifies the particular  
18 statement, that he was under the impression these things were  
19 approved. Had he known otherwise, he would have made sure  
20 they were approved.

21 Senator Cannon. Dr. Fletcher, your report states that  
22 Mrs. C. G. Carsey, a notary of Texas, certified on the moon  
23 covers as follows:

24 "This is to certify that this cover was on board the  
25 Falcon at the Hadley Apennine moon on July 30-August 2, 1971."

1 How was Mrs. Carsey able to make such a certification?

2 Dr. Fletcher. I think it was an improper certification,  
3 as I understand the facts. All she could certify, as I under-  
4 stand it, was that the signatures were correct.

5 Senator Cannon. I see.

6 Has NASA discussed with Mrs. Carsey her role in this?

7 Dr. Fletcher. Yes, and I believe it is under investiga-  
8 tion by the Texas Attorney General.

9 Senator Cannon. It would seem to me the only thing she  
10 could really certify is to the signatures of the astronauts.

11 Dr. Fletcher. That is correct.

12 Mr. Gehrig. Would you yield to me, please, Senator?

13 Senator Cannon. Yes.

14 Mr. Gehrig. How could she certify as to the signatures  
15 when they were signed on the USS OKINAWA? And some of the  
16 other covers were signed other places. Some of them were  
17 signed twice. She was not there when they were signed.

18 Senator Cannon. She did not say that. There is a dif-  
19 ference between certifying and saying "subscribed and sworn  
20 to before me." She could certify the signatures if she knew  
21 they were the signatures and that might have been done. If  
22 she said "subscribed and sworn to before me," that is something  
23 else.

24 Mr. Gehrig. This is what she did, certify.

25 Senator Cannon. She said this is to certify that the

1 covers were on board, which she could not have known of her  
2 own knowledge.

3 The Chairman. It is not so surprising if you get two  
4 or three thousand dollars --

5 Senator Curtis. Did anybody else's signature appear on  
6 that certification, Senator Cannon?

7 Mr. Fugler. No, sir, this is the only signatory.

8 Senator Cannon. Dr. Fletcher, has NASA now made an  
9 accounting for all of the covers carried on board the APOLLO  
10 177

11 Dr. Fletcher. Yes, we have known -- all we knew about, sir.  
12 As Lt. Colonel Worden said, some of them were destroyed and  
13 then there are two, as Colonel Scott mentioned, that he can-  
14 not account for. But I think all the ones we cannot account  
15 for have been mentioned in this hearing so far.

16 Senator Cannon. Do you have any assurance now that  
17 covers in the possession of others in addition to the 100  
18 given to Eiermann will not be sold?

19 Dr. Fletcher. I cannot say that I have assurance of that,  
20 because I do not know the individuals that were given covers  
21 as gifts. I think the astronauts would have to give that kind  
22 of assurance if it could be given.

23 Senator Cannon. I think you already answered, I think  
24 earlier, that there was no way that assurance could be stated  
25 -- someone did.



1 Is that not correct?

2 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

3 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir.

4 Senator Cannon. You only gave them as gifts, the items  
5 that you gave away, and not for the purpose of resale?

6 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

7 Senator Cannon. Now, in your report, Dr. Fletcher, you  
8 say that several thousand envelopes were printed, only a por-  
9 tion of which were carried on the APOLLO 15 flight. What  
10 happened to the later large quantity of envelopes that were  
11 printed and did not go on the flight?

12 Dr. Fletcher. I can start to answer that, but it has been  
13 my experience when I go down to the Cape that there are a large  
14 number of these envelopes offered for sale to the public and  
15 so forth. So the ones that do not go to the moon are a large  
16 number, and just what happens, I would have to refer to Mr.  
17 Fugler as to his best guess.

18 Mr. Fugler. Well, in follow-up to what Dr. Fletcher  
19 stated here, there are several thousands of these things.  
20 We were concerned mainly, of course, with those that were  
21 carried, but the crew signs literally hundreds of these things  
22 to give to friends, to contractors, people who write in.  
23 There is no physical count of these things because they are  
24 taken over to the crew's quarters, astronauts' quarters.  
25 People write in for stamp collections and this type of thing.

1 But there is no way of knowing what happens to the rest of  
2 them.

3 Senator Cannon. Who owns the 298 authorized covers at  
4 the Manned Spacecraft Center?

5 Dr. Fletcher. I will have to answer that. This is a legal  
6 question that we have been pondering for some weeks now and  
7 our attorney has not come up with any decision.

8 While we are pondering this, of course, we have kept the  
9 298 in a safe place. I do not know if there is a progress  
10 report on this or not.

11 Mr. Hosenball. I indicated to the Department of Justice  
12 that we had this additional problem of the ownership of several  
13 sets. We have the Worden set, we have the 298, we have the  
14 Mrs. Gordon set, which is in her possession. There also is  
15 some question as to whether there should be an accounting made  
16 of that, whether Herrick or Eiermann have received some bene-  
17 fit through some improper action. So I have requested in  
18 our report going over, and I have talked to them -- they have  
19 indicated that in their review of the facts they will also  
20 look at this problem.

21 They obviously would be involved in any defense of any  
22 litigation as to the ownership or in taking any action against  
23 individuals who still have them in their possession. So that  
24 matter is still to be resolved.

25 We have done some legal research; we think there are

1 theories. We will file that report with the Department of  
2 Justice.

3 Senator Cannon. And you said with the Worden covers --  
4 do you think there is some question there as to whether Worden  
5 owns those covers?

6 Mr. Hosenball. Sir, I think it boils down to the question  
7 of intent. If there was no intent to sell, and we accept  
8 Worden's -- I have an opinion that he probably does own the  
9 covers. But I think there is a factual examination that has  
10 to be made and somebody has to make those kinds of judgments.

11 Senator Cannon. How do you propose to make that determi-  
12 nation? Are you going to force him to go to court to see if  
13 he can recover them back from you?

14 Mr. Hosenball. No, sir, I think the Justice Department  
15 will have to issue you a ruling. If their ruling is that  
16 they belong to Colonel Worden, they certainly will be returned  
17 to him.

18 Senator Cannon. Are there any complications in this  
19 matter that would involve income or gift tax laws, as far as  
20 you know?

21 Mr. Hosenball. Yes, sir. I am certainly not a gift tax  
22 expert, but as you are aware, there are limitations as to the  
23 amount you can give away in any single year in the lifetime  
24 exemption of \$30,000. So if there was a gift of 100 covers to  
25 Mr. Eiermann, I would suspect that, based on the information we

1 have, there would be a gift tax payable.

2 Senator Cannon. But that would be payable by Eiermann  
3 if he had them given to him as a gift. It would not involve  
4 any payment by the donors, would it?

5 Mr. Rosenball. I do not know, sir. I really do not know  
6 the answer to that.

7 Senator Cannon. Or would it?

8 Mr. Rosenball. I think it might, sir.

9 Senator Cannon. You are saying the donor has a \$30,000  
10 lifetime exemption without paying the gift tax?

11 Mr. Rosenball. That is right, sir.

12 Senator Cannon. They might in turn have a liability?

13 Mr. Rosenball. Based on my practice going back about  
14 eight years, I think the donor files a gift tax statement and  
15 there is a decision on the tax.

16 Senator Cannon. You are right about that.

17 I asked you, Dr. Fletcher, if the astronauts had received  
18 a reprimand. Mr. Slayton said he had reprimanded them and  
19 taken into consideration their ERs. Have they been given a  
20 written reprimand as well by NASA?

21 Dr. Fletcher. There were two reprimands, Senator. On the  
22 first occasion of Mr. Slayton's learning of the unauthorized  
23 covers, he reprimanded the astronauts and took disciplinary  
24 action.

25 The second reprimand -- I do not have the date handy --

1 was after July 10 and was done by Mr. Slayton in writing at  
2 the request of Deputy Administrator George Low. That was the  
3 official reprimand that we have been referring to.

4 Senator Cannon. Is that placed in their files?

5 Dr. Fletcher. Yes, sir.

6 Senator Cannon. Now, was the recent reassignment of  
7 Colonel Scott from the astronaut status part of the discipli-  
8 nary action resulting from this incident?

9 Dr. Fletcher. To the best of my knowledge, it was, but  
10 I think I ought to refer to Mr. Slayton.

11 Mr. Slayton. Well, sir, I guess that is for Dr. Kraft.

12 Dr. Kraft. I would not consider it that, sir. We are in  
13 the process of determining the total number of astronauts  
14 that are required to support the Manned Space Flight Program  
15 and we, after each one of these flights since the APOLLO pro-  
16 gram is phasing out, were considering places where these men  
17 might be assigned to take advantage of their technical knowl-  
18 edge in carrying out other programs at the Manned Spacecraft  
19 Center and within NASA. We assigned Colonel Scott there not as  
20 a part of his disciplinary action.

21 Senator Cannon. Is the impending reassignment of Colonel  
22 Worden from astronaut status a part of any disciplinary action  
23 resulting from this incident?

24 Dr. Kraft. No, sir.

25 Senator Cannon. Colonel Scott, did you have any written

1 agreement with Van Hoeydonck -- is that the way you pronounce  
2 it?

3 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

4 No, I had none at all, sir.

5 Senator Cannon. Did he volunteer the particular statute  
6 in this instance?

7 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

8 Senator Cannon. Did it occur to you that this might place  
9 him in a monopoly position without protecting the rights of  
10 the government so he might make a good deal of money later on?

11 Colonel Scott. Not directly, sir. I think I did realize  
12 that something like this could not be commercialized upon and  
13 I discussed it with him at length, reaching a conclusion that  
14 he felt as sincere about it was we did. And his attempt was  
15 not to commercialize it.

16 Senator Cannon. Do you believe that the understanding  
17 and the agreement between you and Mr. Van Hoeydonck could be  
18 construed as an agreement on your part to produce the statute  
19 for which it was used?

20 Colonel Scott. I guess I do not understand the question,  
21 sir.

22 Senator Cannon. What I am trying to get at is if you in  
23 fact commissioned him to do this statute for a particular pur-  
24 pose, there may be a real question as to whether or not the  
25 government retains that right in that statute and could

1 prohibit him or could recover from him any profits that have  
2 been made of it, if you as a government official actually com-  
3 missioned him to do the statue. This is what my question was  
4 directed toward.

5 Do you feel that that was the situation?

6 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

7 Well, he offered to do the statue, and we said, yes, we  
8 would like to have you do the statue. I guess that--

9 Senator Cannon. Were you doing that talking in terms  
10 of the space program or were you talking in terms of individu-  
11 ally, you would like to have him do it?

12 Colonel Scott. At the time, my intent was to enhance  
13 the space program, to provide a meaningful memorial for the  
14 benefit of space exploration.

15 Senator Weicker. Do you feel he would have done the  
16 statue if you had not asked him or not discussed it with him?

17 Colonel Scott. I do not know, sir. You mean if we had  
18 not --

19 Senator Weicker. Was he looking to you for the green  
20 light on this?

21 Colonel Scott. It was a simple matter, sir, of discuss-  
22 ing the possibility of having a small statue like that.

23 Senator Weicker. But before he agreed to do it, did he  
24 have your word that you would take it up to the moon?

25 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, implicitly, I am sure he did,

1 because I had we would consider such a thing and the whole  
2 idea was to provide a memorial on the moon.

3 Senator Weicker. I see.

4 Colonel Scott. I discussed it with Mr. Slayton after  
5 having discussed it with the artist, for the purpose of leav-  
6 ing it on the moon.

7 Senator Weicker. He did not proceed to make this statue  
8 until you indicated to him that you were going to take it to  
9 the moon; is that correct?

10 Colonel Scott. I do not know whether he proceed to make  
11 it or not.

12 Senator Weicker. Did he have the statue to show you  
13 prior to your agreeing to take it to the moon?

14 Colonel Scott. Prior to our discussion about taking it to  
15 the moon, he did not that I know of. After our discussion of  
16 providing this memorial, he did send down a sample statue,  
17 I think.

18 Whether we received that and saw it prior to the time Mr.  
19 Slayton authorized it or not, I do not remember.

20 Mr. Gehrig. He made it to certain specifications, did  
21 he not?

22 Colonel Scott. No, sir, just a small simple statue.

23 Mr. Gehrig. Did he not have to meet certain specifica-  
24 tions to take them aboard the spacecraft?

25 Colonel Scott. Right, nonflammable and lightweight.



1 Mr. Gelwick. There are specific questions.

2 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, I think I see what you mean.

3 Senator Cannon. If the NASA pursues this further, they  
4 might inquire whether this constitutes a specific indication  
5 and see if there is anything in the statutes that permits them  
6 to take action against Van Hoeydonck.

7 Dr. Fletcher. In my opening statement I think I indicated  
8 that the investigation of the Fallen Astronaut was not as far  
9 along as the covers.

10 Senator Cannon. The report is that Mr. Scott told Mr.  
11 Van Hoeydonck that NASA did not want the sculpture publicly  
12 advertised for about a year and that you asked Mr. Van Hoeydonck  
13 to keep the identity of the sculptor a secret for a specified  
14 time.

15 Colonel Scott. I believe that is a misinterpretation on  
16 the part of Mr. Van Hoeydonck. The specified time, it was  
17 not my intention for this to become publicized ever. As far  
18 as his name, I do not remember any discussion or agreement on  
19 that, because we allowed his name to be associated with the  
20 display on the Smithsonian. We agreed to that, not for any  
21 particular purpose other than that the Smithsonian wanted to  
22 have an authentic replica.

23 My understanding with Mr. Van Hoeydonck was that it would  
24 never become a public item.

25 The Chairman. Smithsonian only has certain things. How

1 did they tell you about that?

2 Colonel Scott. I had a letter from Mr. Durant at the  
3 Smithsonian requesting the display.

4 Senator Cannon. When did you first learn that the sculp-  
5 tor's identity was public knowledge and that it was the intent  
6 of the sculptor, along with Waddell Galleries, to offer for  
7 sale replicas of the Fallen Astronaut?

8 Colonel Scott. I first learned the statue was public  
9 knowledge, I believe in January, when I understood that it  
10 would be on display at the Waddell Gallery. I then heard that  
11 there were to be replicas made to be sold sometime in early  
12 May.

13 Senator Cannon. Is that about the time of the New York  
14 Times article that said an offering of a limited edition would  
15 be made for sale at a cost of \$750 each?

16 That came out about May 14, I think.

17 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, I heard about it before that,  
18 because before that I understood it was just a rumor. That  
19 is why I contacted the man, because it had not been published.

20 Senator Cannon. Mr. Chairman, I understand that you have  
21 the correspondence between the astronauts and Smithsonian and  
22 also the Waddell Galleries and perhaps this should be made a  
23 part of the record.

24 The Chairman. I am not too sure about the Smithsonian.

25 Senator Cannon. Mr. Kraft, back to one of your answers

Material requested for the record on page 17, line 2  
by Senator Symington during the hearing before the  
Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3,  
1972:

Question: Give a breakdown and description of all covers  
flown on Apollo 15.

Answer:

400 or 398 - Apollo 15 covers (Scott) - Unauthorized.

These covers are similar except that the 100 given  
to Eiermann were certified by Mrs. Carrey and bear  
the notation, "Landed at Hadley Moon July 30, 1971."  
The remaining (impounded) bear an imprinted state-  
ment, "This envelope was carried to the moon aboard  
the Apollo 15." (Examples are attached.)

88 Apollo 12 covers (Irwin) - Authorized.

144 Apollo 15 covers (Worden) - Authorized.

100 of these had a cachet depicting the 15 phases  
of the moon. (Example attached). The other 44  
were different and included some plain envelopes.

8 Apollo 15 covers of a different design (Irwin) - Authorized.

(Example attached)

2 Covers for U.S. Postal Service - Authorized.

1 "Flown to the Moon" cover with "First Man on the Moon"  
stamp and "Bliss Centennial" 3¢ stamp (Irwin) - Authorized.

1 Cover commemorating Wright Brothers dated 1928 with  
Orville's autograph (Worden) - Authorized

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644 (or 642) TOTAL

Material requested for the record on page 62, line 4 by Senator Cannon during the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

Question: What did the envelopes weigh?

Answer: The 358 envelopes presently impounded at NASA Headquarters were weighed on August 4, 1972, at Goddard Space Flight Center.

The 298 unauthorized envelopes (Scott) weigh 706.4 grams. This weight includes two 8¢ stamps on each envelope which were affixed after recovery. Inasmuch as each envelope contained two 8¢ stamps a total of 596 such stamps were added after recovery. The 596 similar sized 8¢ stamps weigh 85.8 grams. Therefore, the weight of 298 unauthorized envelopes was 620.6 grams (21.9 ozs.) and it is estimated that the 400 unauthorized covers weighed about 30 ounces.

Material requested for the record on page 90, line 19  
by Senator Anderson during the hearing before the Committee  
on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

Question: What is Mr. Eiermann's present address?

Answer: Mr. Eiermann's present address is  
Eiermann, Horst Walter, FRIEDRICHSHALLER  
STRASSE 36, 7 STUTTGART, GERMANY

Material requested for the record on pages 111 and 120 by Senator Curtis and Senator Smith during the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences August 3, 1972.

Question: Please provide a list of all items authorized and unauthorized taken to the moon on previous Apollo flights and the disposition of each item.

Answer: Information on the contents of the Astronaut Preference Kit (APK) will be furnished to the Committee separately.

Material requested for the record on pages 179 and 215 by Senator Weicker and Mr. Gehrig during the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

Question: Provide for the record a copy of the letters from Mr. Winick and Mr. Slayton's reply.

Answer: Mr. Winick's letter and Mr. Slayton's reply are attached.



UNIT 20

Space

STUDY GROUP

A NOT FOR PROFIT CORPORATION



SECRET

Mr. E. Winick  
21 Maple Road  
Homewood, Ill. 60430

SPWALE BRITTON  
2, Canale McCoy  
241 Chestnut Hills Drive  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45208

CHAIRMAN  
James E. Flange  
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PRESIDENT &  
STAMP AUCTIONS  
1 Forge  
20 Dalton Court  
St. W. 09948

SECRETARY  
Betty Peters  
4 West Thorne  
St. W. 09928

VICE  
1 Chairman  
10000 Gateway  
1000, War Memorial Dr.  
St. W. 01014

VICE  
1000 F. Berdwell  
10000 Derrnough Crescent  
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CHECKLISTS  
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St. W. 127  
St. W. 01014

ARTISTS  
10000 H. Cherrman  
St. W. 01014

MAN CORRESPONDENT  
10000 W. Winston  
10000 Court Mendons  
St. W. 01014

STAMP STATIONS  
10000  
St. W. 10000

Lester Winick  
2121 Maple Road  
Homewood, Ill. 60430

March 11, 1972

Spencer Beresford  
General Counsel  
NASA  
Washington, D. C. 20546

Dear Sir;

I am President of a group of space stamp and envelope (called covers by collectors) philatelists.

Recently, I have received several inquiries from our European members about the enclosed copy of an ad. It offers a cover "Carried to the Moon" by the Apollo 13 Astronauts. Please note that it sells for \$1500.00, and that 100 covers were offered.

Please advise me:

1. Were these covers carried on board the Capsule as certified by a Texas Notary Public?
2. I was told that the German dealer paid \$1000.00 each for the covers. Who received this money?
3. Two stamps cancelled on one envelope is illegal according to Postal regulations. Was this authorization waived for this event?
4. The two space stamps on the cover were issued on August 2, 1971 at three different cities in the United States. How did they get to the Okinawa by August 7, 1971. I assume the ship was "on station" when the stamps were issued.
5. These covers were never offered in the United States. Any reason for this?
6. Did the three Astronauts actually sign the covers, or are they autopen signatures?
7. My knowledge of United States Notary Publics states that they can only verify signatures, not the authenticity of documents. Did Mrs. Carsey see the cover placed on board the capsule, and was she present when the capsule was taken aboard the Okinawa to witness the removal of the covers?

These are some of the questions that I feel are domain to you and require an answer.

Very truly yours,



FG/O 0.10/20

03(72-16075)

April 18, 1972

Mr. Lester Winick  
2121 Maple Road  
Homewood, Illinois 60430

Dear Mr. Winick:

This is in reply to your letter of March 11, 1972, asking several questions about the "covers" which were allegedly carried to the moon by the Apollo 15 Astronauts.

Several of your questions concern matters about which only the astronauts themselves are fully informed. Accordingly, we requested the Astronaut Office in Houston to obtain the answers to these questions. Doubtless because of the preoccupation of that Office with the preparations for the Apollo 16 launch, it has not yet responded to our inquiry. At such time as the reply from the Astronaut Office is received, we will write to you further.

Sincerely,

Original signed by  
E. M. Shafer

R. M. Shafer  
Associate General Counsel

G/EMShafer:spb 4/18/72  
Subj.  
Chron.



NATIONAL

SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
MANNED SPACECRAFT CENTER  
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77058

REPLY TO  
ATTN OF: CA

APR 25 1972

Mr. Lester Winick  
2121 Maple Road  
Homewood, IL 60430

Dear Mr. Winick:

Your recent letter to Mr. Beresford regarding a cover ad has been referred to me for response. I will answer your questions in the order asked:

1. There were covers carried on board Apollo 15. Whether or not the ones offered for sale are those which were carried or not cannot be certified by either us or the Texas notary public.
2. The crew gave some of the covers carried to a personal friend of theirs who presently lives in Germany. They received no reimbursement, either directly or indirectly. If the German dealer eventually did pay money for some covers, you should ask him whom he paid it to.
3. I am sure no one received any special authorization to place two cancellations on one envelope. Since none of these envelopes went through the U.S. mail, we are not in a position to pass on the legality.
4. Your assumption that the OKINAWA was on station when the stamps were issued is correct; however, we are sure that many of the stamps could have been delivered to the ship between August 2 and August 7, 1971. You would have to contact the U.S. Navy to obtain confirmation of this, however.
5. Apparently the reason these covers were not offered in the U.S. is that the only ones given away by the crew were to an individual in Germany who apparently chose to commercialize on them.
6. The three astronauts did sign some covers, but whether the particular ones for sale are those or forgeries could not be determined by anyone at this point in time.
7. The notary certification on the covers in question is meaningless since, at best, the notary could only certify signatures; and, in this case, that is not valid either since the signatures were not applied in her presence.

I hope this answers all your questions on the subject.

Sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY:  
D. K. BLAYTON

Donald K. Blayton  
Director of Flight Crew Operations

cc:  
NASA Hqs., Mr. S. M. Beresford, G  
NASA Hqs., Mr. O. B. Lloyd, Jr., F-2

Material requested for the record on page 194  
by Senator Weicker during the hearing before the  
Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences  
August 3, 1972.

Question: Dr. Low - What was the date you first heard  
about the Apollo 14 coins?

Answer: July 1971

Material requested for the record on page 218, line 4  
by Mr. Gehrig during the hearing before the Senate  
Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences August 3, 1972.

Question: Dr. Kraft, will you please submit for the record  
the answer to the previous question I asked; that is, are  
you considering issuing regulations which would help the  
astronauts through the difficult period just prior to launch?

Answer: NASA will issue regulations designed to assure that  
NASA management is promptly aware of problem situations  
and therefore will be able to advise in assisting the  
astronauts.

Material requested for the record on page 218, line 14 by Mr. Gehrig during the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

Question: Dr. Fletcher, is it correct that of the 644 covers, space covers, taken aboard the Apollo 15 mission, the 400 unauthorized covers and one of the covers for the Postal Service were taken to the moon, but the rest remained in the command module?

Answer: Yes

Material requested for the record on page 218, line 19 by Mr. Gehrig during the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

Question: In other words, the only authorized cover that went to the surface of the moon was the cover for the Postal Service. Did this cover leave the lunar module and actually go to the surface of the moon?

Answer: Yes

Material requested for the record on page 218, line 23 by Mr. Gehrig during the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

Question: Did the unauthorized covers leave the lunar module and go to the surface of the moon?

Answer: To the best of our knowledge they remained in the lunar module.



Material requested for the record on page 219, line 2 by Mr. Gehrig during the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

Question: For clarification of the earlier discussion regarding the unauthorized Bulova chronograph and timer, would you please answer the following questions:

Dr. Fletcher reported to the committee on August 1, that Colonel Scott carried on Apollo 15 an unauthorized Bulova chronograph and an unauthorized Bulova timer.

Are these two separate items?

Answer: Yes.

- (a) A wrist chronograph
- (b) A stop watch

Material requested for the record on page 219, line 11 by Mr. Gehrig during the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

Question: Colonel Scott stated he carried the chronograph at the request of General McCormick of Bulova and that later he had to persuade General McCormick not to commercialize this item.

Does NASA not furnish an approved chronograph to each astronaut?

Answer: Yes NASA does provide an approved flight qualified wrist chronograph to each astronaut.

Material requested for the record on page 219, line 19  
by Mr. Gehrig during the hearing before the Committee  
on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

Question: Did Colonel Scott have one?

Answer: Yes

Material requested for the record on page 219, line 22 by Mr. Gehrig during the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

Question: Did he in fact used the Bulova chronograph to perform the mission?

Answer: No

Material requested for the record on page 220, line 1 by Mr. Gehrig during the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

Question: Colonel Scott related how he used the Bulova timer in landing on the moon. This is a separate instrument from the chronograph Colonel Scott carried or is it incorporated on chronograph?

Answer: It is a separate instrument.

Material requested for the record on page 220, line 7 by Mr. Gehrig during the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

Question: Mr. Slayton, would you please provide for the committee record a copy of the detailed policy for carrying personal items by astronauts on space flights; that is, the policy dated August 18, 1965?

When was this policy updated? Would you please furnish the committee, for the committee record, a copy of the updated policy? If more than one, please furnish all of them.

Answer: Senator Curtis asked the same question on page 20, line 15.

JAN 19 1972

MEMORANDUM

TO: MA/Apollo Program Director  
FROM: M/Associate Administrator  
for Manned Space Flight  
SUBJECT: Astronaut Preference Kits - Apollo Missions

Request you assure that the attached policy outline is followed on  
Astronaut Preference Kits for the remaining Apollo missions.

Dale D. Myers

Enclosure

cc: Manned Spacecraft Center  
AA/Gilruth  
PA/McDivitt  
CA/Slayton

MA/Lee  
MAO/Holcomb  
MA/chron file  
MAP/Potato  
AXC.

MAP:JSPotato:ca:24311:1/12/72

MA 1-12-1 1-5-2

## ASTRONAUT PREFERENCE KIT POLICY

### 1. PURPOSE

This establishes policy and procedures and assigns responsibilities governing articles to be included in the Astronaut Preference Kits (APK) flown on board Apollo spacecraft. An "Astronaut Preference Kit" is the container and its contents which each flight crew member personally packs with the items of his choice prior to each Apollo flight. This also establishes general guidelines for prohibited articles and specific weight limitations associated with the Astronaut Preference Kits.

### 2. POLICY

Apollo crew members are permitted to carry certain items of a personal nature on each manned spacecraft flight. Those items must be carried in the approved Astronaut Preference Kit. All other personal items are prohibited. The articles carried in the APK are for the astronaut's personal use, or for use by them as personal gifts. They are not to be used for, or given for any commercial or fund raising purposes. Prohibited items within the APK are those that might create subsequent problems with respect to flight safety, commercialism, personal aggrandizement or gain, derogatory character, and good taste.

### 3. RESPONSIBILITIES

#### a. Apollo Crew Members:

- (1) Each crew member is responsible for personally packing his APK with articles of his choice. He will develop a list of items he proposes to include in his APK, including quantities, and submit it to the Director, Flight Crew Operations, MSC.
- (2) Each crew member may divulge the contents of his APK publicly, prior to launch, at his own discretion.

#### b. Director, Flight Crew Operations, MSC:

- (1) Will review the list of items submitted for inclusion in the APK for conformance with policy and either approve or disapprove specific items.



- (2) Will notify the Director, Apollo Program Office, no later than launch minus two days that the contents of the APK's are in accordance with this policy statement.
  - (3) Will insure that the weights of the APK's are in accordance with "Weight Limitations," below, and submit weight information to the Director, Apollo Spacecraft Program, MSC.
  - (4) Will receive and respond to all post-launch inquiries regarding the contents of the APK's during the course of the mission.
- c. The Apollo Program Director will insure that the contents of the APK's are in compliance with the provisions of this policy statement.

4. WEIGHT LIMITATIONS

a. Lunar Module

The APK's to be carried on board the Lunar Module will be limited to 0.5 pounds per astronaut or a total weight of 1.5 pounds.

b. Command Service Module

The APK's to be carried on board the Command Service Module will be limited to 5 pounds per astronaut or a total weight of 15 pounds.

c. Exceptions

Overall weight considerations may require reduction of these weight allowances for a particular mission at the discretion of the Manager, Apollo Spacecraft Program Office. If the weight exceeds that allowed for a mission, the Manager, Apollo Spacecraft Program Office, will either grant a waiver or request removal of some item(s) from the APK in order to conform with the weight restrictions. In the event a waiver is granted or the weight allowance is reduced, the Manager, Apollo Spacecraft Program Office, will notify the Apollo Program Director.

# Memorandum

TO : See list below

DATE: August 18, 1965

FROM : CA/Assistant Director for Flight Crew Operations

SUBJECT: Personal items on space flights

For each Gemini flight, GT-5 and subsequent flights, Mr. Webb has approved the wearing of a badge to be selected by the flight crew and worn on the flight suit. Ground rules are as follows:

- a. The badge must be no larger than the NASA emblem on the left breast (3 inches in diameter).
- b. It will be worn on the right breast under the name tag.
- c. There will be no attempt to attach unofficial names to the spacecraft through association with the badge. All spacecraft will be called Gemini 5, 6, etc.
- d. The badge will be submitted for approval through command channels to the Administrator, NASA.
- e. Use of a personal badge is optional and may be simply Gemini 6, etc., or nothing.

A policy for carrying personal items on space flight was established subsequent to GT-3. To assure complete understanding of their policy, pertinent details are as follows:

- a. Each crew member may carry up to 8 ounces of personal mementos on his person.
- b. A list of items desired to be carried will be provided to and approved by the Assistant Director for Flight Crew Operations.
- c. Each item will be officially qualified for space flight either by similarity or appropriate environmental testing.
- d. The Assistant Director for Flight Crew Operations will certify in writing to the Mission Director prior to each mission that he is aware of and has approved and qualified each unofficial item carried.
- e. A decision will be made prior to the mission regarding which items will be publicly discussed post flight. Under no conditions will items not discussed publicly appear in personal stories under the LIFE/PTL contract.

In the interests of preventing the continual problem of individuals receiving mementos at the last minute which cannot be qualified for flight, a list of proposed items will be submitted for approval six weeks in advance of launch date. The same cutoff applies to badges to be worn on flight suits. Personal medallions, especially those duplicating the badge, should not be procured until the design is officially approved.

The attempt on the part of anyone within the Flight Crew Operations Directorate to bootleg any item on board not approved by me will result in appropriate disciplinary action. In addition to jeopardizing your personal careers, it must be recognized that seemingly insignificant items can and have affected the prerogatives of follow-on crews. Witness this memorandum.

*Donald K. Slayton*  
Donald K. Slayton

Addressees:

- CB/E. E. Aldrin
- W. A. Anders
- N. A. Armstrong
- C. A. Bassett
- A. L. Bean
- F. Borman
- M. S. Carpenter
- E. A. Cernan
- R. B. Chaffee
- M. Collins
- C. Conrad
- L. G. Cooper
- R. W. Cunningham
- D. F. Eisele
- O. K. Garriott
- E. C. Gibson
- R. F. Gordon

- CB/V. I. Grissom
- J. P. Kerwin
- J. A. Lovell
- J. A. McDivitt
- F. O. Michel
- W. M. Schirra
- H. H. Schmitt
- D. R. Scott
- R. L. Schweickart
- E. M. See
- A. B. Shepard
- T. P. Stafford
- E. H. White
- C. C. Williams
- J. W. Young

CA:DKSlayton:sms 8/18/65

Material requested for the record on page 220, line 16 by Mr. Gehrig during the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

Question: Dr. Fletcher, your letter of July 27 states that 88 covers were authorized to be carried by Astronaut Irwin as a personal favor to former Astronaut Gordon.

Does your approval procedure for the contents of Astronaut Preference Kits provide some sort of a check for questioning as to why one should carry 88 covers for one individual?

It would appear that the quantity per se would raise a question as to the eventual use of these covers and that that in itself should signal additional review of an item proposed for an Astronaut Preference Kit.

Answer: As stated earlier by Mr. Slayton, it is his prerogative to approve the contents of the Astronaut Preference Kits. Up until now no attempt has been made to question the astronauts as to why they were carrying the items requested. This of course will be changed in the future.

Material requested for the record on page 221, line 3 by Mr. Gehrig during the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

Question: Dr. Fletcher, according to your report of the 27th, there were somewhere between 4,600 and 4,900 covers prepared by the Brevard Printing Company, delivered to a Mr. Collins, who stored them in the astronaut quarters. The report says that the Apollo 15 crew autographed hundreds of these envelopes during their evening leisure hours.

During the testimony presented to the committee, it was stated that there are thousands of such covers prepared, some of them for sale. Has the NASA investigation turned up any evidence that any of the 4,600 to 4,900 covers prepared for the Apollo 15 astronauts, other than those carried to the moon, have been sold?

Answer: Other than the unauthorized covers carried on the Apollo 15 flight, the inquiry conducted by NASA did not disclose evidence that any of those envelopes were sold. However, the investigations primarily focused on the envelopes carried to the moon and it is entirely possible that one or more of the 4,600-4,900 covers have been sold.

Material requested for the record on page 221, line 17 by Mr. Gehrig during the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

Question: Dr. Fletcher, did Mrs. C. G. Carsey, the notary public, have the certification which was approved by Colonel Scott and typed on the back of the 100 envelopes typed in her NASA office by NASA personnel?

Answer: Yes, NASA personnel did assist Mrs. Carsey with the typing.

Material requested for the record on page 221, line 23 by Mr. Gehrig during the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

Question: Would you provide the committee with a chronological schedule of events of what happened in both the stamp cover incident and the Fallen Astronaut statue incident?

Answer: The chronological schedule of events is attached.

Chronology of  
144 Authorized Covers

- January 21, 1970 - Worden purchased stamp album from Herrick Herrick and paid him by check for \$2,800. Worden had met Herrick some years ago along with some other astronauts and Herrick knew of Worden's interest in philately.
- Fall 1971 - Worden had Radnofsky catalogue the album to determine its value. It was determined that it was in line with what he paid.
- Approximately 2 months before launch - Scott, Irwin, and Worden discussed with Herrick the feasibility of their carrying some first day covers on the flight. Herrick gave them professional advice as to preparation.
- May or June 1971 - Herrick asked his son, William Herrick, in N.Y.C. to arrange for a cachet design which could be placed on approximately 200 envelopes which were to be carried to the moon by the Apollo 15 crew. The cachet, depicting 15 phases of the moon, was designed by both William Herrick and Vance Johnson, a N.Y. artist.
- June 29, 1971 - Ad-Pro Graphics, Inc., a printing firm in Miami was requested by Herrick Herrick to print 250 envelopes and 250 panel cards which describe the covers as having been carried on the Apollo 15 flight. The 250 envelopes had the following printed in the upper left hand corner: "Scott, Worden, Irwin Apollo 15". Also, Herrick ordered two rubber stamps, one worded: "Launch, July 26, 1971" and the other "Recovery, August 7, 1971". Herrick paid for the order.



Three weeks prior to launch - Herrick delivered 100 of these covers to Worden. They were listed on Worden's APK, and packed along with 44 other covers of different design. They remained on the Command Module throughout the flight.

August 7, 1971 - The twin 8-cent stamps were placed on these 144 envelopes and subsequently cancelled by the Post Office on board the U.S.S. Okinawa. These stamps were purchased by Worden on the recovery ship. Sixteen of these covers were torn or damaged, and destroyed.

The remaining covers were autographed by the crew members on the flight from Hawaii to Houston.

Shortly after return to Houston - Worden gave 28 covers to friends; 40 covers to Herrick for Herrick and Herrick's son; and 60 covers to Herrick for safekeeping.

Early or mid-October 1971 - Herrick delivered 70 of these envelopes to Siegel in New York. Siegel believed these covers belonged to Herrick. Shortly after receipt, Siegel contacted some of his customers and sold five of them to various customers, the highest price paid being \$1,500. The total proceeds from the sale of these five amounted to \$4,900. Siegel sold five additional covers to Sanabria, Inc. for \$3,000. Sanabria, Inc. sold these five for \$3,750.

Herrick stated he sold three covers himself for \$1,250 and he has several in Europe out for sale.

Latter part of October 1971 - A prospective customer of Sanabria, Inc., Henry E. Josten, Curtiss-Johnson Publications, Inc., in Connecticut, wrote to MSC to inquire as to the authenticity of the cover.

- November 5, 1971 - Slayton responded to Josten stating, in substance, that NASA could not guarantee the authenticity of the cover.
- November 1971 - Slayton directs Worden to ensure that postal covers given by him to personal friends would not be further commercialized.
- November 1971 - Herrick directed Siegel not to sell any more of the envelopes.
- June 1972 - Herrick told Siegel to send 60 covers directly to Worden at MSC, which Siegel did by registered mail.

Chronology of  
400 Unauthorized Covers

- 1970 (approx.) - Eiermann met Sieger at the Cape and they became friendly.
- 1971 (early) - Sieger conceived the plan for the cancelled covers and furnished instructions through Eiermann. Sieger also mailed some specially designed envelopes to Eiermann in Stuttgart (never used).
- 1971 (early spring) - At dinner with Col. Scott, Eiermann proposed the idea of taking covers on Apollo 15 flight. After several discussions, Scott, Irwin, and Worden agreed to the proposition, with the understanding that 100 such covers were to be given to Eiermann. Eiermann offered and the crew accepted an offer of approximately \$21,000 for their efforts as a "trust fund" for their children. They were to receive the money in a German bank account (the account was set up and separate deposit books were sent to each crew member, date unknown).
- Sometime prior to launch - Scott supplied Collins with a design to be incorporated on lightweight envelopes. Collins placed an order with a Miami printing firm. 1200 to 1500 were printed -- 1/3 with a special imprint in the upper left hand corner reading: "This envelope was carried to the moon aboard Apollo 15." The bill for printing was sent to Al Bishop. Envelopes delivered to Collins who placed 10¢ stamps -- "First man on the Moon" on them. The envelopes were stored in the astronauts' quarters prior to launch.

July 26, 1971  
(early hours)

- Collins carried several hundred of the lightweight envelopes to the KSC post office for cancellation. The cost of the stamps was paid for by the crew. The envelopes were then delivered to the crew's quarters. Members of the flight crew support team vacuum packed them and they were carried aboard in Col. Scott's spare suit. These envelopes went to the moon's surface.

Shortly before  
launch date

- Col. Scott asked that arrangements be made to have the twin eight-cent stamps, "A Decade of Achievement," and "United States in Space" available on the recovery ship at splashdown. These stamps were a new issue as of August 2, 1971.

July 14, 1971

- Rhodes wrote to the Chief Petty Officer in charge, Post Office, USS OKINAWA, requesting that the twin eight-cent stamps be made available to the Apollo 15 crew on board the USS OKINAWA on date of splashdown.

July 20, 1971

- TWX from USS OKINAWA to KSC acknowledging their request and assuring that stamps could be obtained from post office at Pearl Harbor in time for recovery.

August 7, 1971

- Envelopes (544) cancelled aboard USS OKINAWA by ship's crew.

During flight from Hawaii to Houston the covers were signed by the Apollo 15 crew.

August 31, 1971

- Mrs. Carsey typed certification on the back of 100 of the envelopes.

September 2, 1971-

Col. Scott mailed these 100 envelopes to Eiermann in Stuttgart.

- November 27, 1971 - German stamp dealer, Carsten Fuchs, wrote to Radnofsky, enclosing a copy of an ad by a German stamp company reflecting the covers of Apollo 15 were being offered for sale by Sieger.
- December 2, 1971 - According to notes in Radnofsky's file, Radnofsky furnished Scott a copy of Fuchs' letter. Scott stated he believed the covers were to be held for release at the end of Apollo program, and was surprised that they were being marketed now.
- February 1972 - Scott telephonically informed Eiermann in Germany that the crew was declining to accept money for the envelopes delivered.
- April 1972 - Slayton learns of unauthorized covers and takes disciplinary action.
- April 1972 - Scott told Eiermann the crew did not want the alternate offer of stamps.
- Early June 1972 - NASA HQ management hears of possible impropriety and starts inquiry through line management channels. Results of inquiry reviewed on June 16 and June 26.
- June 18, 1972 - An article appeared in the Washington Star concerning the sale of Apollo 15 covers in Germany.
- June 29, 1972 - Formal investigation by the Inspections Division was ordered by Dr. Low.
- July 10, 1972 - Astronauts reprimanded.

Management Chronology  
MSC and HQs

- Latter part of October 1971 - A prospective customer of Sanabria, Inc., Henry E. Josten, Curtiss Johnson Publications, Inc., in Connecticut, wrote to MSC to inquire as to the authenticity of the cover. (144)
- November 5, 1971 - Slayton responded to Josten stating, in substance, that NASA could not guarantee the authenticity of the cover. (144)
- November 1971 - Slayton directs Worden to ensure that postal covers given by him to personal friends would not be further commercialized. (144)
- March 1, 1972 - At the Administrator's staff meeting, Mr. Beresford discussed his meeting with the FTC concerning coins flown on Apollo 14. At this meeting, mention was made of the possible sale of other items, such as covers, flags, patches, etc., offered for sale.
- March 11, 1972 - Lester Winick, President of Space Topics (a group of space stamp and envelope philatelists), wrote to NASA General Counsel requesting information concerning a European ad offering Apollo 15 covers for sale.
- Late March 1972 - Slayton receives Winick letter for his response and mentions it in a casual conversation to Irwin. Irwin tells Slayton to talk to Scott.
- Early April - Slayton talks to Scott and for the first time learns that 400 unauthorized covers were taken on the mission and 100 were given to a friend in Germany.
- April 15, 1972 - The night before the launch of Apollo 16 Slayton talked to Scott and Worden concerning any possible remuneration for the gift of the covers. Slayton was told an offer had been made to the crew. Slayton informed the crew to refuse all offers. Slayton later took disciplinary action.

Early June 1972 - Dr. Kraft informed by members of his staff that unauthorized covers were flown on Apollo 15 and some of these covers were later sold in Europe.

NASA HQ

Early June 1972 - Dr. Low is informed by a member of his staff that there may have been postal covers flown on Apollo 15 that were later sold in Europe.

Early June 1972 - Dr. Low requests Dale Myers, Associate Administrator, OMSF, to start an inquiry into the matter.

Early June 1972 - Dr. Low informs Dr. Fletcher of the situation as it is developing.

June 16, 1972 - First response from Myers to Dr. Low.

June 18, 1972 - Article appeared in the Washington Star concerning the sale of Apollo 15 covers in Germany.

June 23, 1972 - Dr. Kraft interviews Astronaut Scott.

June 26, 1972 - Second response from Myers to Dr. Low.

June 29, 1972 - Formal investigation by the Inspections Division was ordered by Dr. Low.

July 10, 1972 - Astronauts reprimanded.

Material requested for the record on page 222, line 3 by Mr. Gehrig during the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

Question: Dr. Kraft, how do you determine your responsibility to inform NASA Headquarters of events that could have an adverse effect upon the agency?

Answer: It is a part of my responsibility as a NASA Field Center Director to determine which events within the scope of my responsibility might have an adverse effect upon the agency. Some situations, such as accidents, are covered by written instructions but it would be impossible to reduce to specific written instructions all of those events which could conceivably occur. When a situation does arise which in my judgment warrants the attention of NASA Headquarters management, I communicate the details directly to Mr. Dale D. Myers, Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight, either by telephone or written communication as a particular incident warrants.



WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH. CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.  
 STUART STROMBOM, MINN. MARGARET CHASE SMITH, MASS.  
 JOHN S. STONG, MISS. HARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZ.  
 EDWARD W. GARNER, IND. LOWELL P. WEICKER, ALA.  
 DAVID P. WASSERMAN, CALIF. EARL S. BURNETT, S. DAK.

AMOS J. BROWN, STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON  
 AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES  
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

August 8, 1972

The Honorable James C. Fletcher, Administrator  
 National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
 Washington, D. C. 20546

Dear Dr. Fletcher:

Senator Goldwater has requested that the following questions be included and answered for the hearing record of August 3:

1. Was the letter of reprimand sent to the astronaut's military files or confined to the NASA files?
2. If the total infringement results only in being applicable to the rules of NASA, would you rescind the letter of reprimand? I ask this particular question because, as you know, a letter of reprimand in the file of a military officer effectively blocks promotion.
3. In your judgment, is there any difference in what these three men did and what other astronauts have done in selling pictures, articles, etc., to national magazines?

Sincerely yours,

*James J. Gehrig*  
 James J. Gehrig  
 Staff Director

Action Copy to C  
 Info Copy to A  
AD  
ARB

13448

Rec'd in NASA 8/14/72

Response Date 8/21/72  
 Response Reply for

Additional material requested for the record by Senator Goldwater relative to the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

1.
  - Q. Was the letter of reprimand sent to the astronauts' military files or confined to the NASA files?
  - A. The reprimand was put in each astronaut's military (201) file located at MSC in Houston.

Additional Material requested for the record by Senator Goldwater relative to the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

- 2.
- Q. If the total infringement results only in being applicable to the rules of NASA, would you rescind the letter of reprimand? I ask this particular question because, as you know, a letter of reprimand in the file of a military officer effectively blocks promotion.
- A. The infringement committed by astronauts Scott, Worden and Irwin is not limited to the rules of NASA alone. The NASA Standard of Conduct Regulations were issued under Executive Order 11222 entitled, "Standards of Ethical Conduct for Government Officers and Employees." Regulations similar to those of NASA have been issued by the Civil Service Commission and by the Department of Defense. Section 100 of the NASA Standards of Conduct provides inter alia that each NASA employee "must conduct himself in such a manner that there is not the slightest suggestion of the extracting of private advantage from his Government employment." NASA can find no basis for rescinding the letter of reprimand without being accused, and we believe properly so, of establishing a double standard for its employees, one for astronauts and one for all other NASA employees. NASA recognizes the serious effect such reprimand may have on the careers of military astronauts. However, whether such reprimand will effectively block promotions is within the control of the Air Force and can be affected by the future conduct and performance of the astronauts themselves.

Additional material requested for the record by Senator Goldwater relative to the hearing before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on August 3, 1972.

3. Q. In your judgment, is there any difference in what these three men did and what other astronauts have done in selling pictures, articles, etc., to national magazines?
- A. There are several distinguishing factors differentiating the actions of Astronauts Scott, Worden and Irwin from what other astronauts have done in selling pictures, articles, etc., to national magazines. In the situations that we are aware of where financial arrangements were made with national magazines NASA was requested by the astronauts to approve what was to be furnished under the agreement and was informed of the financial arrangement. This was a prior approval with full disclosure. The scope of these arrangements provided that any material used in stories was either of a personal nature (relating to their private lives) or was information that was publicly available. The use of government facilities, equipment or personnel by the astronauts for these approved activities was prohibited. There was no violation of NASA regulations. In the case of Scott, Worden and Irwin, NASA was not requested to approve either the carrying of the 400 unauthorized covers or the financial arrangement for their sale. Government facilities, equipment and personnel were used in packaging and transporting these covers to the moon and back in furtherance of their private financial gain. There were violations of NASA rules and regulations.

# WADDELL GALLERY

510 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK 10019

May 3, 1972

Mr. Frederick C. Durant, III  
National Air & Space Museum  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington D. C. 20560

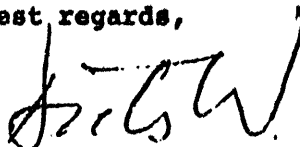
Dear Fred:

Paul left Sunday night for Belgium and he took with him the two additional models which belong to the Smithsonian. Here is why:

As I told you in Washington, Paul said both needed some additional polishing. He examined them carefully and decided that, in fact, he would have to do additional machine work to make them as good as the one that we already have, and which, I assure you, is absolutely perfect.

So there will, obviously, be some delay. I regret that of course, but Paul will work as fast as possible and you will have two good ones available before too long.

Best regards,



Richard H. Waddell

RHW/sm  
CC:

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20560

March 17, 1972

Mrs. Louise T. Deutschman  
Associate Director  
Waddell Gallery  
50 West 57th Street  
New York, New York 10019

Dear Mrs. Deutschman:

Thank you for your letter of March 10. Confirming our telephone conversation, no press conference is planned here but the Smithsonian press release will be mailed Monday morning, 17 April. Thus there will be no danger of premature release of the artist's name.

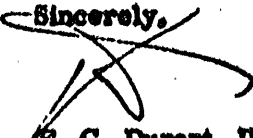
The design for the exhibit case was approved just this morning. Our exhibits shop will build one and quotations are being obtained on the outside for two more. The exhibits office of NASA Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, has requested one and the other may be exhibited first at Kennedy Space Center or, possibly, Fernbank Science Center, Georgia.

If Paul could tentatively plan to visit the Museum on Thursday, 13 April, we could arrange to have photographs here with the exhibit although it would not be in the public area. Alternatively, and perhaps simpler, would be to stop off in Washington after the launching when the exhibit would be open to the public.

In any event, we should know more by this time next week.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

  
F. C. Durant, III  
Assistant Director  
Astronautics

cc: M. B. Zisfein

→ A. Doerflinger III

FCD:bw

# WADDELL GALLERY

50 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK 10019

March 10, 1972

Mr. Frederick C. Durant, III  
Mr. Melvin B. Zisfein  
NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM  
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
Washington, D.C. 20560

Dear Fred and Mel:

Monday was a most enjoyable and satisfying day in every way. All of us are so pleased that Paul Van Hoeydonck's "first work of art on the Moon" is going to be in the permanent collection of the National Air and Space Museum - and on exhibit in the North Hall.

We are delighted that you are planning a formal presentation and press conference with Paul on April 17th, the day after Walter Cronkite makes the first official announcement down at Cape Kennedy.

We have been wondering about the wording of the text to go with the sculpture. Paul wrote out the enclosed sentences before he left for Belgium. What he didn't know, of course, was where the words would go - inside the plexiglas, on the base of the exhibit, alongside it on an easel, or what. So his idea may be too long, or too short for the planned space.

Are you still planning to have the memorial plaque and Paul's sculpture on exhibit at Cape Kennedy and at NASA in Houston simultaneously with Washington?

Please give my warmest regards to Colonel Collins. Of course, we think it would be great to have a Van Hoeydonck show at the opening of your new building!

My very best to you both,

Sincerely,

*Louise*  
Louise Tolliver Deutschman  
Associate Director  
CABLES 'WADGAL NEW YORK'

END

TELEPHONE (212) 461-4141

**FIRST ART ON THE MOON**

**"FALLEN ASTRONAUT"**

by

**PAUL VAN HOEYDONCK**

This is an exact replica of the first work of art left on the Moon August 2, 1971 by the Crew of Apollo 15. It was made by the artist especially for The Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum.



# W WADDELL GALLERY

50 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK 10019

March 8, 1972

Mr. Frederick C. Durant, III  
Mr. Melvin B. Zisfein  
NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM  
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
Washington, D.C. 20560

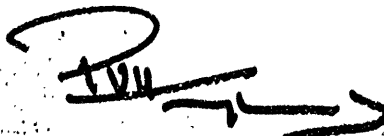
Dear Mr. Durant and Dear Mr. Zisfein:

I want you to know how pleased I was to come to the National Air and Space Museum, and to spend such an interesting and fruitful day. It is an honor for me that the Smithsonian has accepted the work of art that was left on the Moon.

As to the three replicas, I will see that they are in your hands as soon as possible - probably in two weeks time. They will be absolutely identical to the one that lies on the Moon. My American representative, the Waddell Gallery, will arrange for their delivery.

Please extend my regards to Colonel Collins. I very much look forward to seeing you soon again.

Most sincerely,



Paul Van Hoeydonck

MAR 10 1972  
U.S. AIR FORCE  
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TELEPHONE (212) 421-4141

CABLES 'WADGAL NEW YORK'

# MEMO ROUTING SLIP

TO THE FOLLOWING IN ORDER INDICATED

No.	Name or Title	Organization	Room No.	Initial	Date
1.	<i>M. Collins -</i>				
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

### PURPOSE OF ROUTING

Prepare Reply for Signature of	Supply Information on Which to Base Reply
	Comment
Necessary Action	Information
Initial for Clearance	See Me
Signature	Investigate
Approval	Note and Return
As Requested	Per Conversation

**REMARKS**

*Mike:*  
 Attached letter just received from Col. DeWitt and my draft reply. Perhaps this can be handled by telephone but, as I told you, I believe it important to point out that we are not party to drum-beating.

FROM: *May we discuss Friday?*

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

SEE REVERSE

*[Signature]*

1-1-48  
MILITONIAN INSTITUTION



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
MANNED SPACECRAFT CENTER  
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77058

REPLY TO  
ATTN OF: CB

March 20, 1972

Mr. F. C. Durant, III  
Asst. Director, Aeronautics  
National Air and Space Museum  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, DC 20560

Dear Fred:

Enclosed are two of the replica plaques for the Fallen Astronaut memorial displays. Pardon the delay but I was awaiting receipt of the figurines from Paul van Hoeydonck after which I had intended to forward both sets to you as a package.

I am curious as to how the third display was initiated and how Mr. van Hoeydonck got involved directly, as we had intended on keeping the project rather low key. And the involvement of Chuck Biggs has added to the confusion since he was also working on the plaques. We appreciate the assistance in establishing the display, something subtle and discrete and hope to avoid fanfare and any suggestion of commercialism.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "David R. Scott", is written over a horizontal line.

David R. Scott  
Colonel, USAF  
NASA Astronaut

Enclosure

Read to Dave Scott over  
phone by MC late March -

DRAFT: 3/28/72  
F. C. Durant, III

Dear Colonel Scott:

Thank you for the two replica plaques for the Fallen Astronaut memorial exhibit. We recognize your concern on tasteful and low-key <sup>HA</sup> handling of this matter and reassure you of our concurrence.

Following our exchange of correspondence in November and December, the next the Museum was visited by Miss Goldsmith in behalf of Paul Van Hoeydonck and Weddell Galleries, N.Y. who represent Van Hoeydonck in the U.S. She showed to Malvin Zisfain, our Deputy Director, and myself the letter written to Mr. Van Hoeydonck and informed us of his interest and willingness to donate three replica statuettes and to be identified as the artist. In the Museum business one is loath to say no to offers of unique items sought after, we stated that we would be pleased to accept three replicas.

Mrs. Goldsmith then told us that Mr. Van Hoeydonck was planning to be interviewed on CBS by Walter Cronkite on the day of launch of Apollo 16. We, naturally, had no comment to make on this news except that it seemed appropriate to place our exhibit on public view on Monday, 17 April. A telephone call to Chuck Biggs of MEC Exhibits office confirmed that he would indeed like to have a duplicate of our exhibit

2

on display at MEC for two to three months. He was aware that two plaques were being made and would arrange for a third.

Here at the Smithsonian our exhibits department have created a design a copy of which is enclosed. The brief label texts, one for the photograph of the memorial on the Moon and one to be placed near the replica are enclosed also. The Museum is proceeding on the construction of one exhibit to be completed by 14 April. Because of press of work, estimates of production cost of two more to be made by a local exhibit firm are being obtained.

A brief press release by the Smithsonian Institution, which is normal, in the case of new or special exhibits, is planned. A copy of the draft text is enclosed.

I would be pleased to discuss any of the above by telephone at your early convenience. If you and your crew desire, we can delay the completion of the two additional exhibits.

As to Mr. Van Hoydonck's intent, I believe he is most proud to have participated in your act of creating a memorial. He and a Mrs. Deutschman of Waddell Galleries visited the Museum on 6 March. He impressed me as a serious, creative artist with deep emotional interest in the space program and its future.

In summary, the Museum's role in the Fallen Astronaut memorial has been and remains low key. We still believe that the public will have interest in the replica exhibit and the spirit and thought behind its original creation.

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20560

February 22, 1972

Colonel David R. Scott  
c/o Astronaut Office  
NASA/Manned Spacecraft Center  
Houston, Texas 77058

Dear Colonel Scott:

We are pleased to report that Paul van Hoesdonck has agreed to give the Museum three replica figurines for the Fallen Astronaut memorial displays. Chuck Biggs of MSC/PAO office tells us that we shall receive three replica plaques shortly.

We are most grateful for the cooperation and interest of you and your crew in the National Air and Space Museum.

It is tentatively planned to place these exhibits on display simultaneously at NASA/MSC and NASA/KSC sometime during the Apollo 16 flight. The exhibit here will be in our North Hall, near IM-2 and the Apollo 11 CM. We look forward to a visit by you, Astronaut Worden and Irwin whenever you may be in Washington. Mike Collins joins in sending his best regards to you all.

Sincerely,

Signed

F. C. Durant, III  
Assistant Director  
Astronautics

FCD:bm

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

December 13, 1971

Colonel David R. Scott, USAF  
NASA Astronaut  
Manned Spacecraft Center  
Houston, Texas 77058

Dear Colonel Scott:

We are indeed pleased to receive your approval in creating two tasteful exhibits of the Apollo 15 Mission's Hadley Ruse memorial to deceased astronauts.

Your willingness to obtain two replica figurines and two replica plaques for the Smithsonian are appreciated greatly. As soon as these are received our exhibits designers will produce a sketch and plans for a display. We shall be pleased to obtain the comments on design from you and your crew members. It is possible that there may be interest on the part of NASA Centers to receive the second exhibit on loan for one - two months, commencing with NASA/MSC.

In any event, we are most pleased by your interest and support in this project. We assure you that our treatment will be low-key and in appropriate taste.

With every good wish for the holiday season,

Sincerely,

~~J.C. Durant, III~~  
Assistant Director  
Astronautics

replied through: Michael Collins

FCD:brm

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540





NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
MANNED SPACECRAFT CENTER  
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77058

REPLY TO  
ATTN OF: CB

Mr. F. C. Durant, III  
Assistant Director, Astronautics  
National Air and Space Museum  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Durant:

Thank you for your letter of November 1, 1971, and your interest in the small memorial left at Hadley Base on July 2, Apollo Year 3.

We would be pleased to have a replica on display at the Smithsonian and other museums if it is done in the good taste typical of Smithsonian efforts.

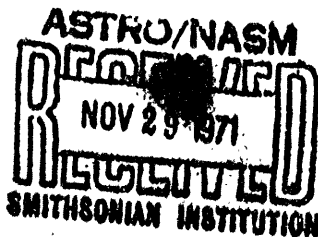
The artist who produced the small figurine did so as a personal favor to us, and I'm sure would be pleased to produce two more, especially for this purpose. I will contact him and keep you posted. Incidentally, he desires no publicity and was happy to just participate with us in such a meaningful gesture. ✓

The plaque was produced here in Houston; and if you desire replicas of that by the same workman, please let me know.

The thought of recognizing those who had given so much to the exploration of space was quite sincere as I'm sure you understand; and we would be quite interested in discussing with you the manner of display, as it takes form.

Sincerely,

David R. Scott  
Colonel, USAF  
NASA Astronaut



## MEMO ROUTING SLIP

TO THE FOLLOWING IN ORDER INDICATED

	Name or Title	Organization	Room No.	Initial	Date
1	M. Collins				
2					
3					
4					
5					

**PURPOSE OF ROUTING**

Prepare Reply for Signature of	Supply Information on Which to Base Reply
	Comment
Necessary Action	Information
Initial for Clearance	See Me
Signature	Investigate
Approval	Note and Return
As Requested	Per Conversation

**REMARKS**

Chuck Biggs can supply the plaques--

Any comment on the letter?

*OK'd  
in w. by M.C.*

FROM F. C. Bryant, III	DATE 10/1/71 PHONE 5768
---------------------------	----------------------------------

Form 6 Rev. 2-1-68  
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

November 1, 1971

Astronaut David F. Scott  
c/o Astronaut Office  
NASA/Manned Spacecraft Center  
Houston, Texas 77058

Dear Colonel Scott:

As you are probably aware the National Air and Space Museum has on exhibit some of the most significant examples of space artifacts including Project Mercury and Gemini spacecraft, Apollo 11 Columbia, LM-2 and associated Apollo material.

We are interested in also placing on exhibit replicas of the "Fallen Astronaut/Cosmonaut" plaque and figurine left behind on the Moon in the fine tribute made by you and your crew. It is our understanding that the figurine which was used was obtained privately.

If you and your colleagues approve of our interest, we should like to obtain 2 exact replicas of the figurine. Replica, in museum parlance, means "made to the same dimensions, material, finish and appearance by the same workmen." We would be pleased to purchase the figurines. Our reason for desiring two is to create two small exhibits, one to be displayed here and one for short term loans to other museums, NASA Centers, etc., as appropriate. The annual public attendance here is over 2,500,000 visitors each year.

In summation, we believe that this gesture of "in memoriam" recognition, international in character, should be preserved and would be of high public interest.

We look forward to hearing from you at your early convenience.

Sincerely,

F. C. Durant, III  
Assistant Director  
Astronautics

FCD:ham



# NEWS

from the Office of Public Affairs  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, D.C. 20560

Telephone: (202) 381-5911 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

## SMITHSONIAN EXHIBITS STATUETTE, PLAQUE FOR "FALLEN ASTRONAUTS"

A replica of a work of art left on the moon has been placed on exhibit at the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum, Arts and Industries Building, 9th and Jefferson Drive, N. W.

The original work, a three-and-one-half inch aluminum statuette representing the form of man, was carried to the moon by Apollo 15 astronauts David R. Scott, Alfred M. Worden, and James B. Irwin. Together with a plaque, the statuette was left in a crater near the Apollo 15 landing site at Hadley Rille as a memorial to the 14 U.S. astronauts and Soviet cosmonauts who have died while participating in space exploration programs.

Belgian artist Paul Van Hoeydonck created "The Fallen Astronaut" for the Apollo 15 crew after a meeting with them revealed that the artist and the crew had a common desire to memorialize all fallen spacemen.

Although the astronauts photographed the statuette and plaque in place on the moon the name of the artist was disclosed only recently. Mr. Van Hoeydonck began sculpting and painting works inspired by the exploration of space as early as 1961, and his space art has been exhibited in the United States on several occasions since 1965.

SMITHSONIAN ASSOCIATES  
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY  
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY  
NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM  
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HISTORICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR ARTS AND CULTURE

NATIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR ARTS AND CULTURE  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HISTORICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH  
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART  
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY  
NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HISTORICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR ARTS AND CULTURE

The present exhibit contains exact replicas of the statuette and the plaque containing the names of the eight astronauts and six cosmonauts. The statuette was donated by Mr. Van Hoeydonck and the plaque by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

4-4-72

SI-76-72

For Further Information Call:  
Thomas Harney (202) 381-5911  
Mary Krug

F-1111 astronauts--3/20/72

CURATOR

(No title)

(text)

Apollo 15 astronauts left this plaque and figurine on the moon in memory of all astronauts and cosmonauts who died while serving in space-exploration programs. Alfred M. Worden piloted the Apollo 15 command module while David R. Scott and James B. Irwin explored the moon's surface July 31-August 2, 1971.

#

Both the original figurine and this replica were created by Belgian sculptor Paul Van Hooydonck.

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BALLETT CHARLES A.  
 BELASOV PAVEL  
 CHAFFEE ROOSE B.  
 DORBOVISHA BECROFT  
 FREEMAN THEODORE C.  
 GAGARM YURI A.  
 GIVENS EDWARD B. JR.  
 GRISSOM VERA I.  
 KOMBROV VLADIMIR M.  
 KATSEV VIKTOR I.  
 SEE ELIOT M. J.  
 VOISDY VLADIMIR M.  
 WHITE EDWARD M. B.  
 WILLIAMS CLIFTON L. JR.

The crew of the Apollo 11 mission, including the first man to walk on the moon, Neil Armstrong, and the first woman to walk on the moon, Valentina Tereshkova, are shown in the foreground. The background shows the lunar surface with the Apollo 11 Lunar Module and the Lunar Roving Vehicle. The names of the crew members are listed on the right.

Apollo 11 Mission  
 July 16, 1969 - August 14, 1969

1 a few moments ago, I want to quote you an article from the  
2 New York Times.

3 "A spokesman for the National Aero and Space Administra-  
4 tors, Jack Riley, said the new job was an appointment" --  
5 this relates to Colonel Scott -- which would take Colonel  
6 Scott out of the Astronaut Corps. He said the stamp incident  
7 was "one of the considerations" for the new appointment. Asked  
8 if this meant that Colonel Scott had no choice about remaining  
9 an astronaut, Mr. Riley replied, "That is right."

10 This does not seem quite consistent with your statement.

11 Dr. Kraft. Yes, sir, and I have talked to the Public  
12 Affairs Office at MSC, and they gave the wrong announcement  
13 when that was made.

14 Senator Cannon. In other words, you are saying the new  
15 assignment is not in the nature of a reprimand?

16 Dr. Kraft. No, sir.

17 Senator Cannon. Did you have any correspondence with  
18 Mr. Lawler on this matter?

19 Colonel Scott. No, sir.

20 Senator Cannon. Everything was verbal with him?

21 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

22 Senator Cannon. Mr. Chairman, I think that is all I have.

23 Senator Walker. Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to make  
24 clear for myself that I do have quite a few additional questions,  
25 not of these three men but of the officials of NASA. I just



1 wanted to indicate that the end of my questioning is strictly  
2 the end of my questioning of the three astronauts and not the  
3 officials.

4 I would like to say at this time, without having seen the  
5 official record and being able to evaluate it, that I want  
6 to thank you three gentlemen, Colonel Irwin, Colonel Worden,  
7 and Colonel Scott, for appearing and answering the questions  
8 that were posed to you.

9 My impression -- and it is just the impression of one  
10 man -- is that there is no question in my mind that you are  
11 good men, able men, brave, that you made a great contribution  
12 to the future not just of this country but to the world.

13 I suppose I must confess to you also my own anger and  
14 my own sadness about what transpired. I suppose what it boils  
15 down to to some extent is I understand that we are all human  
16 and maybe more is expected of us than of the rest of us. But  
17 as I said, I do not want you to feel in any way that your  
18 actual accomplishments have been diminished. I am just  
19 sorry that this postscript had to come along as it did.

20 Senator Cannon. Mr. Chairman, I would like to associate  
21 myself with those remarks. I think these men have been under  
22 tremendous pressures, I think they have done a great service  
23 to the country. They are outstanding men. I am just so sorry  
24 that something like this happened.

25 I can understand that in the pressure of events, perhaps

1 one does not disagree with the fact of judgment that they should.  
2 I think that this certainly should not detract from the tre-  
3 mendous job that you men have done.

4 Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

5 Senator Curtis. Mr. Chairman?

6 The Chairman. Mr. Curtis.

7 Senator Curtis. I have a question that I would like to  
8 ask for the record.

9 What, if anything, did you take to the moon and bring  
10 back and give to members of this committee?

11 Colonel Scott. We took several flags, sir.

12 Senator Curtis. Would you describe them?

13 Colonel Scott. State flags, sir.

14 Senator Curtis. About how many senators received such  
15 state flags?

16 Colonel Scott. I would believe from our flight -- I do  
17 not recall the exact number. I would say probably 15.

18 Senator Curtis. And they were presented to senators and  
19 congressmen from the state of the flag?

20 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

21 Senator Curtis. With the proper certificate?

22 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

23 Senator Curtis. I presume they have value, too?

24 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

25 Senator Curtis. I am sure they do.

1 I do not ask this sort question to add to anybody's  
2 embarrassment or humiliation, but I think maybe our record  
3 ought to show it. This happening has taken place. It is over  
4 now. We cannot turn the calendar back.

5 But I believe each one of you has been punished, so to  
6 speak, in several different ways. I am not sure that I know  
7 that from the standpoint of reprimands or promotions or  
8 future plans or what not, what has happened since this hap-  
9 pening.

10 Has your work in the space program been terminated, or  
11 what has happened?

12 Colonel Scott. I think maybe we should each answer.

13 Senator Curtis. Yes, I think it calls for individual  
14 answers.

15 Colonel Scott. In my own instance, sir, I regret very  
16 much the incident. I can see the wrong in it. I can assure  
17 you nothing like this will ever happen again.

18 Senator Curtis. I realize that is your feeling. I was  
19 not pressing you further for that. I am just wondering what  
20 has happened now with your plans or any publicity of the reprimand  
21 or the incident. What do you feel has happened to you?

22 Colonel Scott. I feel that my career has been, hopefully,  
23 only temporarily slowed by this event. I have been offered  
24 what I feel is a very significant job with NASA. I think it  
25 has a great deal of future and I hope to be able to try to

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get this in the back of my mind and to go on to something productive and hopefully contribute to the program and the country.

Senator Curtis. Do you think that this has perhaps prevented your promotion to the rank of general?

Colonel Scott. Sir, I have no way of knowing that.

Senator Curtis. But you feel it might be a ---

Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

Senator Curtis. Will the others respond?

Colonel Worden. Well, sir, the effect on my personal life has been that since the 15th of May, when the back-up crew for APOLLO 17 was changed, the decision was made at that time that the astronaut office had to be reduced in force and I was asked to find a job. I am still in that process.

Senator Curtis. Any comment about any possible promotion?

Colonel Worden. No, sir. I really could not -- I have no way of knowing at this time.

Colonel Irwin. Senator Curtis, I have been given the opportunity to retire. Of course, that fits in perfectly with my desires for my future, because I feel like I have a new mission in life. I just hope that this incident does not tarnish or detract from my new ministry.

Senator Curtis. I think that is all, sir.

The Chairman. I want to inquire about what was said about members now receiving mementoes. What was the nature

1 of that?

2 I assume some of them around me and other members of the  
3 committee, I want to be sure I identify them properly.

4 Mr. Gehrig. Which members of the committee received  
8 some memento of your APOLLO 15 flight? I think that is the  
6 question the Chairman was asking.

7 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

8 Mr. Gehrig. That the members of the committee received  
9 something from the flight.

10 Senator Weicker. He is talking about a composit photo-  
11 graph and flag and patch in picture form. One of them sits,  
12 the one of the flag of the State of Connecticut sits on my  
13 wall. I think it indicates very clearly the very problem that  
14 is being discussed here, because quite frankly, on that wall  
15 are photographs of other APOLLO missions, none of which have  
16 mementoes from the moon, but signed by the astronauts. I  
17 have told people that come from my office that those photo-  
18 graphs with the signatures I consider to be mine. That which  
19 has the flag of the State of Connecticut which went to the  
20 moon I consider to be the property of the State of Connecticut.

21 I think that is exactly what we are talking about here  
22 insofar as values are concerned. Immediately when it acquires  
23 any value, which in my opinion it did when it went to the moon,  
24 it becomes public property.

25 I would say to Dr. Fletcher I would not have any debate

1 in my mind all or to the things which belong to. I do not  
2 think you have to go through much legal debate on that score.  
3 I think you would use some common sense.

4 Dr. Fletcher. Senator, my conscience would tell me they  
5 belong to the Federal Government.

6 Senator Waicker. That is what mine would tell me.

7 Dr. Fletcher. I am not a lawyer and I cannot say that  
8 with any confidence.

9 The Chairman. I am not a lawyer, either. I do not know  
10 how much these are worth. They are gifts to individuals.

11 Mr. Gahrig. Do you think that the gifts were to the  
12 individuals, the mementoes that were given to members of the  
13 committee, as somebody said. Do you regard these as gifts to  
14 individuals?

15 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir, at the time we presented them  
16 we did.

17 Senator Curtis. Mr. Chairman, I think we are dealing  
18 with an unsolved problem that goes clear across the board of  
19 government. It involves generals and senators and presidents  
20 and everybody else who have written books and utilized those  
21 things that have been accumulated around them all through  
22 their years of public service. Some of them have been just  
23 happy memories and treasured keepsakes; others have been very  
24 profitable enterprises.

25 We as a Congress have never found a real solution to how

1 we can reduce it to a minute or to a rule on how to handle it.  
2 I doubt if we can solve all the complex problems involved in  
3 one hearing today.

4 The Chairman. But that is something of the value of  
5 \$750 apiece and about 9,000 of them have been given out.  
6 That is quite a sum of money.

7 Mr. Gehrig. These were not given out. These were being  
8 sold by an art gallery.

9 The Chairman. Mr. Gehrig has some questions.

10 Mr. Gehrig. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have just a few  
11 questions of the astronauts to wind up a few loose ends.

12 Colonel Worden, you said a few minutes ago that you were  
13 asked to retire on 15 May because the Astronaut Corps was  
14 being reduced.

15 Colonel Worden. Sir, not retired, sir; I was not asked  
16 to retire.

17 Mr. Gehrig. I see. What were you asked to do?

18 Colonel Worden. I was asked to find another position.

19 Mr. Gehrig. In NASA or outside NASA?

20 Colonel Worden. In or out of NASA.

21 Mr. Gehrig. In or out of the government?

22 Colonel Worden. Well, wherever I chose to go, sir. The  
23 suggestion was made that I go back to the Air Force at the  
24 time. I chose not to go back to the Air Force if I could find  
25 a position within NASA, which has been pretty much my whole

1 life for the last 20 years. I have been given that assurance,  
2 that I will have a position within NASA if I come to a mutual  
3 agreement with whoever I work for.

4 Mr. Gehrig. Did you consider this on May 15 as a part  
5 of a reprimand for the carrying of unauthorized objects and  
6 the sale of authorized objects, et cetera? Is this the in-  
7 ference you would get?

8 Colonel Worden. Sir, I would have to say honestly at the  
9 time I did, and I think I have changed my mind since then.  
10 I do not believe that now.

11 Mr. Gehrig. May I ask this question of Colonel Worden  
12 and Colonel Irwin.

13 Colonel Scott made several rather long narrative state-  
14 ments about the stamp cover incident and about the Fallen  
15 Astronaut incident. Is there anything that either of you  
16 would like to add?

17 Do you agree with what he said and is there anything you  
18 would like to add?

19 Colonel Worden. Sir, I do not believe I could add a thing  
20 to what Colonel Scott said. I think he summed up our feelings  
21 exactly.

22 Mr. Gehrig. Do you agree with what he said?

23 Colonel Worden. Yes, sir.

24 Colonel Irwin. I also agree with what he said.

25 Mr. Gehrig. Do you want to add anything to it?



1 Colonel Worden. No, I don't think anything could be added.

2 Mr. Gehrig. Colonel Scott, in relation to the Bulova  
3 timepieces that you took aboard the mission, did I understand  
4 that you used an unauthorized timepiece for an operational  
5 function?

6 Colonel Scott. As a manual back-up, yes, sir.

7 Mr. Gehrig. I see. What would you have used if you had  
8 not had the watch?

9 Colonel Worden. Nothing.

10 Colonel Scott. Well, I would use Colonel Irwin's count,  
11 sir, a verbal count. It is a very complicated maneuver in  
12 which an automatic failure is catastrophic if it is not backed  
13 up manually within four-tenths of a second. Our technique,  
14 in order to insure that this would not happen, is to have two  
15 methods by which we could accurately shut the engine down manu-  
16 ally, one of which was Colonel Irwin counting on time by  
17 watching his watch; the other of which was my visual observation  
18 of a very precise stop watch which I had verified in the  
19 trainer for some three or four months prior to the flight.  
20 That is where I determined that it was safer to go with this --  
21 to perform this dual function in order to insure --

22 Mr. Gehrig. Did you determine that the Bulova piece  
23 was better than the piece that was furnished you for the opera-  
24 tional mission?

25 Colonel Scott. No, sir, I determined that the Bulova

piece was better than Colonel Smith's verbal count.

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1 Mr. Gehrig. I am still not clear. Do you mean that the  
2 mission did not provide for a back-up, but you thought it was  
3 necessary?

4 Colonel Scott. The mission provided for a manual back-  
5 up based on a verbal count from Colonel Irwin's wrist watch.  
6 I thought that a more precise backup would be beneficial to  
7 insuring the success of the mission. I think our practice  
8 verified this if Colonel Worden would like to comment.

9 Colonel Worden. I think that is true, sir. You would have  
10 to understand the procedure by which we terminated that  
11 particular rocket burn. The burn duration, the length of time  
12 that the engine is actually fired, as I recall, is about 20.4  
13 seconds. I fly the spacecraft from the left couch and Dave  
14 sits in the middle, with his hand on the switch that terminates  
15 the thrust.

16 Now, we have an automatic computer program which normally,  
17 and which we fully intend to terminate the engine.

18 Mr. Gehrig. So they used the watch instead of you?

19 Colonel Worden. So he used the watch so he could sit there  
20 with the watch in one hand and his hand on the switch with  
21 the other. When the watch got -- when the engine had not  
22 terminated as thrusting, then he was in a position to have  
23 only one delay, which was merely pushing the switch down. If  
24 he is relying on Colonel Irwin's count, then he has to  
25 anticipate the count, which is one delay, then get his hand on

1 the switch, which is a second delay. We were concerned that  
2 the time delay, with those two time delays, you know, involved  
3 in that procedure, would be too long.

4 Mr. Gehrig. Is it usual for the crew to change such  
5 proceduzes?

6 Colonel Scott. We did not change the procedure, sir. We  
7 merely backed up the procedure with a more accurate method.

8 Mr. Gehrig. Is it usual for the crew to improvise back-  
9 up methods in this manner?

10 Colonel Scott. It is usual for the crews to develop the  
11 procedures, sir. All the procedures are developed primarily by  
12 the crews throughout the entire mission.

13 Mr. Gehrig. But ordinarily, you would have had the item  
14 authorized?

15 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

16 Senator Weicker. How do you count 4/10ths of a second,  
17 just out of cuziosity?

18 Colonel Worden. It takes a lot of practice, sir.

19 Colonel Scott. That was our concern, sir.

20 Colonel Worden. He could actually read out the stop  
21 watch to a tenth of a second.

22 Colonel Scott. As a matter of fact, I placed a piece of  
23 tape across the face of the watch at the precise time that  
24 the engine was supposed to terminate in order not to miss it.

25 Mr. Gehrig. One final question. In the personal preference

1 kits, I get the implication that although we are calling  
2 these kits, the items that go into this personal preference kit  
3 are not all in one place, they are distributed around.

4 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

5 Mr. Gehrig. I have no further questions to ask of these  
6 gentlemen, Mr. Chairman, but we have other questions to ask  
7 of Dr. Fletcher and the others.

8 Senator Cannon. What is the weight of those personal  
9 preference kits? Is it determined by weight and volume?

10 Colonel Scott. Yes, sir.

11 Senator Cannon. What is the weight?

12 Colonel Worden. WE were authorized 15 pounds, I believe.

13 Colonel Scott. Total.

14 Senator Cannon. In the past, has there been any attempt  
15 on NASA's part to determine what was done with the things you  
16 took in the personal preference kit, that were taken in the  
17 kits?

18 Colonel Scott. No, sir.

19 Dr. Fletcher. I think, Senator, that should be addressed  
20 to Mr. Slayton, since he had knowledge of all the people.

21 Mr. Slayton. No, sir, there has not been any effort on our  
22 part to control what the crew did with these items. I think  
23 we considered them their personal items.

24 Senator Cannon. To do with what they wanted to?

25 Mr. Slayton. Yes, sir.

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1 Senator Cannon. Getting back to the flags you mentioned  
2 which were presented to myself and other members, were they  
3 included in the personal preference kit or some other?

4 Mr.Slayton. Yes, sir.

5 Senator Cannon. The personal preference kit.

6 Mr.Slayton. Yes, sir.

7 Senator Cannon. And approved, I take it.

8 Mr.Slayton. Yes, sir.

9 Senator Cannon. I have nothing further.

10 Mr.Gehrig. Does any member of the Committee have any  
11 further questions of the astronauts?

12 (No response)

13 The Chairman. We excuse you with thanks. You have been  
14 fine witnesses and you have made a fine impression.

15 You may be excused.

16 Mr. Gehrig. Dr.Fletcher?

17 Senator Weicker. Mr. Chairman, it might be best that we  
18 get right to Mr. Beresford. Since there is a question as to his  
19 involvement, we might as well start right there.

20 Does counsel have the letter that is in debate here for  
21 Mr.Beresford?

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STATEMENT OF SPENCER N. BRESFORD, GENERAL  
COUNSEL, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE  
ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Baresford. The Winick letter?

Senator Cannon. Might I ask, before we close out this other part, Mr. Chairman? I neglected to ask this question.

When were Astronauts Scott, Irwin and Scott removed from the Apollo back-up status?

Mr. Slayton. Sir, that happened about the middle of May and that was done primarily because we were in a reduction in force across the board in NASA. We have a quota within MSC and I have the quota as Director, I had to make the hard decision as to what persons in our future requirements were the least required and we came to the conclusion that we had more astronauts than we did other missions and we had to start reducing the astronaut force. We knew that Captain Mitchell was a Navy officer, was eligible for retirement, so he was free. There was one.

We knew Colonel Worden was eligible for retirement and was interested in retiring if he had the opportunity -- excuse me, I mean, Irwin. So by picking them off the back-up crew, that gave us an opportunity to let him retire. Of course, that left Colonel Scott and Colonel Worden available for other things. When we looked over our other requirements, we concluded that Colonel Worden was the other remaining individual

1 that we could probably go along without the most.

2 Senator Cannon. Did that decision have anything to do  
3 with this stamp cover incident?

4 Mr. Slayton. I think I would have to admit that my knowledge  
5 had some influence on my thinking on the subject, but that  
6 was not the sole point.

7 Dr. Kraft. I was the gentleman who talked to Colonel  
8 Worden finally after he had talked to Mr. Slayton. He had the  
9 impression that at that moment, subsequently, that I knew  
10 what the situation was in his dealings with Mr. Herrick and  
11 the stamps. I did not. That was the reason he said that he  
12 originally had that impression. He changed that impression.

13 Senator Cannon. Thank you.

14 Senator Weicker. Mr. Beresford, certain matters were  
15 brought to either your attention or the attention of your office  
16 and in the course of the questioning this morning, when you  
17 were not here, the point was made that you failed to notify  
18 Dr. Fletcher of what was brought to your attention. Now, would  
19 you like again to tell us in narrative form exactly what  
20 transpired.

21 Mr. Beresford. Certainly. I may say first, I regret I  
22 was not here; I had to testify before the Foreign Relations  
23 Committee.

24 I first learned on July 11, 1972, that any unauthorized  
25 objects had been carried on any Apollo flights. Those were



1 the stamp covers carried, I believe, by Astronaut Scott  
2 on Apollo 15.

3 On July 21 --- 24, I beg your pardon -- Monday before  
4 last -- I first received any indication that any astronaut  
5 had requested or received or agreed to receive anything of  
6 value in connection with the sale of any object carried on  
7 any Apollo flight.

8 Now, I think the question that arose this morning, as I  
9 understand it, concerns a letter from a Lester Winick,  
10 addressed to me, and I have a copy of the letter. It is dated  
11 March 11, 1972. I did not report this to Dr. Fletcher. I did,  
12 however, on February 28, 1972, learned that Colonel Worden was  
13 supposed to have given to a friend some stamp covers that he  
14 carried which were authorized, which he was authorized to carry  
15 on Apollo 15. I did report that on the following day at a  
16 staff meeting attended by Dr. Fletcher, I understand, not  
17 by Dr. Low, and by ten or 15 other NASA officials.

18 Senator Weicker. Why did you bring it up? If it was  
19 authorized, why did you raise the subject at a staff  
20 meeting?

21 Mr. Beresford. Because I thought it had some bearing on  
22 our public and congressional relations.

23 Dr. Fletcher. Could I interrupt at this point? I would  
24 like to amend whatever I might have said this morning, and  
25 I do not remember the words. I said that to the best of my

1 knowledge. I was not informed about the Apollo 15 envelopes.  
2 I am still of that opinion. I do not remember the discussion  
3 in the staff meeting, because it was one of a number of items,  
4 apparently -- coins, flags, and so forth -- that had been  
5 discussed by Mr. Baresford with the FTC. The emphasis, I am  
6 sure, was on the coins and flags, since very little was known  
7 by the staff about any envelopes. Now, that is my reason for  
8 not remembering Spence's statement in the staff meeting.

9 Mr. Gehrig. What was the date of the staff meeting, do you  
10 recall?

11 Mr. Baresford. March 1.

12 I concur in Dr. Fletcher's statement. My report was  
13 mainly about the coins.

14 Mr. Gehrig. Would you like to read the letter you  
15 received from Mr. Winick?

16 Mr. Baresford. Yes.

17 "Dear Sir. I am president of a group of space stamp  
18 and envelop (called covers by collectors) philatelists.  
19 Recently, I received several inquiries from my European  
20 members about the enclosed copy of an ad. It offers a  
21 cover carried to the moon by the Apollo 15 astronauts. Please  
22 note that it sells for \$1,500 and that 100 covers were offered.

23 "Please advise me: 1. Were these covers carried on board  
24 the capsule as certified by a Texas notary public?

25 "2. I was told that the German dealer paid \$1,000 each

1 for the covers. Who received this money?

2 "3. The stamps cancelled on one envelop is illegal  
3 according to postal regulations. Was this authorization  
4 waived for this event?

5 "4. The two space stamps on the cover were issued on  
6 August 2, 1971, at three different cities in the U.S. How did  
7 they get to the Okinawa by August 7, 1971? I assume the ship  
8 was on station when the stamps were issued.

9 "5. These covers were never offered in the U.S. Any  
10 reason for this?

11 "6. Did the three astronauts actually sign the covers  
12 or are they autopen signatures?

13 "7. My knowledge of U.S. notary publics states that  
14 they can only verify signatures, not the authenticity of  
15 documents. Did Mrs. Carsey see the cover placed on board the  
16 capsule and was she present when the capsule was taken aboard  
17 the Okinawa to witness the removal of the covers?

18 "These are some of the questions that I feel are domain  
19 to you and require an answer.

20 "Very truly yours."

21 I understand an identical letter was sent to some 20 or  
22 30 people, including members of the Senate,

23 Senator Weicker. What did you do when you got this  
24 letter?

25 Mr. Beresford. I referred it to the Associate General

h 10  
1 Counsel, Ed Schaeffer, who generally handles this type of  
2 thing. He wrote a letter to Mr. Winick. Shall I read that  
3 also?

4 Senator Weicker. Yes.

5 Senator Cannon. What is the date of that?

6 Mr. Beresford. This is dated April 18, 1972.

7 Senator Curtis. The date of the letter of Mr. Winick?

8 Mr. Beresford. March 11, 1972.

9 Senator Weicker. And the date of the reply?

10 Mr. Beresford. April 18, about five weeks later.

11 (The letter referred to follows:)

12 (COMMITTEE INSERT)  
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1 Senator Weicker. Did you write to them further?

2 Mr. Beresford. Yes, sir, Deke Slayton wrote to them  
3 directly from Houston, directly to Mr. Winick, with a copy  
4 to me.

5 Senator Weicker. This is dated what?

6 Mr. Beresford. April 25.

7 (The letter referred to follows:)

8 (COMMITTEE INSERT)

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1 Senator Weicker. All right. Now, did you notify Dr.  
2 Fletcher at the time you received the first letter from  
3 Winick?

4 Mr. Beresford. No, I did not.

5 Senator Weicker. Why?

6 Mr. Beresford. Because I would not have known what to  
7 tell him about it, Senator. It did not seem to me that it  
8 conveyed any new information except for the --

9 Senator Weicker. Had you known about these things which  
10 he mentioned in his letter before you got the letter?

11 Mr. Beresford. No. We knew that Worden had carried some  
12 authorized stamps to the moon and had given some to a friend.  
13 That is all we knew. That is all I knew.

14 Senator Weicker. Well, that is a rather detailed letter  
15 this man wrote you.

16 Mr. Beresford. But it does not contain any detailed  
17 information except that somebody in Germany was advertising --

18 Senator Weicker. Had you known that these stamps were  
19 for sale in Germany -- covers, I beg your pardon -- for \$1,500  
20 apiece prior to getting this letter?

21 Mr. Beresford. No, and I did not know it after I got the  
22 letter, either.

23 Senator Weicker. Did he not mention it in the letter?

24 Mr. Beresford. Well, he includes a copy of the advertise-  
25 ment.

1           Senator Weicker. I am going to continue the questioning,  
2 but I am going to tell you one thing right now, Mr. Beresford,  
3 there is a pattern establishing itself here as among all you  
4 people, which indicates that you are all going to cover for  
5 the next fellow. I have all week and I have all next week and  
6 I also have a great deal of respect for this organization.  
7 You had better lay the cards on the table so you do not make  
8 sure these things happen again. I do not think there is an  
9 intent on anybody's part to really go ahead and do a job  
10 here.

11           In other words, you received this letter and you considered  
12 it something you should pass along to your assistant counsel,  
13 is that correct, for him to ascertain the facts but you saw  
14 no call at all to notify anybody in the management portion  
15 of NASA?

16           Mr. Beresford. That is right, not until the facts had  
17 been verified.

18           Dr. Fletcher. May I make a response, Senator? I really  
19 think I have to.

20           I think the suggestion that there may have been some  
21 gap in administrative procedures I would accept. The suggestion  
22 that we are trying to cover for each other, I just cannot  
23 accept. I can swear on a stack of bibles or any other way  
24 you want that I personally am not trying to cover for anybody  
25 else and I think you would get the same kind of swearing by

anybody at this table.

Senator Welcher. What does it take to get your general counsel to go ahead and report to you on a matter, in other words, as far as the serious aspects?

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1 Dr. Fletcher. That would be an error in judgment. I  
2 was only resenting the suggestion that we are trying to cover  
3 up.

4 Senator Weicker. There is more than a suggestion. We  
5 will develop this as we go along.

6 Mr. Beresford. In the bright light of hindsight, I  
7 wished I had told them about this letter, of course. But  
8 I had just told them ten days before, as I said, that we had  
9 learned that apparently Worden had carried some authorized  
10 stamps and had given some to a friend. It really did not  
11 surprise me that the friend had put some of them on the market.

12 Senator Weicker. Let me put it this way:

13 Number one, I commend you for raising at the staff meet-  
14 ing the general subject of the sale of whatever you want to  
15 call them -- mementos -- carried on these flights. But  
16 would that not make it all the more necessary, having received  
17 this letter and having issued that warning to the Administra-  
18 tor, to raise this specific matter with him again?

19 Mr. Beresford. I understand your concern, Senator, but  
20 what could he have done or what could I have done about this  
21 instance?

22 Senator Weicker. Let's just keep on with the chain of  
23 events here.

24 Now, this letter was referred to you, Mr. Slayton, from  
25 the Office of the General Counsel.

1 Mr. Slayton. I got it, sir, from Personnel, or the  
2 Public Affairs Office. I frankly do not have the exact dates  
3 that I received it.

4 Senator Weicker. Did you receive the letter prior to  
5 or after your discussions with Colonel Scott?

6 Mr. Slayton. The letter was what triggered my discus-  
7 sions with Colonel Scott. The letter is what led me to start  
8 the line of questioning where I discovered these covers were  
9 carried.

10 Senator Weicker. Do you feel that your letter is respon-  
11 sive to the questions of Mr. Winick in light of the informa-  
12 tion that you got from Colonel Scott?

13 Mr. Slayton. Yes, sir, I do.

14 I did not feel I had any obligation to tell Mr. Winick  
15 that they were unauthorized or that I did not know the covers  
16 were carried. Other than that, I told him all the other facts  
17 as I knew them.

18 Senator Weicker. And you did not feel any obligation,  
19 after having received the letter from the General Counsel's  
20 Office, which in turn precipitated your questioning of Colonel  
21 Scott, to then inform your immediate superior -- Dr. Kraft,  
22 are you his immediate superior?

23 Dr. Kraft. Yes, sir.

24 Senator Weicker. -- of what had transpired?

25 Mr. Slayton. No, sir; as I think I said earlier this

1 morning, the only violation I encountered was the one of my  
2 regulation put out in 1965, which was that there will not be  
3 anything carried in an unauthorized fashion. I had asked the  
4 crews specifically earlier if they had in fact received any-  
5 thing and they advised me they had not.

6 The only regulation which had been broken was my own.

7 Senator Weicker. Mr. Beresford, I am going to ask you the  
8 same question.

9 In your office, upon receipt of the letter in the General  
10 Counsel's Office from Mr. Slayton, did either of you feel at  
11 that time any necessity for calling in Mr. Fugler's office?

12 Mr. Beresford. My answer is no.

13 I will admit that I thought of that, but I did not think  
14 that there was enough information here or that it was reliable  
15 enough to warrant such action.

16 Senator Weicker. Yourself, Mr. Slayton?

17 Mr. Slayton. I did not see the need.

18 Senator Weicker. What is the criterion which puts Mr.  
19 Fugler's operation into high gear? When do we call on Mr.  
20 Fugler and ask him? I would like to know.

21 What is his function?

22 Mr. Fugler. I can tell you my function, sir.

23 Senator Weicker. Is this something that emanates from you  
24 or do you usually operate at the request of some other portion  
25 of NASA?

1 Mr. Fugler. We look at it in a way, sir, depending upon  
2 whether we receive information or whether we develop informa-  
3 tion. I can say that in a lot of our investigations, Manage-  
4 ment Systems looks into it to see if there is some merit for  
5 us to get into the thing.

6 Our responsibility is to investigate possible criminal  
7 violations, improprieties.

8 Senator Weicker. Let me ask you a question.

9 Do you feel that either Mr. Beresford or Mr. Slayton,  
10 upon receipt of the information in its respective manner, should  
11 have called upon your office?

12 Mr. Fugler. I think it certainly would have helped,  
13 been more timely, yes, sir.

14 Senator Weicker. Now, when was this referred to your  
15 office?

16 Mr. Fugler. June 29 of this year.

17 Senator Weicker. June 1972, almost three months after the  
18 facts had been learned by Mr. Slayton, the four months when  
19 Mr. Beresford would have been notified initially.

20 Mr. Fugler. I was aware of it about a week before Dr. Low  
21 was trying to take some action, trying to get some answers.

22 Senator Weicker. Dr. Low, when was the first time you  
23 got wind of this entire area or any portion of it?

24 Dr. Low. Early in June, Senator, probably during the  
25 first week of June, my staff assistant came to me and said he

1 has heard a lot of complaining or rumors throughout the organi-  
2 zation that something was wrong with covers connected with  
3 APOLLO 15. At that time, I went down the line management  
4 chain to Mr. Dale Myers and asked him to find out what happened.

5 Mr. Myers reported back to me, first on June 16 and then  
6 again on June 26. During this period of time, around the  
7 June 16 time period, Mr. Fugler also came to my office and  
8 asked whether he should investigate.

9 I told him at the time that I had asked the questions  
10 through the management chain; I would like to get those answers  
11 back before I would ask him for an investigation.

12 Senator Weicker. Let me just interrupt here if I might.

13 Why did you feel it was necessary to ask Dr. Low to  
14 investigate? Is there some system by which you are not al-  
15 lowed to investigate unless you clear it with top management?

16 Mr. Fugler. No, sir, there is not, but we deal very  
17 closely with the top level people in these areas and since we  
18 do take direction from them, I thought that -- I had no ques-  
19 tion about this.

20 Senator Weicker. So in effect, if you were going to  
21 launch any investigation of any importance, you would take to  
22 Dr. Low or you would talk to Dr. Fletcher? You would not do it  
23 on your own initiative?

24 Mr. Fugler. We normally would know somebody in authority  
25 a center director, if we are going to get involved in this,

1 unless there is some reason the manager concerned should not  
2 know this.

3 Senator Weicker. I am going to go throughout the room  
4 here and everybody had better give some real thought to the  
5 question, and I would like to find out from each person in the  
6 room -- that includes the associate counsel and that includes  
7 the public relations director -- the date at which they were  
8 first made aware of the charges on the general subject that we  
9 are sifting through here today -- the first that you were made  
10 aware, without necessarily substantial back-up -- when you  
11 first heard of this type of activity.

12 Why not start at the head table?

13 Mr. Fugler. As I mentioned before, probably a week or  
14 several days before I was given the assignment to look into it.

15 Senator Weicker. Which would have been what?

16 Mr. Fugler. A few days or a week before June 29.

17 Senator Weicker. So at the end of June 1972, and never  
18 before, had this general subject come to your attention?

19 Mr. Fugler. No, sir.

20 Senator Weicker. As the director of the Inspections  
21 Division?

22 Mr. Fugler. No.

23 Senator Weicker. Dr. Low?

24 Dr. Low. Approximately during the first week of June.  
25 I tried to search my records to see whether I had anything

1 other than that or whether I could do it down more specifi-  
2 cally, but I cannot.

3 Senator Weicker. Do you recall the staff meeting Mr.  
4 Beresford referred to in March?

5 Dr. Low. I checked that at lunchtime today and I was  
6 out of town on that day.

7 Senator Weicker. Dr. Fletcher?

8 Dr. Fletcher. The first I heard about it was early in  
9 June and as near as I can tell -- I cannot be sure of the ex-  
10 act date -- it was on or about the 9th.

11 Senator Weicker. Mr. Beresford?

12 Mr. Beresford. I am not sure what you mean by the general  
13 subject, Senator. You mean the carrying of stamp covers?

14 Senator Weicker. The carrying of objects on board APOLLO  
15 flights which were then sold.

16 Just as you said, the subject matter, whether the flags  
17 or envelopes or whatever. Obviously, in order to bring it up  
18 at the staff meeting in March, you must have been acquainted  
19 with the problem.

20 Mr. Beresford. I did not know any had been sold. I did  
21 know of the possibility at that time, March 1.

22 Senator Weicker. Around the 1st of March.

23 Dr. Low. Senator, could I come back to my answer? I  
24 responded specifically to first day covers on APOLLO 15. I  
25 have been aware on several instances of previous flags being

1 auctioned off at much earlier times and sold -- I was not  
2 answering on that.

3 Senator Weicker. Maybe you would like to give me the  
4 earlier date here.

5 Dr. Low. I think Mr. Fugler also has the problem.

6 Mr. Fugler. I was responding to the specific question.

7 Senator Weicker. I am not just including APOLLO 15. You  
8 know what I am talking about.

9 Dr. Fletcher. Could you define again what you are talking  
10 about, because there is the matter of covers, there is the  
11 matter of flags, there is the matter of which flight you are  
12 talking about.

13 Senator Weicker. I am discussing the same subject that  
14 apparently Mr. Beresford brought up at the staff meeting on  
15 March 1; in other words, the carrying on board of the APOLLO  
16 flights of objects which were later sold -- whether it is  
17 covers or flags, I do not give a damn what it is.

18 You know exactly what I am referring to here.

19 Mr. Fugler. I came on this job, this particular position,  
20 the latter part of last year. It was shortly thereafter that  
21 Dr. Low asked me to look into some information concerning a  
22 flag that was carried on one of the launches that was being  
23 auctioned off. An article appeared in the New York Times that  
24 the Muscular Dystrophy Association was auctioning off this  
25 particular flag. So I have knowledge of that. We investigated



1 that. The next thing in this area was this date that I gave  
2 you.

3 Senator Weicker. This was about what time? What was the  
4 date you were asked to look into it?

5 Mr. Fugler. The flag you mean or the latest?

6 Senator Weicker. The flag.

7 Mr. Fugler. The flag was about January, and I am just  
8 guessing.

9 Senator Weicker. January of --

10 Mr. Fugler. 1972.

11 Senator Weicker. All right, Dr. Low, in your experience  
12 at NASA when did you come across this general area?

13 Dr. Low. The first incident that I -- let me set aside  
14 things like the corned beef sandwich or whatever sandwich away  
15 back in the GEMINI days, which was not sold for profit, but  
16 this is among some of the incidents that are known to this  
17 committee on previous flights.

18 The first time I recall being made aware of an item of  
19 potential and possible monetary gain by somebody in connection  
20 with the flight, I believe, concerned the coins that were  
21 carried on APOLLO 14. I became aware of that and had it looked  
22 into some time before the launch of APOLLO 15.

23 I would have to search my calendar back at the office to  
24 give you a specific date, but it was before July 1971, sometime  
25 between the time of APOLLO 14 and the launch of APOLLO 15. I

1 can get you the precise date.

2 Senator Weicker. I wish you would submit that.

3 Dr. Low. There were other incidents, if I may continue.

4 The flag that Mr. Fugler has just discussed -- I probably  
5 became aware of that a few days before I asked Mr. Fugler  
6 to investigate it. I do not have a precise date. I would  
7 have to search my records for that.

8 There were two additional flag incidents, one of which  
9 was allegedly sold, auctioned off, I believe, to the American  
10 Cancer Society. And again, I do not have a date on that but  
11 it was probably after the event of the coins. I will provide  
12 the exact date.

13 My previous response has been on the covers and that was  
14 in June of 1972.

15 Senator Weicker. But the flag situation, you have known  
16 about that? These flags were auctioned, I recall, for a  
17 figure of somewhere near \$25,000.

18 Dr. Low. That is correct.

19 Senator Weicker. That would certainly impress me as to  
20 what value objects acquired when they went to the moon and  
21 came back. Would they not you, Dr. Low?

22 Dr. Low. Yes, sir.

23 Senator Weicker. I have never heard of anybody paying  
24 \$25,000 for any flag in the United States.

25 Mr. Rosenball. Sir, I do not believe they paid \$25,000?

1 I was involved working with Mr. Fugler on that and it  
2 was not \$25,000.

3 Mr. Fugler. The \$25,000 you are speaking of is one earlier  
4 that had been auctioned, I think, for the Heart Association.  
5 I did not work on that particular one. It was Heart or Cancer,  
6 \$25,000 by a publisher's wife in Nevada.

7 The one I was working on was finally withdrawn, taken out  
8 of bid. That was Multiple Sclerosis.

9 Senator Weicker. Dr. Fletcher?

10 Dr. Fletcher. The first I heard about any articles of  
11 value being carried aboard APOLLO flights was shortly after  
12 I came aboard. I do not remember whether it was just before  
13 the APOLLO 15 flight or just after, but it was sometime in  
14 there. That had to do with coins.

15 Honestly, I do not remember when I first heard about the  
16 flags, but that has been going by for some weeks. I am sure  
17 that Mr. Beresford did mention flags in that staff meeting.

18 Mr. Beresford. Yes, sir.

19 Dr. Fletcher. To the best of my recollection, the first  
20 I knew that envelopes were carried aboard flights and sold for  
21 profit was the date I gave you previously, which was the second  
22 week in June.

23 Senator Weicker. And Mr. Beresford, yourself?

24 Mr. Beresford. Yes, sir, I will have to modify my answer,  
25 too. I did know about the flags and I did know about the coins

1 I could not tell you the dates, but I assume about the same  
2 time Dr. Low did.

3 Senator Weicker. Was this not possibly your motivation  
4 for raising this whole subject at the staff meeting of March 1?

5 Mr. Beresford. Well, yes, there had been a long series  
6 of these things.

7 Senator Weicker. Fine. I think we are starting to under-  
8 stand each other now.

9 In other words, this was precipitated by this, not just  
10 a specific incident, but you were concerned with a principle,  
11 a broad principle, that needed definition?

12 Mr. Beresford. That is correct, sir.

13 Also, I had attended the day before with Mr. Donnelly,  
14 our Assistant Administrator for Public Affairs, a meeting at  
15 the Federal Trade Commission. They were concerned about the  
16 possibility that the coins in particular, and perhaps the  
17 stamp covers, were being offered for sale to a gullible public.  
18 They were concerned about forgeries and counterfeits.

19 Senator Weicker. Mr. Slayton?

20 Mr. Slayton. The first thing I was aware of in the his-  
21 tory of the space business that was attempted to be commer-  
22 cialized upon were the coins carried on APOLLO 14. I became  
23 aware of that and I would have to check the exact date. I know  
24 it was prior to APOLLO 15, but not too far ahead of that, a  
25 month, maybe six weeks.

1 I think I became aware of that when there was an adver-  
2 tisement by the Franklin Mint to the effect that they had  
3 coins of the commemorative type that they were making available  
4 to some of their customers that contained metal that had  
5 gone on APOLLO 14.

6 The first I knew of it was about APOLLO 14. There is no  
7 question about that.

8 Senator Weicker. This would have been about when?

9 Mr. Slayton. Well, sir, this was, I would guess, a month  
10 or two months, the time period ahead of the APOLLO 15. I am  
11 not sure of that. I am sure I can get that date for you, but  
12 I do not have it off the top of my head.

13 Senator Weicker. In other words, not in your experience  
14 while you were actively engaged as an astronaut, aside from  
15 the managerial duties that you have now, did any of this type  
16 of business come to your attention?

17 Mr. Slayton. No, sir, they never had. In that case, of  
18 course, I did know those coins were on board the spacecraft.  
19 I did not know what the crew's intentions were with regard to  
20 them and I did not realize until this ad appeared that five of  
21 those had in fact been transferred back to the Franklin Mint.

22 Senator Weicker. I do not want to get into the coin inci-  
23 dent specifically. Someone else can inquire into that. But,  
24 in other words, about two months prior to the APOLLO 15, you  
25 were aware of the general subject of objects being taken

1 aboard that were later sold?

2 Mr. Slayton. Yes, sir.

3 Senator Weicker. Dr. Kraft?

4 Dr. Kraft. The only place I have heard officially about  
5 the APOLLO 14 coin incident was in the newspapers.

6 Senator Weicker. Never mind officially, I mean where  
7 you heard it.

8 Dr. Kraft. Yes, sir, that is where I heard about it.

9 The flag incident I had not heard about until the past  
10 week when I have been spending some time preparing for this  
11 hearing.

12 The APOLLO 15 incident, I have to give you some background  
13 there so you can connect with what my knowledge was.

14 Senator Weicker. May I just stop one second? I am get-  
15 ting a little confused.

16 The first that you ever heard of an object taken in a  
17 capsule and later sold or attempted to be sold commercially  
18 was what you read in the newspapers relative to the stamp  
19 covers carried by ---

20 Dr. Kraft. No, sir; coins on APOLLO 14.

21 Senator Weicker. When did you read that in the news-  
22 papers?

23 Dr. Kraft. That was several months following the APOLLO  
24 14 flight.

25 Senator Weicker. Can you give me a day?

1 Dr. Kraft. If I were going to guess, I would say about  
2 April of 1971.

3 Senator Weicker. All right.

4 Dr. Kraft. Now, the flags, as I said, I did not know  
5 about until this week in discussions with Dr. Low. I was  
6 going to continue on there and tell you that until I ques-  
7 tioned Colonel Stafford in the week of June 12 is the closest  
8 I can come to it, I never knew ---

9 Senator Weicker. June 12 of 1972?

10 Dr. Kraft. June 12 of 1972, I never knew that stamp covers  
11 were carried on a spacecraft. Therefore, when I heard, about  
12 the 31st of May or the 1st of June about stamp covers being  
13 sold in Europe, I had no idea that they were ever carried on  
14 a spacecraft.

15 I personally sign hundreds of covers, and so do many  
16 other people in the space business on request by mail. My  
17 limited knowledge made me feel that that may have been the  
18 case, but I was hearing rumblings that that may not have been  
19 the case, so I do not know how to associate that in my mind  
20 directly with my knowledge of that incident. It was not until  
21 the week of June 12 that I knew directly that the stamps and  
22 covers had been carried on APOLLO 15.

23 Senator Weicker. What about indirectly?

24 Dr. Kraft. No, sir.

25 Senator Weicker. You just had no knowledge of that?

1 Dr. Kraft. No, sir, and I knew that Dr. Gilruth did  
2 not, either, who was Director of the Manned Space Center pre-  
3 vious to this past January.

4 Senator Weicker. Mr. Meyers?

5 Mr. Meyers. As far as the coins are concerned, I was  
6 involved in the investigation of the coins in April.

7 Senator Weicker. April of 1971?

8 Mr. Meyers. I believe it was April of 1971. As far as  
9 the flags are concerned, I had no knowledge of those until  
10 this week, in the discussions that we were having about the  
11 testimony here.

12 As far as the covers, the stamp covers are concerned, my  
13 first knowledge of them was a discussion I had with Dr. Low  
14 in the early part of June. I cannot pinpoint the date. I dis-  
15 cussed it with Dr. Kraft on the phone. He ran a quick check  
16 with Deke Slayton and responded to me by phone.

17 I then responded to Dr. Low on June 16. At that time we  
18 were aware that there were unauthorized stamps, unauthorized  
19 covers carried, by that time, by June 16. I still was not aware  
20 of any attempt on the part of the astronauts concerning the  
21 bank account or anything of that nature until after the com-  
22 plete investigation, which for me was July 10, when I re-  
23 turned from Europe on a business trip over there.

24 Senator Weicker. Mr. Hosenball?

25 Mr. Hosenball. On the coins, Mr. Beresford was at a



1 spring meeting of the ABA in New Orleans, and I talked to  
2 him down there. There was an article that the FTC had said  
3 something about coins and that he was going to try to see the  
4 FTC investigator who had talked to him down there.

5 Then I was aware of his going over to FTC. I did not  
6 go with him.

7 Senator Weicker. This is what, in March of 1971, or  
8 February?

9 Mr. Hosenball. 1972.

10 Senator Weicker. This is just prior to the staff meet-  
11 ing, is that correct?

12 Mr. Hosenball. The spring meeting, I think, was in  
13 February.

14 Mr. Beresford. Yes, it started sometime in February.  
15 I was at the ABA meeting, yes.

16 Mr. Hosenball. Then I am sure he did tell me about what  
17 was going on.

18 Senator Weicker. But in order--prior to roughly Febru-  
19 ary of 1972, you had no occasion to be aware of any other?  
20 What about the flag incident?

21 Mr. Hosenball. I worked with Bart. He had called me in  
22 on the flag incident involving the Cystic --

23 Senator Weicker. That was when?

24 Mr. Hosenball. I do not recall.

25 Senator Weicker. January of 1972?

1 Mr. Hosenball. Because I did talk to counsel for the  
2 Foundation. They were concerned on the disposition of the  
3 flag.

4 As far as the covers are concerned, I saw the Winick let-  
5 ters for the first time three days ago.

6 Senator Weicker. I understand that from your earlier  
7 testimony.

8 Mr. Hosenball. Right.

9 Senator Weicker. Mr. Shapley?

10 Mr. Shapley. With respect to the coins and flags, my  
11 information came at about the same time, I believe shortly  
12 after the time that Dr. Low reported there, because my infor-  
13 mation came primarily from him. That is how I date my first  
14 information on the coins and flags.

15 With respect to the stamp covers, I recall vaguely Mr.  
16 Boresford mentioning that there was a report that stamps were  
17 for sale, a sale that had been discussed in his meeting with  
18 the FTC. But subsequent to that, my first information was at  
19 the time that Dr. Low initiated the management inquiry early  
20 in June.

21 Senator Weicker. But your first experience with the  
22 general subject matter under discussion today was when? The  
23 flags and coins, that would have been when? 1971? April of  
24 1971?

25 Mr. Shapley. I believe it must have been. I do not

1 recall the exact date. I just recall the discussions that  
2 took place in the office about them and I assume they were at  
3 that time.

4 Senator Weicker. I see.

5 I am sorry, I do not know the name of the gentleman next  
6 to you.

7 Mr. Hoban. Frank Hoban.

8 The first knowledge I would have would be the coins on  
9 APOLLO 14.

10 Senator Weicker. April 1971?

11 Mr. Hoban. Yes, sir.

12 The envelopes would be the first week in June, approxi-  
13 mately.

14 Dr. Fletcher. First week in June 1972.

15 Mr. Hoban. 1972, yes, sir.

16 Senator Weicker. Dale Grubb?

17 Mr. Grubb. My knowledge of the coins and the flag was  
18 just about the same time as Mr. Shapley and shortly after  
19 Dr. Fletcher.

20 As far as the covers are concerned, to the best of my  
21 knowledge, I believe I learned about them just about the last  
22 week in June, or just before I left for vacation on the 1st of  
23 July, in the congressional recess. About that time, I believe  
24 the committee made an inquiry of us, sent a letter to us.

25 I do not believe it was prior to that.

1           Senator Weicker. Would it be correct for me to synop-  
2 size the comments made by all of you gentlemen here, realize  
3 that there are specific differences, that this general subject  
4 matter first came to your attention in April of 1971; that --  
5 for some of you; that it reached the proportions where at  
6 least one person, Mr. Beresford, felt it should be discussed  
7 at a staff meeting in February or March of 1972; and that for  
8 many of the rest of you, additional specifics came to light in  
9 June and July of 1972?

10           Yes, Doctor?

11           Dr. Fletcher. I think I have to differentiate between the  
12 coins and the envelopes in my experience and those that are  
13 immediately adjacent to me.

14           We did get very involved in the coins along about mid-1971,  
15 and we were very concerned that there might be sale of these,  
16 and we tried very hard to get the coins back. We got most of  
17 them back.

18           The envelopes, what you said about the envelopes, I think,  
19 is quite accurate as far as my part is concerned.

20           Senator Weicker. I am not trying to trap anybody. The  
21 line of reasoning, the line of investigation I am following  
22 now is that I will leave to others exploration of specific  
23 incidents, whether it is the coins, the flags, the envelopes,  
24 or what have you.

25           What I am trying to establish here, Dr. Fletcher -- and

1 quite frankly, you are assisting me even in the comment you  
2 made just a minute ago -- in that in spite of the warnings of  
3 these specific incidents, no policy was established in NASA  
4 to take into account and deal with the problem under discus-  
5 sion here today.

6 I appreciate the fact that the coins incident was gone  
7 into in detail, but, if anything, that should then have precipi-  
8 tated a move on the part of management to see that a repeti-  
9 tion did not occur. It is clear to me that no such move  
10 has taken place.

11 D Dr. Low. Senator?

12 Senator Weicker. Just a minute. That is a first matter  
13 of observation.

14 Secondly, I have to get back to Mr. Fugler for a minute,  
15 since his is the Inspections Division.

16 Do you feel that you have independent authority --  
17 authority independently --

18 Mr. Fugler. Yes, sir.

19 Senator Weicker. Anybody in NASA, to investigate?

20 Mr. Fugler. Yes, sir; it is written in my rules and  
21 responsibilities.

22 Senator Weicker. Well, it is written in your rules and  
23 responsibilities. Have you ever conducted an investigation  
24 without getting the approval of the top management of NASA?

25 Mr. Fugler. I have initiated an investigation, my

1 division has indicated an investigation, but there comes a  
2 time when some cognizant authority should know what is going  
3 on in the investigation or the investigation is no good. I  
4 certainly do not want to give the impression that we are led  
5 down the path by our bosses to tell us what to do and what  
6 not to do. This is not true.

7 I have never had any problem. I have been in this par-  
8 ticular position since the latter part of 1971. I can speak for  
9 for Dr. Low that he is very much interested in getting at  
10 these things.

11 Senator Weicker. Do you not think it is a little bit  
12 strange, Mr. Fugler, that we sit here in the course of today's  
13 proceedings and unearth facts which were totally new to you?

14 Mr. Fugler. The facts of the cover?

15 Senator Weicker. I gathered from the response to the  
16 questions of the members of this committee that certain facts  
17 came to light for the first time insofar as the stamp incident  
18 is concerned, or at least came to light insofar as you and/or  
19 your division were concerned.

20 Mr. Fugler. I do not see what they were, sir.

21 Senator Weicker. You do not?

22 Mr. Fugler. The name of the bank was one thing, yes, sir.

23 Senator Weicker. Well, we have the record here, but on  
24 several occasions you gave the indication that this was a new  
25 matter as far as you were concerned.

1 Mr. Fugler. No, I think I mentioned as far as the banks  
2 that we did not have the details of it, but we did develop  
3 the fact that there were bank accounts. The details were not  
4 given to us.

5 Senator Weicker. Also, am I not mistaken, the authoriza-  
6 tion to withdraw funds?

7 Was that not another matter that you did not have in hand?

8 Mr. Fugler. Right.

9 Senator Weicker. Rather a vital piece of information,  
10 do you not think, in an investigation like this?

11 Mr. Fugler. Yes, sir.

12 Senator Weicker. Mr. Chairman, I have no more questions.  
13 I am sure one question that is going to be asked by you or  
14 Senator Curtis, you know, is what has happened, what pro-  
15 cedures have been instituted, because it is clear to me that  
16 there are no procedures, that there is just too much autonomy  
17 when it comes to a very sensitive area insofar as the various  
18 articles of NASA are concerned.

19 I would like to pass the question over.

20 Dr. Fletcher. Mr. Chairman, Dr. Low would like to respond  
21 to one part of Senator Weicker's comments if you would permit  
22 us.

23 The Chairman. Proceed.

24 Dr. Low. I would like to respond; actually, to two  
25 points.

1 One, if Mr. Fugler had come to me in the middle of June,  
2 at the time that we had already gone down the management lines,  
3 and indicated that he had information this happened or expected  
4 to get information that he did not think would come out through  
5 the management channels, I would have immediately asked him  
6 to investigate then. He came to me, however, only based on  
7 information that he had from newspaper reports or other rumors  
8 and we thought we would first develop through the management  
9 channel whether it was necessary to conduct an investigation  
10 or not.

11 I would never have inhibited him had he come to me and  
12 said he thinks he ought to now start an investigation.

13 I do not know of any instance where I or anybody else in  
14 NASA has told the Inspections Division not to make an investi-  
15 gation when they felt that they should.

16 The Chairman. But do you feel that he should always check  
17 with you before he does make an investigation?

18 Dr. Low. Not necessarily, no.

19 The Chairman. What do you mean by not necessarily? What  
20 is your answer, not necessarily?

21 Dr. Low. I said not necessarily. If Mr. Fugler has  
22 information that he feels he ought to investigate and investi-  
23 gate right now, then he should initiate that investigation,  
24 then tell the Administrator or me or whoever else is concerned  
25 in the agency that he has undertaken an investigation. We have



1 no inhibitions on him to do that.

2 Mr. Fugler. That is correct.

3 Dr. Low. In this particular instance, he did not have  
4 any detailed information on his own that indicated to him that  
5 he should undertake an investigation. He merely came up to  
6 ask whether we thought that he should.

7 We said, let's see what comes out of the management chan-  
8 nel before we make that decision.

9 I provided him the date, I got the report out of Mr. Meyers,  
10 all of that, and he started the investigation.

11 The other point I want to make is that we did after the  
12 coin incident decide that we must take additional action on  
13 astronaut preference kits. However, looking at the situation  
14 now, we were too slow and we did not do enough.

15 I discussed with Mr. Meyers on several occasions before  
16 APOLLO 15 the fact that we could not let something like the  
17 coin incident happen again. Mr. Meyers, I understand, dis-  
18 cussed this with Dr. Gilruth, who was then Director of the  
19 Manned Spacecraft Center, and Mr. Slayton did issue new verbal  
20 instructions to the APOLLO 15 crew before their flight.

21 Following the APOLLO 15, and this is why I said we were  
22 too slow in issuing these instructions, we did issue a new  
23 set of instructions that is quite specific and I can supply  
24 it for the record.

25 I believe we have already sent them to the committee.

1     But this new set of instructions is quite specific on the  
2     purpose of the kit and states that the articles carried in  
3     the APK, Astronauts' Personal Preference Kit, are for the  
4     astronauts' personal use or for use by them as personal gifts.  
5     They are not to be used for or given for any commercial or fund-  
6     raising purposes. Prohibited items within the APK are those that  
7     might create subsequent problems with respect to flight safety,  
8     commercialism, personal aggrandizement or gain, derogatory  
9     character and good taste.

10     Now, the words are here on the NASA policy. As I men-  
11     tioned, this was issued only after APOLLO 15, but before  
12     APOLLO 16. What is still missing as far as Dr. Fletcher  
13     and I are concerned are specific enforcement procedures to make  
14     sure these will legally be carried out with specific limita-  
15     tions on the kits and so forth.

16     Senator Curtis. Were you through?

17     Dr. Low. Yes, sir.

18     Senator Curtis. From whence came the information? The  
19     Winick letter that went to 15 Members of Congress?

20     Mr. Shapley. Senator Curtis, our only indication of that  
21     is one of the enclosures to Mr. Winick's letter makes this  
22     statement:

23     "I have written to the various government agencies who  
24     should know the answer. Mr. Beresford, general counsel at  
25     NASA, Washington; Mr. Gordon Morrison, Washington; Public  
26     Relations, NASA, Houston; Federal Trade Commission, Washington,

1 and my senator."

2 Senator Curtis. Where does the man live?

3 Mr. Shapley. I am not sure we know.

4 Mr. Beresford. He lives in Illinois; Homewood, Illinois.

5 Mr. Shapley. What is the date of the letter?

6 Mr. Beresford. March 11, 1972.

7 Senator Curtis. That is all.

8 Senator Cannon. I have nothing.

9 The Chairman. Mr. Gehrig?

10 Mr. Gehrig. I want to go back and clear up a few loose  
11 ends.

12 As I understand it, in the matter of mail covers, there  
13 are now seven separate sets of mail covers that were taken  
14 aboard the mission. You are going to supply the committee  
15 with a list of these covers.

16 Would you also, when you supply this list, show the dif-  
17 ferent kinds of covers that are included in each set?

18 For example, in the 400 unauthorized covers, there are  
19 different kinds of covers involved. I understand there are  
20 different kinds of covers in the 144. So if you could do  
21 that, it would be appreciated.

22 Dr. Low. We will do that.

23 (The information follows:)

24 (COMMITTEE INSERT)

25

1 Mr. Gehrig. And very early in the hearing there was some  
2 discussion about what is called the Yellow Book. That is the  
3 Standards of Conduct. There was a statement made to the ef-  
4 fect that it is given to all of the NASA employees. When the  
5 book is given to the employees, do they in any way agree  
6 to abide by these standards? Do they swear to it or what is  
7 done about that?

8 Dr. Fletcher. There is no oath that I know of. I think  
9 they are expected to abide by those.

10 Mr. Gehrig. In accepting employment, do they agree in  
11 any way to abide by the standards?

12 Mr. Rosenball. Mr. Gehrig, they are published in the  
13 Code of Regulations and they do have under cases the force  
14 and effect of law as being proper regulations by the agency.

15 Mr. Gehrig. So by accepting employment, they agree to  
16 abide by these regulations?

17 Mr. Rosenball. Yes.

18 Mr. Bexesford. In effect they do, yes.

19 Mr. Gehrig. With regard to the \$150,000 that was re-  
20 ceived for the hundred stamp covers, does the committee under-  
21 stand now that this is in the hands of Mr. Eiermann and Mr.  
22 Sieger? Is that correct as far as you know?

23 Dr. Fletcher. That is our best information.

24 Mr. Fugler. Might I add something here? Something that  
25 has not come up in this hearing thus far is that Mr. Eiermann

1 and Mr. Sieger have both been interviewed by representatives  
2 of the Security Office of the Department of State and there  
3 has been a sworn statement from Mr. Eiermann and a statement  
4 from Mr. Sieger.

5 The Chairman. The Department of State?

6 Mr. Fugler. The Department of State. They are both  
7 overseas. They are both in Germany.

8 Mr. Gehrig. But as far as you know, they do have the  
9 money?

10 Will any action be taken in an attempt to recover some of  
11 these funds on the part of the government?

12 Dr. Fletcher. You will have to ask the legal counsel.

13 Mr. Hosenball. Mr. Gehrig, as Mr. Fugler just said,  
14 at the time we filed the report with you we only had a tele-  
15 graphic report. He received in the last two or three days the  
16 full report, including these signed statements.

17 Those signed statements are essentially -- and Mr. Fugler  
18 will correct me if I am wrong -- are essentially the same in-  
19 formation that was given in the Chairman's letter. There is  
20 a direct conflict of testimony between the astronauts and Mr.  
21 Eiermann and Mr. Sieger. Those statements were taken under  
22 oath and it will be --

23 Mr. Fugler. One of them was.

24 Mr. Hosenball. Mr. Eiermann's statement was taken under  
25 oath and that matter will also be referred to the Department of

1 Justice, because he may very well be subject to a false state-  
2 ment charge under 18 USC. So there are some additional viola-  
3 tions of law that we have just become aware of in the last  
4 two or three days which will be included in our report; in  
5 addition to which the question of an accounting, which is  
6 what we are talking about, will be raised with the Department  
7 of Justice in my letter to them.

8 The Chairman. But you do agree that there are a large  
9 number of people who are interested and involved in this matter  
10 that can make money out of it? Do you think that is probably  
11 right?

12 Mr. Hosenball. I certainly do, sir.

13 Mr. Gehrig. Is it your opinion, Mr. Hosenball, that there  
14 is some property right in these funds on the part of the  
15 government?

16 Mr. Hosenball. It becomes more and more difficult as  
17 you go farther from the astronauts. There are provisions that  
18 could be applicable for either a penalty, a fine -- a large  
19 fine -- plus criminal, in addition to which there may be  
20 civil fraud rather than criminal fraud involved.

21 Now, those are the questions that have been identified.

22 As I have indicated, we have done some legal research  
23 in order to send our report over and they will be raised  
24 with the Department of Justice, and I assume we will be ad-  
25 vised from them as to what action the Justice Department will

1 want to take. They will be the one that will have to insti-  
2 tute either civil action or criminal action.

3 Mr. Gehrig. Mr. Beresford, could you make available for  
4 the committee's hearing record these letters that have been  
5 under discussion from Mr. Winick and the response from Mr.  
6 Slayton and the response you made to Mr. Winick?

7 Mr. Beresford. What was the last one?

8 Mr. Gehrig. As I understand it, there was a letter from  
9 Mr. Winick and that you took this letter and had your associ-  
10 ate counsel take action.

11 Mr. Beresford. Yes.

12 Mr. Gehrig. Your associate counsel referred to the  
13 Public Affairs Office. The Public Affairs Office went to  
14 Mr. Slayton. Mr. Slayton responded. Did he respond directly  
15 to Mr. Winick?

16 Mr. Beresford. Yes.

17 Mr. Gehrig. And a copy of that response was sent to you?

18 Dr. Fletcher. That is right, three letters. We will  
19 make all of those available.

20 Mr. Gehrig. Thank you.

21 (The letters follow:)

22 (COMMITTEE INSERT)  
23  
24  
25

1 Mr. Gehrig. Now, going to the questions that were raised  
2 by Senator Symington and Senator Smith earlier with regard  
3 to the astronauts and how three men with their training and  
4 performance that they had demonstrated would become involved  
5 in this, and Senator Smith's question about regulations, is  
6 there any thought being given, Mr. Kraft, to providing regula-  
7 tions to help these men through this apparently very difficult  
8 period when they are under great stress?

9 I will give you an example.

10 Do you have a regulation, for example, that if they are  
11 approached by somebody with some kind of a deal, they are re-  
12 quired to make a report on it to the agency or to the Senate?

13 The Chairman. That is a vote over there. I think prob-  
14 ably we could close this down temporarily.

15 Senator Curtis. I think we are through, Mr. Chairman.

16 Senator Cannon. May I ask how many more questions does  
17 counsel have? We may be about finished to the point that he  
18 could submit his remaining questions and we could recess.

19 Mr. Gehrig. I can submit them. I have quite a few  
20 questions here to clean up the loose ends.

21 Senator Curtis. Why not do that?

22 Mr. Gehrig. If that is the pleasure of the committee.

23 Senator Curtis. Could I make a brief request?

24 The Chairman. Yes.

25 Senator Curtis. Inasmuch as this hearing today is an



1 executive hearing, it is my request that all copies of the  
2 record of today's hearing be held by the Chairman and used  
3 under his direction and control.

4 Mr. Gehrig. May I bring up one subject?

5 There has been a telephonic inquiry of me by the Justice  
6 Department as to the possibility of a copy of the hearings  
7 being furnished to them.

8 Senator Curtis. We will leave that matter up to the  
9 Chairman. He can consult with anybody he wants, but so far as  
10 spreading them around is concerned, my request -- or published  
11 -- is that that not be done, that they be delivered to the  
12 Chairman, held by him, and used only under his direction.

13 That other bridge can be taken up later if he wants to.

14 That is my request.

15 Dr. Fletcher. What time tomorrow?

16 Mr. Gehrig. I think we will finish and what I will do  
17 is submit some additional questions in writing, to which the  
18 witnesses will respond in writing.

19 Senator Curtis. Will that request be all right, Mr.  
20 Chairman?

21 The Chairman. Sure.

22 Senator Cannon. We will recess subject to the call of  
23 the Chair in case we need to go further.

24 Senator Curtis. And my request about the hearing?

25 Mr. Gehrig. NASA has requested to purchase <sup>three</sup> ~~four~~ copies

1 of the hearing.

2 The Chairman. If you will submit that to NASA and he  
3 will submit it back to me, I will approve of that.

4 Mr. Gehrig. Dr. Kraft, will you please submit for the  
5 record the answer to the previous question I asked; that is,  
6 are you considering issuing regulations which would help the  
7 astronauts through the difficult period just prior to launch?

8 *Not* For example, having a regulation in which they or others  
9 are required to report to management any solicitation on the  
10 part of an individual to have any object carried aboard the  
11 spacecraft or <sup>in</sup> any way to participate in the mission?

12  
13  
14 Mr. Gehrig. Dr. Fletcher, is it correct that of the  
15 644 covers, space covers, taken aboard the APOLLO 15 mission,  
16 the 400 unauthorized covers and one of the covers for the  
17 Postal Service were taken to the moon, but the rest remained  
18 in the command module?

19 In other words, the only authorized cover that went to  
20 the surface of the moon was the cover for the Postal Service.  
21 Did this cover leave the lunar module and actually go to the  
22 surface of the moon?

23 Did the unauthorized covers leave the lunar module and  
24 go to the surface of the moon?

25

1  
2 Mr. Gehrig. For clarification of the earlier discussion  
3 regarding the unauthorized Bulova chronograph and timer, would  
4 you please answer the following questions:

5 Dr. Fletcher reported to the committee on August 1 that  
6 Colonel Scott carried on APOLLO 15 an unauthorized Bulova  
7 chronograph and an unauthorized Bulova timer.

8 Are these two separate items?  
9  
10

11 Mr. Gehrig. Colonel Scott stated he carried the chrono-  
12 graph at the request of General McCormick of Bulova and that  
13 later he had to persuade General McCormick not to commercialize  
14 this item.

15 Does NASA not furnish an approved chronograph to each  
16 astronaut?  
17  
18

19 Mr. Gehrig. Did Colonel Scott have one?  
20  
21

22 Mr. Gehrig. Did he in fact need the Bulova chronograph  
23 to perform the mission?  
24  
25

1 Mr. Gehrig. Colonel Scott related how he used the Bulova  
2 timer in landing on the moon. This is a separate instrument  
3 from the chronograph Colonel Scott carried or is it incorpo-  
4 rated on chronograph?

5  
6  
7 Mr. Gehrig. Mr. Slayton, would you please provide for  
8 the committee record a copy of the detailed policy for carry-  
9 ing personal items by astronauts on space flights; that is,  
10 the policy dated August 19, 1965?

11 When was this policy updated? Would you please furnish  
12 the committee, for the committee record, a copy of the updated  
13 policy? If more than one, please furnish all of them.

14  
15  
16 Mr. Gehrig. Dr. Fletcher, your letter of July 27 states  
17 that 88 covers were authorized to be carried by Astronaut  
18 Irwin as a personal favor to former Astronaut Gordon.

19 Does your approval procedure for the contents of Astro-  
20 naut Preference Kits provide some sort of a check for question-  
21 ing as to why one should carry 88 covers for one individual?

22 It would appear that the quantity per se would raise a  
23 question as to the eventual use of these covers and that that  
24 in itself should signal additional review of an item proposed  
25 for an Astronaut Preference Kit.

1  
2  
3 Mr. Gehrig. Dr. Fletcher, according to your report of  
4 the 27th, there were somewhere between 4600 and 4900 covers  
5 prepared by the Brevard Printing Company, delivered to a Mr.  
6 Collins, who stored them in the astronaut quarters. The  
7 report says that the APOLLO 15 crew autographed hundreds of  
8 these envelopes during their evening leisure hours.

9 During the testimony presented to the committee, it was  
10 stated that there are thousands of such covers prepared, some  
11 of them for sale. Has the NASA investigation turned up any  
12 evidence that any of the 4600 to 4900 covers prepared for the  
13 APOLLO 15 astronauts, other than those carried to the moon,  
14 have been sold?

15  
16  
17 Mr. Gehrig. Dr. Fletcher, did Mrs. C. G. Carsey, the  
18 notary public, have the certification which was approved by  
19 Colonel Scott and typed on the back of the 100 envelopes typed  
20 in her NASA office by NASA personnel?

21  
22  
23 Mr. Gehrig. Would you provide the committee with a chrono-  
24 logical schedule of events, of what happened in both the stamp  
25 cover incident and the Fallen Astronaut statue incident?

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Mr. Gehrig. Dr. Kraft, how do you determine your responsibility to inform NASA Headquarters of events that could have an adverse effect upon the agency?

(Whereupon, at 5:25 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, subject to call of the Chair.)